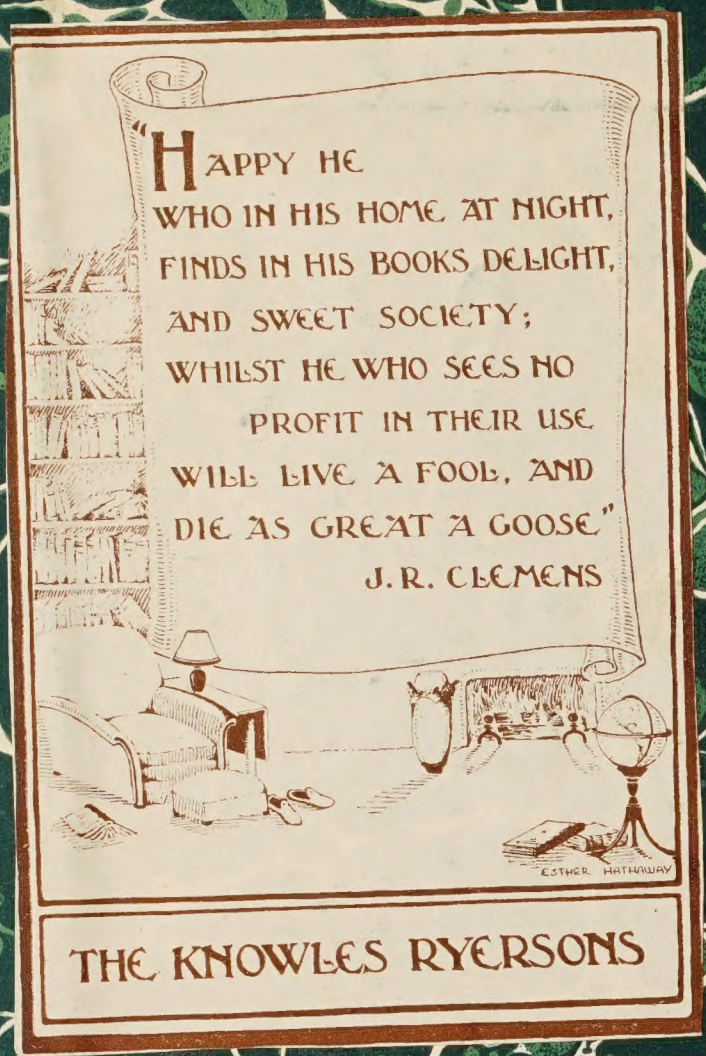
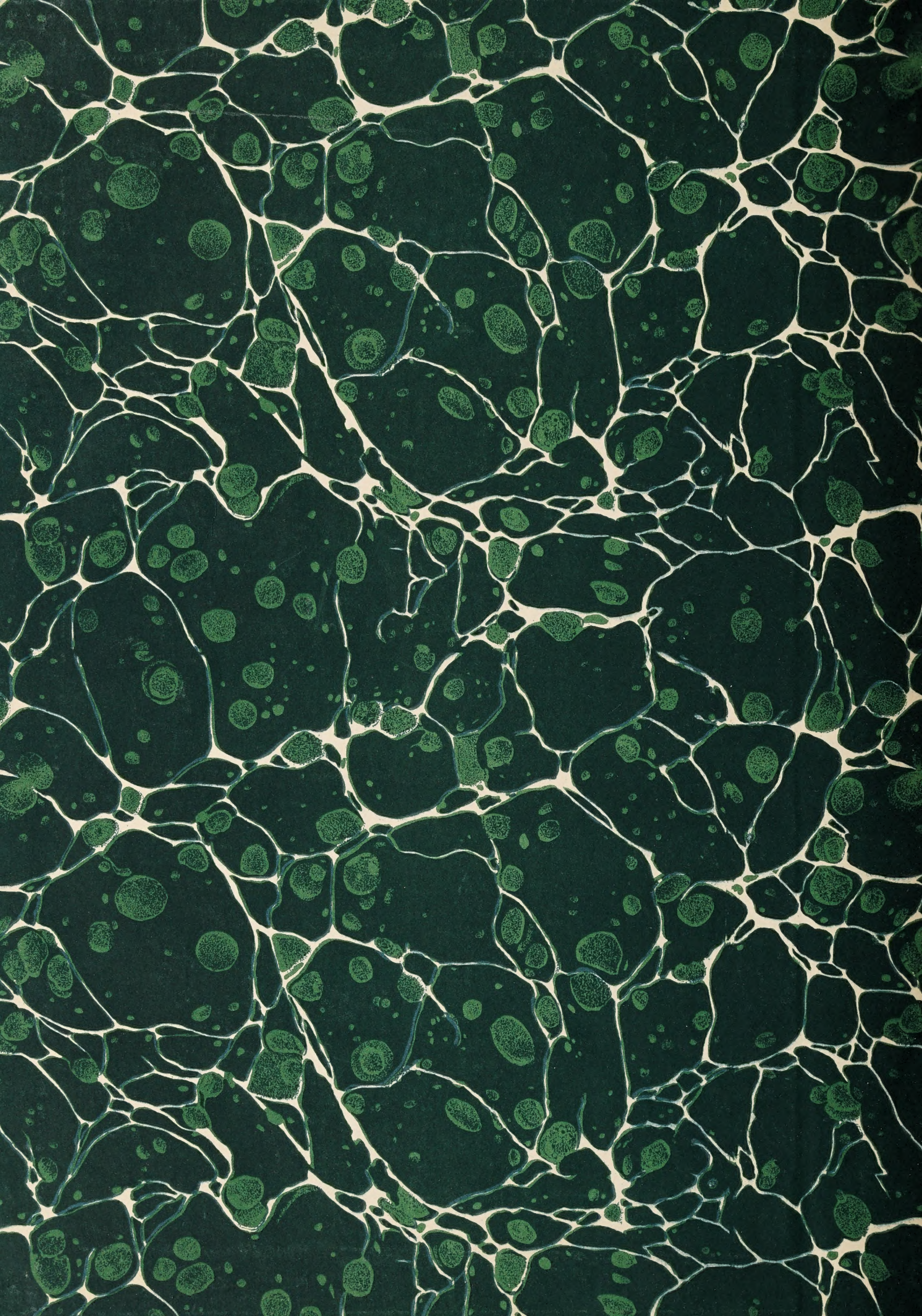


THE KNOWLES RYERSONS



Carl Zigrosser

15

9 177311
Cop1

61

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
University of California, Davis Libraries

https://archive.org/details/lettersoffranknm01fran

Spurgeon Street,

Santa Ana, California,

October 7, 1902.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

I received your letter with the appointment and the savings bank book. I am very much obliged to you for all your work for me and I hope that I can render you some service too on a certain time.

I see that I got a promotion. Well, that is very pleasant to me for I find out that life is somewhat dearer here than in the East. Clothing, for instance, is much dearer.

Mr. Dorsett was so kind to help me out of the financial difficulties by accepting a check from me for $25.00 to be paid from my bank book. Now we will see how the people in Washington act. I will write them, too, to bring the money over here so I don't think I will have to bother you any more with those unpleasant money affairs.

You write, a.o., "If I will only stick to it." Yes, I'll try. But it seems to me that the more a man travels, the less he feels himself attached to a certain place. A man is constantly wishing and longing for farther off and unseen places. Why do we have that desire?

There are a great many people here in California who have not been here so very long and it seems that all of them like the places connected with their childhood best. It seems that we are all, then, in a time in which we do not see the more unpleasant

Sincere thanks,

Jean Ann, indifferent,

October 7, 1928.

Dear Mr. Vickers:

I received your letter with the appointment and the savings bank book. I am very much obliged to you for all your work for me and I hope that I can render you some service too on a certain time.

I see that I got a promotion. Well, that is very pleasant to me for I find out that life is somewhat dearer here than in the West. Clothing, for instance, is much dearer.

Mr. Darnell was so kind to help me out of the financial difficulties by accepting a check from me for $25.00 to be paid from my bank book. Now we will see how the people in Washington act. I will write them, too, to bring the money over here so I won't think I will have to bother you any more with those unpleasant money affairs.

You write, e.g., "If I will only stick to it." Yes, I'll try. But it seems to me that the more a man travels, the less he feels himself attached to a certain place. A man is constantly wishing and longing for farther off and unseen places. Why do we have that desire?

There are a great many people here in California who have not been here so very long and it seems that all of them like the places connected with their childhood best. It seems that we are all, then, in a time in which we do not see the more unpleasant

things of life so clear as we do later on. But the children born and grown up here will always remember vividly their younger days when they are in a less blessed country than this. Here a boy can eat as many walnuts, peaches, figs, watermelons or prickly pears as he wants. The fruit rots on the tree, so plentiful is the supply.

I have made some walks out in the country. How dry everything is! The Opuntias are the only green plants in the hills and those are so remarkably well protected that you have to take care not to go too near to them. Their spines are simply awful. They go right through your clothes and even through one's shoes. And yet, notwithstanding the dryness, there is a charm about the scenery that makes you feel happy.

Last Sunday I was on the seashore and took a swim in the Pacific. It was rather cool, cooler than a man would expect in so sunny a land. They catch in the last days an immense amount of fish down there--6,000 pounds in one haul. America generally is a country of plenty, but California especially enjoys it.

Well, I come to the end again. I did not have much news to give so you will excuse this chat.

With my best greetings to you and Mrs. Pieters, I remain

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. [illegible].

things of life so clear as we do later on. But the children born and grown up here will always remember vividly their younger days when they are in a less blessed country than this. Here a boy can settles many walnuts, peaches, figs, watermelons or prickly pears as he wants. The fruit rots on the trees, so plentiful is the supply.

I have made some walks out in the country. How dry everything is! The Opuntias are the only green plants in the hills and those are so remarkably well protected that you have to take care not to go too near to them. Their spines are simply awful. They go right through your clothes and even through one's shoes. And yet, notwithstanding the dryness, there is a charm about the country that makes you feel happy.

Last Sunday I was on the seashore and took a walk in the Pacific. It was rather cool, cooler than a man would expect in so sunny a land. They catch in the last days an immense amount of fish down there--6,000 pounds in one haul. Insects generally is a country of plenty, but California especially enjoys it.

Well, I come to the end again. I did not have much news to give to you--all excuse this said.

With my best greetings to you and Ira, Mother, I remain

Very truly yours,

WALTER E. DYER.

Santa Ana, California,

October 20, 1902.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

I herewith send you the vouchers for salary. I filled them in as Mr. Pierce directed me and so I hope they are in good shape. There are six of them and they just cover this year.

I have not much news this time. I just got a check from the Savings Bank so I can draw my money here. I believe that this letter will cross probably a draft from you.

We have all the plants planted you shipped to us. Some of them show signs of growth already.

Well, I finish now.

Yours very truly,

F. H. MEYER.

703 N. Spurgeon Street,

Santa Ana, California,

April 6, 1903.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

You will be probably surprised to hear again from me. Yes, I didn't feel quite up to writing for a long time, but now I have to write.

I would ask you if you would be so good, please, and

Santa Ana, California,

October 30, 1902.

Dear Mr. Meters:

I herewith send you the wonders for salary. I fill them in as Mr. Pierce directed me and so I hope they are in good shape. There are six of them and they just cover this year.

I have not much news this time. I just got a check from the Savings Bank so I can draw my money here. I believe that this letter will cross probably a draft from you.

We have all the plants planted you shipped to us. Some of them show signs of growth already.

Well, I think not.

Yours very truly,

R. R. R.

Mr. E. Sherman Stowe,

Santa Ana, California,

April 6, 1903.

Dear Mr. Meters:

You will be probably surprised to hear again from me. Yes, I didn't feel quite up to writing for a long time, but now I <u>have</u> to write.

I would ask you if you would be so good, please, and

send me the necessary papers for leaving the Department's service. I am going to resign.

Things are not satisfactory here to me and so I better change again. This is a great country and I have still much to see and to learn before I actually settle down.

I thought the date for resigning might be May 15th and when possible I would like to have a leave of absence from May 1st to May 15th. When that is not possible, however, the resignment date had better be May 1st.

When I came here in September, the 18th, I started working the next day, though my leave expired but October 4th so I do not think I ask too much, do I?

I am very sorry I have to give you all this trouble again, but Mr. Pieters, I think it is altogether better for me to go.

When you might have some suggestions I will be very glad to receive them.

I never answered Mrs. Pieters' letter and yours yet but when I am once at rest again, I'll surely do.

With my best greetings to you both, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

703 North Spurgeon Street,
Santa Ana, California,
April 16, 1903.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

I am going to write you again.

and we his necessary papers for leaving the Department's service.

I am glad to hear.

Things are not satisfactory here to me and so I better change again. This is a great country and I have still much to see and to learn before I actually settle down.

I thought the date for resigning at be on May 15th and when possible I would like to have a leave of absence from May 1st to May 15th. Then that is not possible, however, the resignation date can better be May 1st.

When I came here in September, the 15th, I started working the next day, though my leave expired but October 4th so I do not think I ask too much, do it?

I am very sorry I have to give you all this trouble again, but Mr. Fletcher, I think it is altogether better for me to go.

When you might have some suggestions I will be very glad to receive them.

I never answered Mr. Hersey' letter and yours yet but when I am down at rest again, I'll truly do.

With my best greetings to you both, I am

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hickey:

I am glad to write you again.

Professor Pierce read to me part of the letter he is sending you but he skipped some part of the writing and it is more or less by accident that I came to see those skipped parts.

Now, I very strongly object to those sentences. It is not my roving disposition alone that makes me go from here. No, the situation here itself is not very pleasant. I have been treated here just like a very common laborer.

During the winter while we had very cold days, I didn't even have a stove or anything of the kind to warm me and when I made a few remarks about that, Mr. Pierce thought I had to take some manual labor and get warm again. Considering comfortable quarters, well, up at the office I have no room or desk at all. I used to have a desk, but when Mrs. Kelley came out here, she was given it and at the present it is used as a reading table. At the garden, yes, I have just a place there for temporary use and since a month or so a stove in it, but otherwise very little; soap or towels or a decent toiletroom are simply unknown luxuries.

And about books, my! Weeks and weeks ago Mr. Pierce offered to get some publication for me from the Department for as I am not on the list I don't get any and now a week or so ago we got a series of yearbooks and Farmers Bulletins for the library of Garden A. That's all.

But these are but little personal things. Another more weighty matter is the garden itself.

We are very crudely working here. Things that are necessary are entirely wanting. If it hadn't been for the energy and push of Mr. Dorsett, I believe we wouldn't even have had such things yet as manure, leafmold and a few glass frames. They procured those

Professor Pierce read to me part of the letter he is sending you but he skipped some part of the writing and it is more or less by accident that I come to see these skipped parts.

Now, I very strongly object to those sentences. It is not my roving disposition alone that makes me go from here. No, the situation here itself is not very pleasant. I have been treated here just like a very common laborer.

During the winter while we had very cold days, I didn't even have a stove or anything of the kind to warm me and when I made a few remarks about that, Mr. Pierce thought I had to take some manual labor and put warm coals. Wheelbarrow concentrate quarters, well, up at the office I have no room or desk at all. I need to have a desk, but when Mrs. Kelley came out here, she was given it and at the present it is used as a reading table. At the garden, yes, I have just a place there for temporary use and alone a bench or so a stove in it, but otherwise very little; soap or towels or a decent toilet-room are simply matters luxurious.

And about books, my! Books and works are Mr. Pierce offered to get some publication for me from the Department for as I am not on the list I don't get any and now a week or so ago we got a series of yearbooks and Farmers Bulletins for the library of Garden 1. That's all.

But these are but little personal things. Another more weighty matter is the garden itself.

We are very crudely working here. Things that are necessary are actually wanting. If it hadn't been for the energy and pep of Mr. Pierce, I believe we wouldn't even have had such things yet as manure, lawnmowers and a few garden tools. They promised them

during the absence of Mr. Pierce to Washington, because we needed them so badly, but I know Mr. Pierce never really approved it.

Then, the treatment of plants is by far not satisfying. Bamboo plants that should have been nursed and after being planted out covered with a mulch as Mr. Fairchild directed, are simply doing without it. Different plants received from S.F.I. died from lack of proper care and more of this kind of thing is going on.

One of the strange things here is that there does not seem to be an outlined plan. One does not know what is going to be next. Mr. Pierce is writing to missionaries all over the world, to forest rangers and to soldiers in the Philippine Islands to obtain plants for this place but I don't know what we are going to do with them. Besides that, this place is not the best spot to grow a great many things. But Mr. Pierce says he wants this place filled up. Well, we are filling it.

When I had a talk with you on a certain time, you said that the Department was thinking of establishing a garden for the propagating of newly introduced plants. Well, when I may give you some humble advice, then I would suggest you to look over many more places before you actually decide. A few of the disadvantages out here are: 1st, rather heavy frosts; 2nd, soil generally of a heavy and baking nature so that small plants are very hard to grow; 3rd, rather far from a point of importation and from a center of culture where one could go and compare and study the things he wanted in connection with his work.

About the collection of wild plants in foreign countries, yes, I would like that very much, but as Mr. Pierce wants everything

during the absence of Mr. Pierce to Washington, because we needed them so badly, but I know Mr. Pierce never really approved it.

Now, the treatment of plants is by far more critical. Bamboo plants that should have been moved and after being planted out covered with a mulch as Mr. Mitchell directed, are simply doing without it. Different plants received from C.P.I. died from lack of proper care and some of this kind of thing is going on.

One of the strange things here is that there does not seem to be an outlined plan. One does not know what is going to be next. Mr. Pierce is writing to missionaries all over the world, to forest rangers and to soldiers in the Philippine Islands to obtain plants for this place but I don't know what we are going to do with them. Besides that, this place is not the best spot to grow a great many things. But Mr. Pierce says he wants this place filled up. Well, we are filling it.

When I had a talk with you on a certain time, you said that the Department was thinking of establishing a garden for the propagating of rarely introduced plants. Well, when I my give you some humble advice, then I would suggest you to look over many more places before you actually decide. A few of the disadvantages our here are, let, rather heavy fruitful soil, soil probably of a heavy and holding nature so this small island are very hard to grow and, having for two a point of degradation and from a center of multitude where one could go and commence and study the things in making in connection with his work.

Does the collection of all plants in tropics [illegible], yes, I would like that very much, but as Mr. Pierce says everything

only for this place, I am somewhat doubtful about the possibility.

Well, Mr. Pieters, I did not say these things in anger or with any evil intentions but simply and honestly for justifying myself and explaining unsatisfactory conditions out here.

When the collecting scheme does not succeed, I hope you will have no trouble in getting my resignation and a little time of leave.

Hoping you will not quite forget me, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Montecito, California

January 3, 1904

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few days have passed since I got your nice letter and I'll answer it now. Our letters simply crossed one another.

Yes, about not reentering Government Service anymore. I would not say that exactly, but I feel so depressed by different conditions, to stay here in California I may go perhaps in the service again, if I feel real well, but now my nerves are not in the best shape and this dry, always the same climate don't seem to be very good for me. I long for a rainier climate and for a bit more change in the weather. It is entirely too monotonous here in So. Calif. I think this is a splendid climate for old and sick people, but not for a normal, healthy person. No, it is too good. I think sometimes with

only for this place, I am somewhat doubtful about the possibility.

Well, Mr. Dreiser, I did not say these things in anger or with any evil intentions but simply and honestly for justifying myself and explaining unsatisfactory conditions out here.

Then the collecting scheme does not succeed, I hope you will have no trouble in getting my resignation and a little time of leave.

Hoping you will not quite forget me, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. HYNE.

Montecito, California

January 6, 1924

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few days been passed since I got your nice letter and I'll answer it now. Our letters simply crossed one another.

Yes, about not remaining Governess forever myself. I would not say that exactly, but I feel so depressed by different conditions, to stay here in California I may go anywhere in the service again, if I feel well, but now my nerves are not in the best shape and this dry, dusty, windy climate don't seem to be very good for me. I long for a milder climate and for a little change in the weather. It is wintry hot sometimes here in Mr. Dale. I think this is a splendid climate for old and sick people, not not for a normal, healthy person. Yes, it is too good. I think sometimes with

pleasure how a snowstorm would do me good or a heavy, warm rain, as we have them in the old country and in the East.

If you are going to have a talk with Mr. Pieters, please tell him that I am not in such a good nervous condition as to accept a governmental position, no matter how much I would like to work with you. You have seen it yourself, Mr. Dorsett, how miserable I began to feel in Santa Ana and I have to be very careful still.

Now, you know, I'll first see the St. Louis Fair and from there I don't know yet what to do. I may go down to Mexico or to some other tropical country to see the tropics and then I may return to the colder climate again. But that is the future, I'll let that rest yet.

So you have narrowed down to but 3 places. Well, I congratulate you on that; it will be a heavy burden taken off from you. I now hope that you may soon have only 1 left, as soon as you have had a conference at Washington.

And then you will build up, with all the energy you have got, a fine, laughing garden, which will beat P. P.'s patch all to pieces.

Well, with my best wishes for you all.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Montecito, California

February 9, 1904

Mr. P. H. Dorsett:

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Very, very much obliged for your offer, but no, I can't

pleasure how a shower-bath would do me good or a heavy, warm rain, as we have them in the old country and in the East.

If you are going to have a talk with Mr. Pickers, please tell him that I am not in such a good nervous condition as to accept a governmental position, no matter how much I would like to work with you. You have seen it yourself, Mr. Moreett, how miserable I began to feel in Santa Ana and I have to be very careful still.

N w, you know, I'll first see the St. Louis Fair and from there I don't know yet what to do. I may go down to Mexico or to some other tropical country to see the tropics and then I may return to the colder climate again. But that is the future, I'll let that rest yet.

So you have narrowed down to but 3 places. Well, I congratulate you on that: it will be a heavy burden taken off from you. I now hope that you may soon have only I left, as soon as you have had a conference at Washington.

And then you will build up, with all the energy you have got, a fine, laughing garden, which will beat M. P.'s patch all to pieces.

Well, with my best wishes for you all.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER.

Ventura, California

February 9, 1904

Mr. H. M. Gossett

Dear Mr. Gossett:

Very, very much obliged for your offer, but no, I don't

accept. When you are established in Chico, I probably will pay you a a visit en route to St. Louis.

I got a little difficulty here with the employer and by mutual agreement I am going to leave a few months earlier than our first intentions were and so by March 1st. I am a free man again. Much obliged also for your last cordial letter, I am glad you all enjoy life again in the old home. Don't you feel the change of climate very much?

You ask me in that letter about a gardener who would be willing to take that position. Well, perhaps; there is that gardner here who wrote you about his grapevine fumigeting and I heard he may come out of employment. When I hear some more from you about this, I will see him and talk things over. He is one of the brightest men here in this valley and remarkably well posted about all things concerning our trade.

I would like to see Chico. They tell me it gets quite cold up there in winter, but there are frostless belts. Is that so?

Will you be so kind please and thank Mr. Pieters too, for all his kindness concerning me. He probably don't like me to roam so much, but the song of liberty is so sweet. Now in these last days the sun shines brighter, the birds sing more gaily and everything seems more laughing, now that my prison walls are crumbling away under the steady hammer strokes of father time. I would like to be in your place just for one day and see the old friends again in Washington. I think I would find quite a few new faces, are'nt there?

Well, I'll conclude, with my best wishes to you and your

accept. When you are established in Tokyo, I probably will pay you a visit on route to St. Louis.

I got a little difficulty here with the employer and by mutual agreement I am going to leave a few months earlier than our first intention was and so by March 1st. I am a free man again. Much obliged also for your last world's letter, I am glad you will enjoy life again in the old home. Don't you feel the change of climate very much?

You ask me in that letter about a prisoner who would be willing to take that position. Well, perhaps; there is that writer here who wrote you about his receiving fumigating and I heard he may come out of employment. When I hear more from you about this, I will see him and talk things over. He is one of the brightest men here in this valley and remarkably well posted about all things concerning our trade.

I would like to see China. They tell me it gets quite cold so down in winter, but there are fireplaces there. Is that not?

Will you be so kind please and thank Mr. Stevens too, for all his kindness accorded me. The monthly gets like an to room as much, but the song of liberty is sweet. Now in these last days the sun shines brighter, the birds sing more gaily and everything seems more laughing, as that we prisoner waits his freedom and enjoy the steady longer stroke of future time. I would like to be you going just for one day and see the old friends again in Washington. I think I would feel quite a few new faces, aren't there?

Well, I'll conclude, with my best wishes to you and your

family and my kind remembrings to Mr. Pieters, Dr. Smith, Mr. Oliver and others who may know me yet, I am

Yours sincerely,
FRANK N. MEYER.

Guadalajara, Mexico,
April 28, 1904.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

You will probably be surprised to get a letter from this part of the world. Yes, I felt I had to see the tropics and so I took a steamer from San Francisco and went to San Blasand. From there I walked to a short distance from this city. I covered over 200 miles of territory by foot and saw some of the most beautiful scenery. My intentions are now not to walk very much more, as the heat and the lonsomeness are often a bit oppressive. I intend to take a train to Mexico City and stop over at a few interesting places. From there I return to the United States again, though I would like to work a couple of months in this country to learn a bit more about the native fruits and vegetables.

Finally and my total [illegible] to Mr. Stevens, Mr. Smith, Mr. Oliver and others who may have an get, I am

Very sincerely,

Walter C. Wright

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Stevens:

April 19, 1924.

You will probably be surprised to get a letter from this part of the world. Yes, I didn't had to see the Dredges and so I took a slow-r from San Francisco and went to San Pedro. From there I walked to a place distance from this city. I covered over 200 miles of territory by foot and saw some of the most beautiful country. My finishing are too not to only very good note, as the most of the locomotive men often a bit uncivil. I intend to take a train to Mexico City and stop over at a few interesting places. From there I return to the United States again. Though I would like to make a minimum of money in this country to learn a bit more about the native Mexicans and [illegible].

There is a whale of a lot of fruits here I have never heard of before and some taste very good, though others are decidedly flat to my taste. I like the mangos best of all. They are delicious and so cheap, only from one to two cents apiece. I've eaten many a one already. The mamees are rather good too, so are sapota-chico, but as for cherimoyas, ciruelos, aguacates, I don't care much for them. The natives, though, seem to enjoy them. It would take me a whole time to learn how they prepare some fruits for some cannot be eaten raw.

Do you think, Mr. Pieters, that the Department would like to have some of those fruits for introduction? If so, I would be glad to hear from you. I will be in Mexico City within some days and will go to the Post Office and see if there is some mail for me.

Now I will have one trouble, that is in getting out of this country. I would like to leave by way of Vera Cruz or Tampico and go by steamer to New Orleans and proceed to St. Louis, but there is yellow fever in both ports and by rail gets a bit too expensive. Well, perhaps the fever clears out by the time I am there. I have roughed it so well now the last time that I am pretty well hardened against all kinds of drawbacks. I sometimes had a hard time getting sufficient food in the country; those poor Mexicans live by the day and when one enters such a cluster of huts (a village?) between meal times, everything eatable has been consumed and one has either to wait for hours or go on the march to the next one which is, Heaven knows, how many miles away. And if one is lucky enough to get food, it is tortillas, which are

There is a whole of a lot of fruits here I have never heard of before and some looks very good, though others are decidedly flat to my taste. I like the mangos best of all. They are delicious and so cheap, only from one to two cents apiece. I've eaten many a one already. The mangoes are rather good too, so are papaws-chico, but as for cherimoyas, sirsales, sapodates, I don't care much for them. The natives, though, seem to enjoy them. It would seem as a whole that to learn how they prepare some fruits for some cannot be eaten raw.

Do you think, Mr. Fletcher, that the Department would like to have some of those fruits for introduction? If so, I would be glad to hear from you. I will be in Mexico City within some days and will go to the Post Office and see if there is some mail for me.

Now I will have one trouble, that is in getting out of this country. I would like to leave by way of Vera Cruz or Tampico and go by steamer to New Orleans and I wanted to ask Lewis, but there is yellow fever in Vera Cruz and Tampico - all the steamers. Will probably the fever-stricken ship by the time I return. I have resigned to go well my the last time that I was pretty well interested regarding all kinds of strangers. I remember had a hard time getting sufficient food in the country; those poor Indians live by the day and when one enters such a cluster of huts (a village) between meal times, everything usually has been devoured and one has either to wait for hours or go on the march to the next one, which, God-a known, how many miles away. And if one is lucky enough to get food, it is tortillas, which are

little thin pancakes, baked without grease or salt on a hot earthen pan and consists of handground maize (corn) flour. Sometimes one gets some frijoles, too. These are small brown beans. OH, one gets accustomed to it, but one feels that there is not much substance in marching on day after day.

Well, I think I'll finish now. My best regards to Mrs. Pieters; also to Dr. Smith and other gentlemen who may ask for me. Did Mr. Oliver go to California?

Hoping to hear a few words from you, Iam

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Are there, perhaps, some things I can be of service to you while in Mexico?

Guadalajara, Mexico,

April 28, 1904

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

After a long, tiresome walk from S. Blas on the Pacific Ocean I have brought it as far as Guadalajara. I don't think to walk very much more; it is too hot and too dry.

I covered over 260 miles of territory by foot anyway and that is at least something, for food and drink are by far not always easy to obtain and roads, well, I will only say I never saw such miserable roads in all my life.

There are a whole lot of strange fruits in this country, some I never heard of before. I'll write to Mr. Pieters now and see

little this morning, hard without grass or salt as a hot summer
day and consists of sandycomed mesa (corn) flour. Sometimes one
gets some tortillas, too. These are small brown beans. Oh, one gets
something to fit, but one feels that there is not much substance in
morning as any other day.

Well, I think I'll finish now. My best regards to Mrs.
Flatbow; also to Mr. Smith and other gentlemen who may ask for me.

Did Mr. Oliver go to California?

Hoping to hear a few words from you, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Are there, perhaps, some things I can be of service to you
while in Mexico?

Guadalajara, Mexico,

April 23, 1904

Dear Mr. Forest:

After a long, tiresome ride from S. Blas on the Pacific
Coast I have brought it up for me Guadalajara. I don't think to walk
very much now; it is too hot and too dry.

I received over 200 miles of hardship by foot anyway and that
is at least something, for that one drink one by far not always easy to
obtain and trade, well, I will only say I never saw such miserable roads
in all my life.

There are a whole lot of strange foods in this country,
some I never heard of before. I'll write to Mr. Fielors now and see

if I can send some to the Department. Perhaps you may want some too, if you are fixed up for it already.

If you may want to write me a few words, after a couple of days I'll be in Mexico City and will go to the P.O. and see.

How are things in Chico? I hope all right.

With my best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the children, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Cuernavaca, Mexico

May 23, 1904

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you see, I am still in this country and also alive. I left Mexico City a couple of days ago and walked again to this place. It is about 60 miles and * did it in 2 days, so that is pretty quick.

I stayed much longer in Mexico City than I intended, but I waited for mail which didn't come tho, and as life is pretty high down there I concluded to leave. I looked around for a position too, as I would like to learn more about the native fruits and plants, but this country is no good for an poor white man.

In the first place, there is plenty of ordinary labor, who work for very little, as there needs are extremely few and secondly there is no demand for high class labor, at least not in my profession. So now, I will go to Vera Cruz and go back to the good old states. If I might strike a good thing, I may remain a while yet in this country, but from what I have seen already, this does not seem to be very likely.

This a great country for different fruits and plants. I

If I was ever in the Department, I should get my vest from you.

If you are filled up for it already.

If you may want to write me a few words, after a couple of days I'll be in Mexico City and will go to the P.O. and see.

How are things in Ohio? I hope all right.

With my best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the children, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK K. MOTTS.

Consulate, Mexico

May 20, 1904

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you see, I am still in this country and also alive. I left Mexico City a couple of days ago and walked again to this place. It is about 60 miles and I did it in 3 days, so that is pretty quick.

I stayed much longer in Mexico City than I intended, but I waited for mail which didn't come too, and so life is pretty high down there I concluded to leave. I looked around for a position too, as I would like to learn more about the native fruits and plants, but this country is no good for an poor white man.

In the first place, there is plenty of ordinary labor, who work for very little, as there needs are extremely few and economly. There is no demand for high class labor, at least not in my profession. So now, I will go to Tuxpa then and go back to the good old states.

If I might strike a good thing, I may remain A while yet in this country, but from what I have seen already, this does not seem to be very likely.

This a great country for different fruits and plants. I

thought I knew quite some plants, but here I find out how limited ones knowledge really is. There hardly passes a day, especially in this region, that I do not discover some unknown fruits or flowers. If those Mexicans only would improve their fruits, now far more pleasure they could have from them. They seem to grow everything from seeds and as a result one finds on the markets, apricots with the size of cherries and cherries like red currants, peaches all clingstones and small and hard and all those strange fruits like the mameas, cirnelas (2 kinds), Sapatos (4 kinds), bananas (5 or 6 kinds), mangoes (4 varieties), limes (sour and sweet ones) and oranges. Well, I don't know all yet, but all those things are just eaten as nature produces them. One can really find sometimes a whole lot of varieties mixed together, probably picked from one garden where the owner has sown a lot of stuff.

When once the American nation begins to extend more southwards then they will improve things, for the natives do not seem to feel the needs of better things. You have no idea, Sir, how simple the rural population lives. In the hot regions they simply have as a dwelling, a structure with walls consisting of palm stems, reeds or branches from trees and the roof is made from palm or bababa leaves or long grass. How they can live in these places for an whole life time is a puzzle to me, for rain, dust, insects and everything can come in. I slept in one hut near San Blaze, where I had to climb up a slender tree stem with cuts in it to reach the bamboo sticks upon which I and one part of the family slept, the other part slept on the clay floor underneath us. I heard big insects crawl above me on those palm leaves and was afraid a big spider or a scorpion might drop down on me, so I didn't sleep exactly very quietly.

But for scenery this is a wonderful country; high mountains

thought I knew quite some plants, but here I find one not listed once knowledge really is. There hardly passes a day, especially in this region, that I do not discover some unknown tree or flower. If these Americans only would improve their fruits, how far more pleasure they could have from them. They seem to grow everything from seeds and as a result one finds on the markets, apricots with the size of cherries and cherries like red currants, peaches all oligotones and small and hard and all those exotic fruits like the mangosteen, citrelas (3 kinds), Sapodos (4 kinds), bananas (3 or 4 kinds), mangoes (4 varieties), Jiamo (many of many more) and papayas. Well, I don't know all yet, but all these things are just matter of nature problem then. One can really find something a main for a worthless about neighbor, probably picked from one garden where the owner has sown a lot of stuff.

Then over the Mexican guides helps to extend more weeks time. They will improve future, for the natives do not know in fact the work of better fruits. The more we know, the, we simple the rural population lives. In the hot regions they simply have no a building, a structure with walls protecting of pale stone, made of bamboos from trees and the roof is made from palm or banana leaves or long grass. How they can live in these places for an whole life time is a puzzle to me. For rain, dust, insects and everything can come in. I stayed in one hut near San Blage, where I had to climb up a similar time also with cute in it to reach the bamboo stalks upon which I was one part of the fruit stalk, the other part slept on the clay floor underneath me. I heard big insects crawl above me on those palm leaves and was afraid a big spider or a scorpion might drop down on me, so I didn't sleep exactly very nicely.

But for scenery this is a wonderful country; high mountains

and deep valleys follow in succession. Here, where I am now for instance, I hardly think I ever saw a finer spot. We are here in a lovely valley with range after range of mountains around, one peak away in the distance, is an extinct volcano covered perpetually with snow, for its height is over 17,000 feet. Its name is Popocatepetl, an easy name, aint it?

And such a delightful climate. California aint in it, no matter how much the papers lie about it. We are at an elevation of about 5,000 feet and so it is not so warm as farther down and yet not so chilly as it is sometimes in Mexico City, which is at a 7,000 foot elevation. The fine towering royal palms (Oreodoxa regia), natives of Cuba, grow most beautifully here. The mango trees are loaded down with fruit. Corn is to be found at any stage of development, from just sprouting to goldening of ripeness. This morning I saw fields with a fine stand of Manihot (the Sapiocca plant) and on other places sugar-cane, or peanuts, or watermelons, or sweet potatoes, or coffee bushes, or tall or dwarf bananas were to be seen. Truly wonderful the variety of things that can grow here.

Now we globe trotters, we miss much, like an home life and comforts, but sometimes we get our rewards too, when we are able to lay eyes upon such landscapes.

A few days ago I found the gemuine wild potato growing at elevations between 9,000 and 10,000 feet. Awful small they are and I am really surprised that the modern "murphies" are their descendants. The tubers are not larger than hazelnuts and the plants are small, too. I felt just as glad as if I had found a nugget, for a botanist can have his "strikes" too, as the miners term it.

The rainy season has started and it may take me somewhat

and deep valleys follow in succession. There, where I am now for instance, I hardly think I ever saw a finer spot. We are here in a lovely valley with range after range of mountains around, one peak away in the distance, in an artistic volcano covered perpetually with snow, for its height is over 17,000 feet. Its name is Popocatepetl, an easy name, aint it? And such a delightful climate. California aint in it, no matter how much the papers lie about it. We are at an elevation of about 5,000 feet and so it is not so warm as farther down and yet not so chilly as it is sometimes in Mexico City, which is at a 7,000 foot elevation. The fine towering royal palms (Oreodoxa regia), native of Cuba, grow most beautifully here. The mango trees are loaded down with fruit. Corn is to be found at any stage of development, from just sprouting to golden ripeness. This morning I saw fields with a fine stand of Manihot (the Sagineee plant) and on other places sugar-cane, or peanuts, or watermelons, or sweet potatoes, or coffee bushes, or tall or dwarf bananas were to be seen. Truly wonderful the variety of things that can grow here.

Now we globe trotters, we make much, like an home life and comforts, but sometimes we get our reverse too, when we are able to lay eye upon such landscape.

A few days ago I found the genuine wild potato growing at elevations between 9,000 and 10,000 feet. Awful small they are and I am really surprised that the modern "marvelous" are their descendants. The tubers are not larger than hazelnuts and the plants are small, too. I felt just as glad as if I had found a nugget, for a botanist can have his "fairies" too, as the miners have it.

The rainy season has started and it may take me somewhat

longer now to travel, as the roads may be sometimes in bad shape, for roads there are here, for which the name trail is far too noble, especially in the mountains where one slides from one boulder on another. It will take me probably 14 or 15 days to reach the city of Ialapa, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and if you might feel to drop me a few lines, I will call at the P. O. there. Did my card reach you from Guadalajara? I do not know really where you are living now. When in Frisco I saw in the paper that there were some difficulties in settling the garden matter at Chico, so I don't know. Neither did I hear from Mr. Pieters. Perhaps there happened something with the mail.

Well, I will close now.

Receive with Mrs.Dorsett and the children my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico

June 13, 1904

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

My cordial thanks for your nice letter of June 1st, which I received a few days ago. I was glad to hear again from you. I am living now in a strange land, where I the language bu partly understand and it does do one good to get a letter from a friend in that dear English.

I see from your writing that you are pretty well fixed.

Impossible now to travel, as the roads may be sometimes in bad shape, for roads there are here, for which the name trail is far too noble, especially in the mountains where one slides from one boulder on another. It will take me probably 14 or 15 days to reach the city of Ialapa, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and if you might feel to drop me a few lines, I will call at the P. O. there. Did my card reach you from Guadalajara? I do not know really where you are living now. Was in Tulsa, I saw in the paper that there was some difficulties in settling the garden matter at Chico, so I don't know. Neither did I hear from Mr. Talaya. Perhaps there happened something with the mail.

Well, I will close now.

Receive with Mrs. Dorsett and the children my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Omar V. Dorsett.

Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico

June 15, 1904

Mr. F. M. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

My cordial thanks for your nice letter of June 1st, which I received a few days ago. I was glad to hear again from you. I am living now in a strange land, where I use language in partly unknown and it does do our good to get a letter from a friend in that dear English.

I see from your writing that you are really well fixed.

Well, I am glad for that. After a man has had so many difficulties and for so prolonged a time, as you have had, then he deserves a bright shining sun on his path of life.

You write you are getting bids on a $1500 irrigation plant. My, do you need such an big affair down there, too? I thought irrigating up North was not necessary. They told me, that as the rainy season starts much earlier and lasts much longer, there was so much moisture in the ground the rainless summer months that irrigating was not necessary. And 80 acres of land, horses, barn, lath house, yes, it will be a big place. I wonder how P. P. thinks about this. He must be as mad as a spider. He with his one or two rented acres and his empty plans for an universal, enormous Plant Improvement Garden in S. A.

Yes, I would like to see the place and the scenery. It must be fine and at the same time I would like to eat a few more of those nice sweet potatoes which Mrs. Dorsett so well knows to prepare. I often think of all such things, here, so far away and especially now. You must know I got a little attack of fever while in the hot regions and was quite unwell, but now I soon hope to be better again. I will take a good rest and I must be very careful with eating different foods and then I go back to the States.

There in Jalapa the climate is all right, again it is rather cool than warm. We are at quite an elevation and many mountains all around us. During my trip from Cordoba to here I found interesting hot house plants grow wild along the roads. It always gives one a curious curious sensation to see such old acquaintances, as begonias, sensitive plants, dahlias and others grow as weeds along the roads.

Then

Bill, I am glad for that. After a man has had so many difficulties and for so prolonged a time, as you have had, then he deserves a bright shining sun on his path of life.

You write you are getting side on a $1500 irrigation plant. My, do you need such an big affair down there, too? I thought irrigating up North was not necessary. They told me, that as the rainy season starts much earlier and lasts much longer, there was so much moisture in the ground the rainless summer months that irrigating was not necessary. And 80 acres of land, horses, barn, lath house, yes, it will be a big place. I wonder how P. P. thinks about this. He must be as mad as a spider. He with his one or two rented acres and his empty plans for an universal, enormous Plant Improvement Garden in S. A.

Yes, I would like to see the place and the scenery. It must be fine and at the same time I would like to eat a few more of those nice sweet potatoes which Mrs. Doresti so well knows to prepare. I often think of all such things, here, so far away and especially now. You must know I got a little attack of fever while in the hot regions and was quite unwell, but now I soon hope to be better again. I will take a good rest and I must be very careful with eating different out foods and then I go back to the States.

There in Jalape the climate is all right, again it is rather cool than warm. We are at quite an elevation and many mountains all around us. During my trip from Durango to here I found interesting but those plants grow wild along the roads. It always gives one a curious curious sensation to see such old acquaintances, as begonias, sensitive plants, dahlias and others grow as weeds along the roads.

There are also growing quite a number of wild grapes in Mexico and I think they may find disease resisting species in this country. A man learns much, how plants grow in their native state and I know quite a few people frown upon my roaming around, but I personally have learned more about the true nature of plants during this 2 months trip in the wilderness than all the bookds or hothouses could have brought me in 10 years.

I would have liked to hear the opinion about California from Mr. Oliver. Was the state as a whole a disappointment to him, as it is to almost everyone who comes out for the first time?

Yes, I knew that Mrs. Velley and Mr. Harry Tubs were married. Between you and I, does he know all about her? Well, perhaps he found out. This is a strange world, isn't it?

I send you also a few seeds which may prove of some value to you. I don't send any of the more tropical fruits, for I know it is too cold for them up north. I saw it in Santa Ana and even in that favored spot, Montecito, how hard those things do in California. The Sapoto Chico is the only one which probably will not grow at Chico, but as it is such a nice tasting fruit you may try it.

Well, I'll conclude now. Wishing you much further success and also the best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the Children, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

List of seeds from Meyer

No. 1. Sapoto chico - A nice tasting fruit. In size and shape not unlike the Eastern persimmon. The pulp is brownish and of a sweet, pleasant taste.

No. 2. Mexican apricot - These apricots are small in size, but have sometimes a nice flavor. They seem to be all seedlings and vary as thus a great deal.

No. 3. Garvansa (prob. Cicer ariebinum) - A vegetable which is eaten like green peas. On some markets they sell it roasted in the shell and it tastes well. Grows on dry but rich lands.

No. 4. Prunus sp. - Mexican cherry - This ia an cherry inferior in size and flavor to the ordinary cherry. The tree is evergreen and can be used as an ornamental shade tree.

No. 5. Fraxinus sp. - Mexican ash - A very handsome shade tree which grows quite a size. These seeds are from a very spreading variety which grew on dry, rocky places near Guadalajara.

No. 6. Lupinus sp. - A rather ornamental, small lupine with blue spikes which vary in color from whitish to deep indigo blue.

No. 7. Ricinus sp. - A castor oil bean with very showy, red spikes. May prove to be an ornamental plant.

No. 8. A yellow chilipepper - A handsome pepper, much sold in the market of Jalapa, of a bright showy yellow. Quite pungent.

Received from Frank N. Meyer, June 19, 1904.

Gathered in Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

List of seeds (continued)

No. 1. Sapote colico - A nice tasting fruit. Its size and shape not unlike the Eastern persimmon. The pulp is brownish and of a sweet, pleasant taste.

No. 2. Mexican apricot - These apricots are small in size, but have sometimes a nice flavor. They seem to be all seedlings and vary at time a great deal.

No. 3. Garvanas (prob. Cicer arietinum) - A vegetable which is eaten like green peas. On some markets they sell it roasted in the shell and it tastes well. Grows on dry but rich lands.

No. 4. Prunus sp. - Mexican cherry - This is an cherry inferior in size and flavor to the ordinary cherry. The tree is evergreen and can be used as an ornamental shade tree.

No. 5. Prunus sp. - Mexican ash - A very handsome shade tree which gives quite a size. These seeds are from a very accidental variety which grew on dry, stony ground near Tamazulapiz.

No. 6. Indigo sp. - A rather ornamental, small legume with flat spines which vary in color from whitish to deep indigo blue.

No. 7. Indigo sp. - A cousin all over with very shaggy, red spines. May prove to be an ornamental plant.

No. 8. A yellow philippeper - A handsome vapper, much sold in the market of Jalapa, of a bright showy yellow. Quite pungent.

Received from Frank N. Meyer, June 19, 1904.

Gathered in Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Birmingham, Alabama,

July 25, 1904

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

You see I am way down in Alabama now. I went via Jalapa, Mexico to Vera Cruz, then by steamer to Havana and from there again to New Orleans. I couldn't get any work down there and so I got up here. I worked a little while here, but the work and climate are far from satisfactory and so I am going to leave. I will try St. Louis now.

It seems to be pretty hard just now to find a congenial position. It is the dull season anyway.

I would not be surprised if I didn't come back again to California after a while. There are really more opportunities out West than here in the south. First, however, I must make a little dough, for all that traveling empties ones pocketbook mighty quick.

Hoping you are doing No.1 in every respect, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. My best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the young ones.

St. Louis, Missouri,

July 29, 1904

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett:

At last I found a nice position again. I am going to work next Monday in the Mo. Bot. Gardens. I hope it will be a satisfactory employment on both sides. It is a good thing I got this place, for financially I am in pretty bad shape.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Birmingham, Alabama,

July 24, 1907

Dear Mr. Dwyer:

You are I am my own in Alabama now. I went via Atlanta, Macon to New Orleans, then by steamer to Havana and from there again to San Antonio. I couldn't get any work down there and so I got up here. I worked a little while here, but the work and climate are far from satisfactory and so I am going to leave. I will try St. Louis now.

It seems to be pretty hard just now to find a permanent position. It is the dull season anyway.

I would not be surprised if I didn't come back again to California after awhile. There are really more opportunities out West than here in the south. First, however, I must make a little money, for all that travelling amounts once pocketbook mighty quick.

Hoping you are doing No.1 in every respect, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Frank L. Wilson.

P.S. My best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the young ones.

St. Louis, Missouri,

July 24, 1904

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett:

As last I found a nice position again. I am going to work Monday for the Mo. Tel. Company. I know it will be a satisfactory employment as luck goes. It is a good thing I put this place for financially I am pretty bad shape.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Frank L. Wilson.

Missouri Botanical Garden,

St. Louis, Missouri,

Aug. 11, 1904

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letters came to me a few days ago and I was glad to hear from you.

Yes, I left Jalapa a few days after I sent the letter off. I begun to feel much better again, and I wanted to get out of the country for the rainy season had started in real style and there was little pleasure in getting wet all the time. I took a train to Vera Cruz City abd after having spent one night in that yellow and other fevers ridden city, I left the next day and we steamed via Progresso to Havana, Cuba. I had to stay 5 days in quarantine before I was allowed to roam at liberty. The climate is awful hot and moist in Havana and my bowel trouble and fever which I contracted in Mexico came right away back and the 2 weeks I was in Cuba were far from enjoyable to me.

Well, the fares on the steamers to New Orleans were greatly reduced and so I went back to this country, which I come to regard already as my native land, for after having been thro those Indian and Spanish civilizations, one surely appreciates your American way of living, not withstanding many shortcomings. Well, I rested a week in N. Orleans and then proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., where I worked a short while and then came to here.

You ask me about any nutbearing plants in Mexico. Well, I have seen very little of them. It was too early in the season, too,

Wisconsin Industrial School,

St. Louis, Missouri,

Aug. 11, 1904

Mr. F. H. Forsett,

Colon, California.

Dear Mr. Forsett:

Your letters came to me a few days ago and I was glad to hear from you.

Yes, I left Havana a few days after I sent the letter off. I began to feel much better again, and I wanted to get out of the country for the rainy season had started in real style and there was little pleasure in getting wet all the time. I took a train to Vera Cruz City and after having spent one night in that yellow and other fevers ridden city, I left the next day and so started via Progreso to Havana, Cuba. I had to stay 3 days in quarantine before I was allowed to roam at liberty. The climate is awful hot and moist in Havana and my bowel trouble and fever which I contracted in Mexico came right away back and the 2 weeks I was in Cuba were far from enjoyable to me.

Well, the fares on the steamers to New Orleans were greatly reduced and so I went back to this country, which I come to regard already as my native land, for after having been into those Indian and Spanish civilizations, one surely appreciates your American way of living, not withstanding many shortcomings. Well, I found a work in Orleans and then proceeded to Burlington, Ia., where I worked a month while not time enough to take.

You ask me about my sojourning plants in Mexico. Well, I have seen very little of them. It was too early in the season, too,

to see any fruit of that kind on the markets. They eat many peanuts, there, but mostly small varieties and also the pecans I saw were just seedling fruit. The Mexicans need some American push to improve their fruits and vegetables.

About the sowing, I can say that it is generally good to sow seeds as soon as they are received. That is, when they come in spring and summer and excepting annuals, fall and winter will even do, providing you have the temperature in your hands. I could have sent you more seeds but many things require more heat than you have down there and for others -- I do not know exactly in what line your garden is going to be. Plant Introduction Garden means a tremendous deal, you know.

Yes, I will surely make you once a visit and see things, but my dear Sir, money is the article needed and just now I am not over plentifully supplied with it. I am sorry the title question is not clear yet. I hope it may soon be tho, for beside that you'll have your troubles. I know what it is to give life to an entirely new affair and to make a fine show of it the first few years. After those first years things begin to go far better and you'll look back upon all that hard work with great satisfaction and consider it as a bad track of road thro' which you have driven your beams successfully.

Mr. Oliver wrote me a couple of days ago and as I had done him the question of how he liked California, he told me he liked it very well, but hadn't had really time enough to see things as long as he would have liked and he couldn't blame me for not loving So. California exactly for he said, "I do not think it fit for a healthy

to see any fruit of that kind on the markets. They sent many peanuts, there, but mostly small varieties and also the pecans I saw were just seedling fruit. The Mexicans need some American pomologists to improve their fruits and vegetables.

About the sowing, I can say that it is generally good to sow seeds as soon as they are received. That is, when they come in spring and summer and excepting annuals, fall and winter will even do, provided you have the temperature in your house. I would have sent you more seeds but many things require more heat than you have down there and for others -- I do not know exactly in what line your garden is going to be. Plant Introduction Garden sends a tremendous lot, you know.

Yes, I will surely make you once a visit and see things, but my dear Sir, money is the article needed and just now I am not over plentifully supplied with it. I am sorry the title question is not clear yet. I hope it may soon be the. Do hasten that you'll have your trouble. I know what it is to give life to an entirely new effort and to make a fine show of it the first few years. After those first years things begin to go far better and you'll look back upon all that hard work with great satisfaction and consider it as a bad track of road thro' which you have driven your course successfully.

Mr. Oliver wrote me a couple of days ago and as I had some him the question of how he liked California, he told me he liked it very well, but hadn't had really time enough to see things as long as he would have liked and he couldn't blame me for not loving so. California exactly for he said, "I do not think it fit for a healthy

young man". Yes, So. California is surely too equal in climate, no change enough. I think where you are now, things are quite different. I wonder if you will get that beautiful change of colors of leaves as we will soon get here, and how warm your summer is and how cold the winter will be.

Yes, as you say, I may feel the heat and cold here in St. Louis. Well, if it gets too bad for me, then I go away. California occupies still a very large place in my heart. I have spent there most of the time since I lived in the U. S. When one sees the Californian display of fruit at the World's Fair, one feels really proud to have lived in that state and not withstanding the troubles I also had there, I do love the Golden State.

O, about the Fair. This is a grand show. I wasn't able yet to see much more than a general view of it, but it is an immense affair. It surely takes one a week to see things. Horticulture could be much better but in Agriculture there is a wonderful , fine display. The exhibit of the U. S. Dept. of Agri., is worth looking at, not to say anymore. I spent a couple of hours alone to look at the display of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The new fruits and plants they are importing, plant breeding with original specimens as proof and so many more things. And all that Agricultural machinery they have is something wonderful. Beside Horticulture, Agriculture Forestry and a few other things, I haven't seen much yet. There is so much and by studying things intelligently one gets so tired that one has to stop after having walked around half a day.

What I think about this Garden where I work now. Well, it surely is a very beautiful place and they have a very rich collection of plants. I never expected St. Louis to possess such a fine

many ways. Yes, So. California is surely too equal in climate, no
wonder enough. I think when you see many things are quite different.
I wonder if you will get that beautiful change of colors of leaves
as we will even get here, and how even your manner is and how cold
the winter will be.

Yes, as you say, I may feel the heat and cold here in
St. Louis. Well, if it gets too bad for me, then I go away. Calif-
ornia occupies still a very large place in my heart. I have spent
every week of the time since I lived in L.A. S. B. Then we saw the
California display of fruit at the World's Fair, we felt really
proud to have lived in that state and not without making the trouble
I also had there, I do love the Golden State.

O, about the Fair. This is a grand show. I won't able
yet to see much more than a general view of it, but it is an immense
effort. It surely takes one a week to see things. Horticulture
could be much better but in Agriculture there is a wonderful, fine
display. The exhibit of the U. S. Dept. of Agri., is worth looking
at, not in any manner. I spent a couple of hours alone to look at
the display of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The new fruits and
plants they are importing, just bursting with original specimens
as proof and so many more things. And all that Agricultural mach-
inery that have in starting wonderful. Beside Horticulture, Agri-
culture Forestry and a few other things, I haven't seen much yet.
There is so much and by studying things intelligently one gets so
tired that one has to stop after having walked around half a day.

Now I think about this Garden where I work now. Well,
it surely is a very beautiful place and they have a very rich coll-
ection of plants. I never expected it. Lucky to possess such a fine

garden, for one hears so little about it outside this city. Thether I will have much of a future before me here, I don't know. They do not much experimental work but perhaps they may start and perhaps once I may work in my most favorite line of work, plant breeding.

Well, Mr. Dorsett, I see I filled nearly 8 pages so I will finish by wishing you the best of success and the conquering of all difficulties. My best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the Children.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Louis, Missouri

September 15, 1904

Dear Mr. Pieters:

I was glad to hear again from you. Your welcome letter reached me a few days ago. My, my, you are travelling, too, I should say. You will soon be there. You can't say there is a state in which I haven't been.

Yes, I hope to be at the Missouri Botanical Garden when you may find the time to look me up. If it is after 6 P. M. though, I will be home at 1562 Old Manchester Road which is near the Gardens.

You will wonder how I managed to have this paper. Well, I have been juror for a short time at the World's Fair and Forestry was our division, so that explains that.

I just had a letter from Mr. Dorsett. He says he is very busy at present but he likes the place very much. Yes, If I hadn't come by way of Mexico to St. Louis, I would have seen the place, but now I have to postpone a visit to him for a long while yet.

Well, hoping to see you before long, I finish, with best

Garden. For one knows so little about it outside this city. Perhaps I will hear some of a future before we here, I don't know. You do not much experimental work but perhaps they may start and perhaps once I may work in my work favorite line of work, plant breeding.

Well, Mr. Forest, I see I filled nearly 8 pages so I will finish by wishing you the best of success and the conquering of all difficulties. My best regards to Mrs. Forest and the Children.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MYERS.

St. Louis, Missouri

September 12, 1909

Dear Mr. Stakman:

I was glad to hear again from you. Your welcome letter received in a few days ago. My, my, you are improving, too, I should say. You will soon be there. You won't say there is a place in which I haven't been.

Yes, I hope to be at the Harvard Biological Series when you may find the time to look me up. If it is after 6 P. M. though, I will be home at 1820 Old Manchester Road which is near the Gardens.

You will wonder how I managed to have this paper. Well, I have been gone for a short time at the World's Fair and Forestry was our division, so that explains that.

I just had a letter from Mr. Forest. He says he is very busy at present but he likes the place very much. Too, if I hadn't gone by way of Chicago to St. Louis, I would have saw the place, too so I have to postpone a visit to him for a long while yet.

Well, hoping to see you before long, I finish, with best

regards to Mrs. Pieters, also.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Missouri Botanic Garden,

St. Louis, Missouri.

December 28, 1904

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

You probably are surprised to receive a letter from this place again; I suppose you expected me to be dead or gone again somewhere else. No, neither is the case as yet, but life is so uninteresting of late that I write as little as possible. Still, we have to live it thro', whether we like it or not.

In the beginning of November I saw Dr. Galloway, who told me you were going very well out in Chico. Well, I surely was glad to hear that. It shows that the folks in the capitol city are with you.

Some weeks ago I also saw your name mentioned in the Pacific Rural Press as going to give a lecture at some institute, good so. It is so much nobler to help your fellowmen than to leave them in the mud alone, as somebody farther south seems to practice.

How is it now with your place? I suppose it is quite cold already. Did the leaves have fine fall colors too, just like in Old Missouri? I envy you the fine mountains around for that is a thing I miss very much down here. Here the icy winter is in full blast. A few weeks ago we had some heavy snowfalls and low temperatures, but during the Xmas week it got nice and mild again and everything became

Regards to Mrs. Dickens, also.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. SPEED.

Normal Teachers Service,

Mt. Lewis, Missouri.

December 29, 1904

Mr. F. M. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

You probably are surprised to receive a letter from this place again; I suppose you expected me to be dead or gone again somewhere else. No, neither is the case as yet, but life is so uninteresting at late that I write as little as possible. Still, we have to live it down, whether we like it or not.

In the beginning of November I saw Mr. Galloway, who told me you were doing very well out in Chico. Well, I surely was glad to hear that. It shows that the folks in the capital city are with you.

Some years ago I also saw your name mentioned in the Pacific Rural Press as going to give a lecture at some institute, good no. It is so much cooler to help your followers than to leave them in the cold alone, as somebody farther south seems to practice.

How is it now with your health? I suppose it is quite cold already. And the leaves have time fall colors too, just like in old Missouri? I envy you the fine mountains around for that is a thing I miss very much here here. Here the icy winter is in full blast. A few weeks ago we had some heavy snowfalls and few hurricanes, but during the last week it has also not will again and everything looks

liquid mud, so you congratulated yourself if you had crossed a road without having stuck in it. Now, however, it is quite cool again. To show you the sudden change, I may mention that it was 56 Monday afternoon and during the night and the next day there blew an icy blizzard which brought the mercury down to 3 above zero this morning. After I have spent the last years in warmer climes, it comes quite as a change to me

Why is Chico called by that name? (The Spanish name for small, little). I saw in the papers that they are tearing fine, bearing orchards out by the roots in Oroville, to sluice and dredge the land for gold. That is close by you, ain't it?

Well, I come to a close now. It is too late to wish you a Merry Xmas but I am not too late for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to you, Mrs. Dorsett and the children.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

TELEGRAM March 11, 1905

A. J. Pieters,

Washington, D. C.

GREAT THANKS FOR YOUR OFFER. ACCEPT IT. WILL BE READY ANY TIME BUT WOULD LIKE TO STAY HERE A FEW WEEKS YET

FRANK N. MEYER.

lifeid said, so you congratulated yourself if you had crossed a road without having stuck in it. Now, however, it's quite cool again. To show you the weather changes, I may mention that it was 88 Monday afternoon and during the night and the next day there blew an icy blizzard which brought the mercury down 18 above zero this morning. After I have spent the last years in warmer climes, it seems quite a change to me.

Why is Ohio called by that name? (The Spanish name for small, little). I was in the process that Mary was leaving Pim, Sam-the otherwise and by the route in Orrville, to Akron and Canton the land for gold. What is close by you, aren't it?

Well, I come to a close now. It is too late to wish you a Merry Xmas but I am not too late for a Merry and Prosperous New Year to you, Mrs. Morrell and the children.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MOTHES.

<u>Telegram</u> Nov 11, 1903

E. J. Mathews,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRANK YOU TOO OFTEN. ADVISE IT. WILL BE READY ANY TIME

YOU WANT LEAVE DO STAY HERE A FEW WEEKS YOU

FRANK H. MOTHES.

St. Louis, Missouri,

March 10, 1905.

Mr. A. J. Pieters:

It came as a very great surprise to me, your telegram this evening. I am greatly obliged to you for this rare offer.

I don't like to leave this place just now, the fall time would have been far more pleasant, as we are quite busy just now, but--the chance that such a thing will ever happen again is so slight that I concluded to accept.

Ft. Leavenworth,
March 10, 1908.

Mr. A. G. Mackey:

It came as a very great surprise to me, your telegram this evening. I am greatly obliged to you for this rare offer.

I don't like to leave this place just now, the fall time would have been far more pleasant, as we are quite busy just now. But--the chance that such a thing will ever happen again is so slight that I hesitate to accept.

Now, I would like very much to know what my work would be. I suppose to help Prof. Sargent in collecting material for the Arnold Arboretum and also to collect seeds and cuttings of desirable trees, shrubs and other plants for the Department of Agriculture. North China isn't very much explored yet, for so far as I know. It is quite a wild country as I understand and one is most of the time pretty far away from civilization. Well, that's all right. I had some experience of that while in old Mexico, so that will not be a novelty to me.

You ask me in your telegram, "Can we talk it over?" Do you mean by telephone or in person? I suppose you mean the last. Then I'll have to go to Washington unless you may have intentions of coming out in this direction.

This evening I sent you a telegram which you got, I suppose, many hours ago.

Well, thanking you again and hoping to receive a few more directions, I am

Yours very respectfully,

F. N. MEYER.

St. Louis, Missouri,

March 15, 1905.

DearAMr. Pieters:

This morning I received your welcome letter, for I live, of course, in somewhat of an expectant mood. I surely do realize the importance of this journey. It will also be a trip in which losts of hard work has to be done. But we are on the world to do those things.

Now, I would like very much to know what my work would be.

I suppose to help Prof. Sargent in collecting material for the Arnold Arboretum and also to collect seeds and cuttings of desirable trees, shrubs and other plants for the Department of Agriculture. North China isn't very much explored yet, for so far as I know. It is quite a wild country as I understand and one is most of the time pretty far away from civilization. Well, that's all right. I had some experience of that while in old Mexico, so that will not be a novelty to me.

You ask me in your telegram, "Can we talk it over?" Do you mean by telephone or in person? I suppose you mean the last. Then I'll have to go to Washington unless you may have intentions of coming out in this direction.

This evening I sent you a telegram which you got, I suppose, many hours ago.

Well, thanking you again and hoping to receive a few more directions, I am

Yours very respectfully,

R. H. MATTS.

Dr. Jacob, Director,

March 15, 1909.

Dear Sir: Pleasure

This morning I received your welcome letter, for I live, of course, in somewhat of an unpeopled wood. I amply do realize the importance of this journey. It will also be a trip in which loads of hard work has to be done. But we are on the world to do those things.

About the compensation, well, I think I leave that better to you. I haven't any idea how big my expenses will be in that country.

Does the Government supply us with outfits, like suits, arms, horses, or any other things we may need?

I wish St. Louis was not 1000 miles away from your place of residence. With a few mintues' talk one may receive more valuable information than in receiving scores of letters.

Well, hoping to hear again from you, I am

Yours very respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

April 3, 1905.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

Your letter which was sent off from Washington March 18 came to me last Saturday, April 1st. It had been put among Mr. Hedgcock's mail and this gentleman has probably been away all that time so I got it only 12 or 14 days over the time. Well, those little things happen once in awhile and it is better not to worry about them.

I received one letter from Mr. Fairchild stating he was going to see Prof. Sargent and that the expedition probably would be postponed but I didn't get anything after that letter. But I think it is postponed by this time and perhaps will not occur at all.

Yes, if it goes through, then that compensation problem has to be solved and as you ask for some suggestion on my part, I

Dear Mr. Stevenson, well, I think I have that better to you. I haven't any idea how big my expense will be in that country.

Does the Government supply us with uniforms, like guns, horses, or any other things we may need?

I wish Mr. Louis was not 1000 miles away from your place of residence. With a few midnight talks one may receive more valuable information than in practically months at leisure.

Well, hoping to hear again from you, I am

Yours very respectfully,

FRANK M. MOTES.

April 3, 1898.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Your letter which was sent off from Washington March 18 came to me last Saturday, April 1st. It had been put among Mr. Hollywood's mail and the gentleman has probably been away all this time so I got it only 12 or 14 days over the time. Well, these little things happen once in awhile and it is better not to worry about them.

I received one letter from Mr. Hollywood stating he was going to see Prof. Bergen and that the expedition probably would be postponed but I didn't get anything after that in letter. But I think it is postponed by his wife and perhaps will not come at all.

Now, it is quite serious, when that diplomatic trouble has to be ended and we are set for some engagement on my part. I

would say, how would $50.00 a month be? A man's expenses in a foreign country are always larger than one at first thinks and one often buys things one cannot well get vouchers for.

If you have some spare time please answer me on these few questions:

How long would this exploration last? I see from your first letter that I would have to make myself a career as an agricultural explorer, but as I know how immensely big that territory is and how slow travelling goes generally down there, I think it may be quite a time that one has to be there.

Another question is: Am I going to be alone or with a party after Prof. Sargent departs?

Do I have to take pictures? I only know a little about photography and if I have to do it I will start directly to learn that art.

In one way I am not sorry I am not going yet for the Magnolia trees in this garden are in full bloom and it is a soul inspiring sight to see these beauties. Spring is nice after that long, cold winter.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Louis, Missouri,

April 25, 1905.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

It is again a couple of weeks ago since I received your

world say, how would $50.00 a month be? A man's expenses in a foreign country are always larger than one at first thinks and one often buys things one cannot well get vouchers for.

If you have some spare time please answer me on these few questions:

How long would this exploration last? I see from your first letter that I would have to make myself a career as an agricultural explorer, but as I know how immensely big that territory is and how slow travelling does generally down there, I think it may be quite a time that one has to be there.

Another question is: Am I going to be alone or with a party after Prof. Sargent departs?

Do I have to take pleasures? I only know a little about photography and if I have to do it I will start directly to learn that art.

In one way I am not sorry I am not going yet for the magnolia trees in this garden are in full bloom and it is a real inspiring sight to see these beauties. Spring is also after that long, cold winter.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

Paul E. Ware.

St. Louis, Missouri,

April 24, 1904.

Dear Sir, Prof.

It is again a couple of weeks ago since I received your

letter. I didn't feel right of late and so I am a little late in answering your writing.

I have inquired a little in this garden about another young man thoroughly posted in horticulture to go with that expedition but there are not many of such people to be found. One man here, J. Kellogg is his name, would like very much to go and he knows more about native North American plants than any one around here, but he is 43 already and perhaps not entirely desirable.

About Mr. O., well, that is a pretty hard question. If he gets to be the recognized leader of the expedition and can arrange all things as he wants them, well, then, perhaps I rather would not go. But if he goes not with absolute power, then I think we will pull along fairly well together. A man has to give and take a little wherever he goes.

I am taking up photography of late, but I have very little time to spare for just in this time we are very busy. It is my duty to raise c.a. 10,000 different plants from seeds and it is quite a strain on one's brain, the more as climatological conditions differ so much here with other places where I was taught the trade.

Dr. Trelease is back again from Mexico, but will very soon leave for Europe. He said today to me he rather wished the expedition wouldn't go so that I could stay with them here but he could perfectly understand that I would like to go very much.

Well, if I were a married man or had my relations closer by, perhaps I wouldn't travel so much but now--things are different. A man knoweth not for what he is living.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,
FRANK N. MEYER.

letter. I didn't feel right or late and so I am a little late in answering your letter.

I have inserted a little in this garden about another young man thoroughly posted in horticulture to go with that expedition but there are not many of such people to be found. One man here, C. Hallock in his name, would like very much to go and to know more about native North American plants than any one around here, but he is 45 already and perhaps not entirely desirable.

About Mr. D., well, that is a pretty hard question. If he proves to be the recognized leader of the expedition and can actually take as he says then, well, then, perhaps I rather would not go. But if he does not with absolute power, then I think we will pull along fairly well together. A man has to give and take a little wherever he goes.

I am taking up photography of late, but I have very little time to spare for just in this time we are very busy. It is my duty to raise c.a. 10,000 different plants from seeds and it is quite a strain on one's brain, the more as climatological conditions differ so much here with other places where I was taught the trade.

Mr. Trelease is back again from Mexico, but will very soon leave for Europe. He said today to me he rather wished the expedition wouldn't go so that I could stay with them here but he could perfectly understand that I would like to go very much.

Well, if I were a married man or had my relations closer by, perhaps I wouldn't travel so much but now--things are different. A man knows not for what he is living.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

St. Louis, Missouri,

May 4, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I received both your letters and telegram and wired you also that I accept the position.

I am extremely thankful to you for this appointment, and also wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Galloway, Mr. Pieters and Mr. Oliver and other gentlemen who have given you such nice statements about me that you offer me such an important position, without ever having seen me.

It is certainly a very fine opportunity to do some noble work for this, my adopted country, and when health stays with me and bad luck or accidents keep away, I surely will hope to prove that I realize the grandness of this exploration of a practically new field. Just now I am almost burning to have a talk with you about with how many we will be, the language (I only know a few words of Chinese), the transportation of collected material from the railroadless interior to the harbor towns and many more things.

About the salary, I may say that I am more than satisfied with it. It far exceeds my expectations.

I hope to be at your office Friday morning and I do not intend to return to St. Louis. I am giving my work here in the Botanical Garden the finishing touches and transferring it over to others, so even if we don't go away very soon from Washington, I think it is better for me to see a few things in the East (like the Arnold Arboretum) than to stay longer down here.

St. Louis, Missouri,

May 4, 1908.

Dear Dr. Meredith:

Yesterday I received both your letters and Salgeman and wired you also that I accept his position.

I am extremely thankful to you for this engagement, and also wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Salgeman, Dr. Sheets and Dr. Oliver and other gentlemen who have given you such nice statements about me that you offer me such an important position, without ever having seen me.

It is certainly a very fine opportunity to do some noble work for this, my adopted country, and when health stays with me and bad luck or accidents keep away, I merely will hope to prove that I realize the greatness of this exploration of a practically new field. Just now I am almost running to have a talk with you about with how many we will be, the language (I only know a few words of Chinese), the transportation of collected material from the mulyanatsee interior to the harbor towns and many more things.

Above the salary, I may say that I am more than satisfied with it. Is the climate so unfavorable?

I hope to see your office building rousing and I do not intend to return to St. Louis. I am giving my work here in the Botanical Garden the finishing touches and transferring it over to others, so even if we don't go away very soon from Washington, I think it is better for me to see a few things in the East (like the small pterydyes) than in any larger city here.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your private check. I hardly think I'll use it as I am in much better financial standing now than when I arrived here from Mexico but it was very kind of you.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Boston, Massachusetts.

July 15, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am now in the Athens of America and feel all right except a trifle tired from all that hurrying around. What a most beautiful arboretum this is. I never expected to see such an enormous variety of trees and shrubs.

Well, before I go on on this thing I had better first give you an account of what I did the days before. I left Washington with the midnight train and arrived in Westbury a little before ten o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Hicks awaited me at the station as I had phoned him and we spent the day in looking over his whole nursery and it is quite a large one.

Mr. Hicks is quite an enthusiast on the subject of exploring North China and we had long talks about things. He is very well posted on coniferae and hardy shrubs and he has quite a number of rare shrubs on his place. Sunday night I stayed in the Hicks' residence for they are very nice and hospitable and Monday morning

Please accept my sincere thanks for your priceless check. I hardly think I'll see it as I am in much better financial standing now than when I arrived here from Boston but it was very kind of you.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK X. KYNE.

Dear Mr. Rotwohl:

As you see I am now in the Sahara of America and feel all right except a trifle tired from all that hurrying around. What a most beautiful arboretum this is. I never expected to see such an enormous variety of trees and shrubs.

Well, before I go on on this thing I had better first give you an account of what I do not say I believe. I left Washington with the midnight train and arrived in Westbury a little before ten o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Kyne waited on at the station as I had phoned him and we spent the day in looking over his whole nursery and it is quite a large one.

Mr. Hicks is quite an enthusiast on the subject of exploring North China and we had long talks about things. He is very well posted on conifers and hardy shrubs and he has quite a number of rare shrubs on his place. Monday night I stayed in the Hicks' residence for they are very nice and hospitable and Monday morning

we went to Flushing to see some fine specimens of large trees. I took a few pictures of some of them. There is a Pseudo-larix Kaempferi which is believed to be one of the largest in existence and on the private places around one finds remarkable fine specimens of Weeping hemlock, European beech, Japanese maple, etc.

In the afternoon we went to the Bronx Botanical Garden and had a conference with Dr. Britton. He showed us some good books on the Chinese flora and showed us herbarium specimens of plants which Dr. Henry collected. They have a fine herbarium, indeed, and Dr. Britton is expert in locating the things he wants. He asked me where my Peking address would be. I said I suppose it will be care of the American Ambassador but I told him I would let him know before I sailed. Mr. Britton said that if we send him some things from China he would like to have herbarium specimens to accompany them, the same thing which Prof. Sargent said yesterday.

Well, in the evening Mr. Hicks left for home and I went around New York a little and left with the midnight train for Boston.

Yesterday I spent the whole day in the Arboretum. Mr. Jackson Dawson took me all over and yet we didn't see half as yet. What an immense treasure there is stored in this garden for plant breeders and how little known the place is. Mr. Dawson showed me quite a good many plants of which there is only one specimen known to be in cultivation. Do you know, Mr. Fairchild, that I ought to work on this place a whole year before I would know all the plants but this is out of the question, so I think it is better that I leave Boston Friday afternoon and arrive in Washington Saturday

we went to Flushing to see some fine specimens of large trees. I took a few pictures of some of them. There is a Pseudo-larix Kaempferi which is believed to be one of the largest in existence and on the private places around one finds remarkable like specimens of Weeping beeches, Weeping willows, Spruce maple, etc.

In the afternoon we went to the Bronx Botanical Garden and had a conference with Dr. Britton. He showed us some good books on the Chinese flora and showed us herbarium specimens of plants made by Dr. Henry collected. May have a fine herbarium indeed, and Dr. Britton is expert in locating the things he wants. He asked me where my Tooting address would be. I said I suppose it will be care of the Tooting Commander but I told him I could let him know before I sailed. Dr. Britton said that if we could arrange your visa, he would like to have arrangements made to accompany him, the same thing which Prof. Sargent said yesterday.

Well, in the evening Dr. Elmer left for home and I went upstairs for a little and left with the midnight train for Boston.

Yesterday I spent the whole day in the Arboretum. Mr. Sargent gave them an all over and yet we didn't see half as yet. That an immense treasure there is stored in this garden for plant breeders and how little known the place is. Mr. Dawson showed me quite a good many plants of which there is only one specimen known to be in cultivation. Do you know, Mr. Sargent, that I ought to send in this place a whole year before I would know all the plants that there is available for cultivation, or I think it is better that I have further other alternate and write in September.

morning. That gives me nearly four days here and that is sufficient to get a general idea about what has and what has not been introduced. I really would like to be here in spring to see the different shrubs in flower and in fall again to see them fruit but as I said, that is impossible this time.

On the next page I give a few suggestions which the different men I met advised me to do.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Mr. Hicks suggests cooperation with the Canadian Department of Agriculture to obtain hardy plants for our Northern states.

Mr. Hicks suggests to find out whether Andrew Carnegie could aid some in sending an expedition.

Mr. Hicks and I came to the conclusion that it might be well to find some good nurserymen on the North Pacific Coast who could grow some of the plants that need such a climate.

Prof. Sargent suggests to take a copy of Brettsneider's book with me.

Prof. Sargent suggests to take 1000 sheets of herbarium paper with me as such material is not easy to obtain in China.

Mr. Jackson Dawson suggests to take a quantity of good, well-dried sphagnum with me as sphagnum is not be be had in China. He says Prof. Sargent always takes it along enclosed in a circular which Mr. D. gave me.

Mr. J. Dawson advises to take sufficient oil and parafin paper with me and thinks that dry earth is an almost better material for

morning. That gives me nearly four days here and this is sufficient to get a general idea about what has and what has not been interesting. I really hope I may be here in spring to see my dogwoods in flower and in fall again to see them fruit but as I said, that is impossible this time.

Do you that I give a few suggestions which seem different from I had advised me to do.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

MARK H. NEWMAN.

Mr. Miner suggests cooperation with the Canadian Department of Agriculture to obtain seeds from the Western states.

Mr. Ellis suggests to find out whether Arnold Arboretum could aid in building up collections.

Mr. Ellis and I came to the same idea that it might be well to find some good murseryman of the North Shore where we could grow some of the plants that need much a climate.

Prof. Sargent suggests to make a copy of Brettschneider's book with me.

Prof. Sargent suggests to have 1000 sheets of burlap-lined paper with me as such material is not easy to obtain in China.

Mr. Hansen Jones suggests to take a quantity of good, well-dried sphagnum with me as sphagnum is not to be had in China. He says Prof. Sargent always keeps it along enclosed in a circular which he, Mr. Jones.

Mr. C. Jones advises to take sufficient oil and parafin paper with me and things that dry well in a short period of time.

Boston, Massachusetts,

July 15, 1905.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

If it is possible I would like to visit your place before leaving for China, but I am afraid I won't have any time for it.

I suppose you know it, don't you, that I have been appointed Agricultural Explorer to China and I am sent here to study shrubs and trees in the Arnold Arboretum for a few days. I am very happy now in the thought of going to give you people many new plants and fruits from China. I leave Seattle August 3d, for the Orient.

I was informed that Mrs. Dorsett was far from well. That is too bad. Is the air there not so good?

Well, with best of wishes and best regards to Mrs. Dorsett and the boys, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Boston, Massachusetts,

July 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Meredith:

If it is possible I would like to visit your place before leaving for China, but I am afraid I won't have any time for it.

I suppose you know it, don't you, that I have been appointed Agricultural Explorer to China and I am sent here to study shrubs and trees in the Arnold Arboretum for a few days. I am very happy now in the thought of going to give you people many new plants and fruits from China. I leave Seattle August 24, for the Orient.

I was informed that Mrs. Meredith was far from well. That is too bad. Is the air there not so good?

Well, with best of wishes and best regards to Mrs. Meredith and the boys, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

packing seeds in than powdered charcoal.

Honolulu. Aug. 9, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

We reached this city yesterday late in the afternoon and today at 12 we leave again. I did not see Mr. Cram and Mr. Wilder but may see them this morning. Our voyage was very quiet. There are not many passengers aboard. It is a small vessel, you know.

With best regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Nagasaki. Aug. 27, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

By this time I'll try to give you a short account of what happened to me the last weeks.

We left San Francisco on time, August 9, and Mad an uneventful journey to Honolulu. In this place we stayed about sixteen hours and I took opportunity to visit the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station where I presented my letter of introduction to Mr. J. G. Smith. Mr. Smith himself was too busy to show me around but Mr. Higgins, the Horticulturist, showed me the grounds and asked me to come back the next morning to see the Territorial Experiment Station.

This last one carries a much larger staff of workers than the U. S. Station. They also have a small Botanical Garden connected

Jewish Aids in Some Internal Commercial.

Honolulu, Aug. 9, 1919.

Dear Mr. Meinrohlk:

We reached this city yesterday late in the afternoon and today at 12 we leave again. I did not see Dr. Gunn and Mr. Wilder but may see them this morning. Our voyage was very quiet. There are not many passengers aboard. It is a small vessel, you know.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

WALTER R. MAYO.

Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1919.

Dear Mr. Meinrohlk:

By this time I'll try to give you a short account of what happened to me the last week.

We left San Francisco on time, August 2, and had an uneventful journey to Honolulu. In this place we stayed about sixteen hours and I took opportunity to visit the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station where I presented my letter of introduction to Mr. J. G. Smith. Mr. Smith himself was too busy to show me around but Mr. Higgins, the Horticulturist, showed me the grounds and asked me to come back the next morning to see the Territorial Experiment Station.

This last one carries a much larger staff of workers than the U. S. Station. They also have a small botanical garden connected

with it. A greaty pity it isn't somewhat larger. To my sorrow I didn't get to see Mr. Wilder or Mr. Cran. The first one had left for an island trip and the last one was inspecting goods at the steamers.

I took leave again, decorated with leis (wreaths of flowers worn around the neck) and our steamer steamed out at noon. These island look beautiful and I hope to see somewhat more of their possibilities when I come back by this route again.

When we were about 8 days out from Honolulu we encountered a pretty stiff wind which soon became a storm and there were very few of us who cared to look at the menu. It lasted for about three days and delayed us considerably for instead of arriving Sunday, August 20, at noon as was expected, we came to stop in the harbor of Yokohama Monday late in the afternoon.

The first thing I did was to take a jinricksha and go to the Yokohama nurseries. Mr. Susuki wasn't home and the foreman showed us (two fellow-passengers who were interested also in Horticulture went with me) over the place. We didn't get as much out of this man as we expected so as I wanted to see Mr. Susuki himself I went back again the next morning. This time I was lucker.

Mr. Susuki is a very intelligent, enthusiastic man, with a broad knowledge of plant life. We had talks about shipping, fumigation, etc. As a result of that talk with Mr. Susuki and with Mr. Unger of the Behrman Nursery Company I found out that for ordinary shipments it is absolutely unnecessary to ship by way of Yokohama.

with Mr. A. Conway Kelly it isn't somewhat larger. To my surprise I didn't get to see Mr. Kelley or Mr. Cass. The first one had left for an Indian trip and the last one was interpreting movie at the theatre.

I took leave again, decorated with leis (wreaths of flowers worn around the neck) and our steamer steamed out at noon. Those Island look beautiful and I hope to see somewhere more of their possibilities when I come back by this route again.

Then we were about 6 days out from Honolulu we encountered a pretty stiff wind which soon became a gale and there were very few pax who cared to look at the menu. It lasted for about three days and delayed us considerably for instead of arriving Sunday, August 30, at noon as was expected, we came to stop in the harbor of Yokohama Monday late in the afternoon.

The first thing I did was to take a jinrickshaw and go to the Imperial Museum. Mr. Merrill went home and the Yoroman stayed in the Military-Headquarters who were bombarded day in night- and then went with me) over the place. We didn't get an much out of this as we expected as I wanted to see Mr. Merrill. I went back again the next morning. This time I was luckier.

Mr. Merrill is a very intelligent, cultivated man, with a broad knowledge of plant life. We had quite about chipping, transplanting, etc. In result of that talk with Mr. Merrill and with Mr. Hagen of the Bahamas Botanic Garden I found out that for ordinary shipments it is absolutely unnecessary to ship by way of

Mr. Susuki suggested that if I thought it necessary to have the plants looked over in Yokohama, they would be very glad to do so when I send them a note mentioning ship and other details. Well, I think such a thing might occur once in awhile.

Mr. Susuki said the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line was the best one for plant shipping purposes. He said they shipped all their own stuff by that route.

You had put a little note among my papers reading, "Meyer, get Miscanthus Condensatus fodder plant from Susuki." Well, I told Mr. Susuki to supply you with $10.00 worth of it. Mr. Susuki doesn't think the plant will do well in all places. He says it likes sea air and doesn't love too great extremes of heat and cold, so maybe it might be well to send most of the lot to Chico, though there is no sea air there, but it might perhaps grow just as well without it. I told Mr. Susuki I would write you about it and you would let him know where to ship it. (You know they are plants for Mr. Susuki says seed is as yet not to be obtained.)

You also wanted to know whether they grow any winter crops on their rice lands. Now Mr. Susuki says on the wet lands it is too cold in winter to grow anything but on the dry lands wheat and fodder are grown after the rice is cut. Of course, I am in the wrong season now to make any observations myself so I just mention Mr. Susuki's words.

The bale of Shagnum was sent aboard and the bill sent to the Department. I wanted to pay it but as it probably would be paid twice I let it go. It is only $1.75 anyway so I hope you'll settle this.

Mr. Brandt suggested that if I thought it necessary to have the plants looked over in Victoria, they would be very glad to do so when I send them a note mentioning why and other details. Well, I think such a thing might occur once in awhile.

Mr. Brandt said the Stripe Rust Spore line was very fine one for plant breeding purposes. He said they shipped all kinds of rust by that route.

Then had put - little note among my papers reading, "Never, get Bl wheatline Contravening Feeder plant from Brandt." Well, I told Mr. Brandt to supply me with 50.00 worth of it. Mr. Brandt doesn't think the plant will do well in all places. He says it likes sea air and doesn't love too great extremes of heat and cold, so maybe it might be well to send some of the lot to Ottawa. Bonny thinks we can get there, but it might perhaps grow just as well without it. I said Mr. Brandt I would write you about it and you would let him know where to ship it. (You know they are plants for Mr. Brandt some need to be got out to be destroyed.)

You also wanted to know whether they grew any winter crops on their ridge lands. Now Mr. Brandt says on the west Lands it is too cold in winter to grow anything but on the dry lands wheat and fodder are grown after the rice is out. Of course, I am in the wrong season now to make my observations again so I just mention it. Brandt's words.

The Pole of Kingman was dead aboard and the bill went to Mr. [illegible]. [illegible] it is probably would be paid before I get to go. It is only 6.75 anyway so I hope you'll [illegible]

Litchee trees. Mr. Susuki showed me the collection of Litchees you had written him to take care of until they were strong enough to bear shipping. Well, these trees are not exactly as strong as they could be and I believe something like 40 out of the lot have died. Now, do you know, Mr. Fairchild, that in Chico it is too cold for Litchees and indeed, in the whole of California there are perhaps one or two spots where they might succeed and that is around Santa Barbara and perhaps in San Diego. So I would suggest to send the plants to Hawaii. When I was in Honolulu the Chinese fruit dealers paid 40 cents a pound for fresh Litchees and some lucky owners of big trees cleared $100.00 per tree. I almost wished myself I had a couple of such trees. Well, I told Mr. Susuki I would mention the matter to you and you would write him whether California or Hawaii would be the place to send them.

You might like perhaps to get 5 or 10 of the strongest to try in extreme southern Florida. I leave this over to you. Mr. Susuki has kept the plants during the whole winter in his green houses as the climate in Yokohama is too cold for Litchees.

A new Chestnut from Korea. Mr. Susuki showed me one little plant, the only one that germinated out of 5 nuts, sent to him by a friend in Korea. The plant looks more like a chestnut-oak than a real Chestnut. Mr. Susuki says that though the fruit isn't very large the taste is very sweet and it peels very easily. He says if we want some it would be possible to obtain them. Well, what do you think of ordering a quantity of these chestnuts?

Lithops trees. Mr. Arnold showed me the collection of Lithops pen and written info in back case of until they were strong enough to bear shipping. Well, these trees are not exactly as strong as they could be and I believe something like 40 out of the lot have died. Now, do you know, Mr. Heinrich, that in Chico it is too cold for lithops and trees, in the state of California they are produced one or two crops where they might succeed and that is around Santa Barbara and a place in San Diego. So I would rather be sent the plants to Hawaii. When I was in Honolulu the Chinese fruit dealers paid 4¢ cents a pound for fresh lithops and some lucky owners of big trees cleared $40.00 per tree. I always wished myself I had a couple of such trees. Well, I told Mr. Arnold I would mention the matter to you and you would write him about shipping to California or Hawaii would be the place to send them.

You might like publication on pg. 5 or 10 of the catalogue by Dr. Arthur Scott-Craig. I leave this over to you. Mr. Arnold has kept the plants during the whole winter in his greenhouse as the climate in Torrance is too cold for lithops.

A new Cactus from Sonora. Mr. Arnold showed me one little plant, the only one that survived out of 3 only, and he has kept a record of it. The plant looks some like a Echinocactus Ouaxa pul Craigii. Mr. Arnold says that the fruit isn't very large. The berry is very sweet and is quite very nasty. He says if we were using it would be good to be sent in. Well, what do you think of producing a variety of lithops commercially?

An Everbearing Chestnut. Another chestnut was shown me which is said to produce 2 or 3 crops a year. It is called the new everbearing chestnut. Mr. Susuki has only a small quantity of young plants and doesn't know as yet what it is claimed to be. I saw the trees in fruit and bloom at the same time and they were certainly not older than 2 or 3 years. I think if they are not too expensive you might buy a few for trial.

Japanese Persimmons. They have a nice collection of young trees of all the varieties of Diospyros Kaki. Now, when I was in Chico Mr. Dorsett told me he was very anxious to obtain a collection of the Japanese persimmons and he has none as yet. Well, of course, I wouldn't advise you to buy a whole collection (unless it is very cheap) but I would suggest to find out which of the varieties are introduced already in America and which not. Then Mr. Dorsett might be able to procure scions from those grown in the States and the new ones could be introduced.

Did you ever taste the dry preserved Japanese persimmon? When I was Jurorlast year at the World's Fair we got some of these preserved persimmons to taste and they certainly were fine. They resemble figs very much but are far larger and taste somewhat different. Now, we may be able to build up a new industry in California or in the southern states and in my opinion the station at Chico is in a most excellent location to try things that have to be grown over a large territory as the climate there is a very happy average of nearly the whole of California and that of some of the southern states.

Myrica rubra. This is a little fruit which is eaten in

Mr. Forsythe Grafting. Another nursery has issued an which is said to produce 2 or 3 crops a year. It is called the new strawberry shortcut. Mr. Gerard has only a small quantity of young plants and doesn't know as yet what it is claimed to be. I saw the trees in fruit and bloom at the same time and they were certainly not older than 2 or 3 years. I think if they are not too expensive you might buy a few for trial.

Japanese Persimmons. They have a nice collection of young trees of all the varieties of Diospyros Kaki. Now, when I was in China Mr. Forsyth told me to get very anxious to obtain a collection of the Japanese persimmons and he has none as yet. Well, of course, I wouldn't advise you to buy a whole collection (unless it is very cheap) but I would suggest to find out which of the varieties are introduced already in America and which not. Then Mr. Forsyth might be able to procure scions from those grown in the Tieton and the new ones could be introduced.

Did you ever taste the dry preserved Japanese persimmons? When I was Jun-last year at the World's Fair so got some of these preserved persimmons to taste and they certainly were fine. They resemble figs very much but are far larger and taste somewhat different. Now, we may be able to build up a new industry in California or in the southern states and in my opinion the station at Chico is in a most excellent location to try things that have to be grown over a large territory as the climate there is a very happy average of nearly the whole of California and that of some of the southern states.

Spine pear. This is a little fruit which is eaten in

Japan and China and some people think it might be well to try it on a large scale in America. It is a half hardy evergreen shrub and is grown already on a few places in America. Mr. Susuki has a few different varieties of it. Shall we try it?

Mushrooms. Is the mushroom that grows in the evergreen oaks grown already in the states? Mr. Susuki told me he had shipped you some spawn. I suppose the host plant, Quercus cuspidator, is grown somewhere already, but if not, it would pay us to obtain a large quantity of acorns from it. Mr. Susuki thinks it is the best tall, evergreen hedge plant the whole of Japan has. Now we need in California windbreaks and hedges for orange groves which do not eat the ground out as much as the Eucalyptus does and I think the people might try to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to pick mushrooms from their hedges. I haven't seen yet how they grow those mushrooms commercially so I can't say much about it.

Tea. While in Honolulu Messrs. Smith and Higgins told me if I found some tea plants in China they would be pleased to get them. Well, at the Yokohama nurseries I saw the large leaved Chinase tea and the small leaved, but according to Mr. Susuki's opinion, much better flavored, Japanese tea. Now, I don't know whether this is in our line but it might be nice to have a few plants of each variety sent to the Hawaii Experiment Station.

I also saw Mr. F. M. Tegner, c/o Vivanki Bros. We had a talk about the reliability of the Yokohama Nursery Co. and the Behrman Nursery Co. He told me they are both perfectly reliable. Well, a man can't accept things until he has had some personal dealing with them.

Japan and China and some people think it might be well to try it on a large scale in America. It is a half hardy evergreen shrub and is grown already on a few places in America. Mr. Russell has a few different varieties of it. Shall we try it?

Harrison. Is the question that grows in the evergreen case grows already in the country? Mr. Russell said it had shipped you some seeds. I suppose the best plan, Harrison suggested, is grow somewhere already, and if not, it would pay us to obtain a large quantity of seeds from it. Mr. Russell thinks it is the best tail, evergreen hedge plant the whole of Japan has. Now we need in California windbreaks and hedges for orange groves which do not eat the ground out as much as the Eucalyptus does and I think the people might try to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to pick seeds from their hedges. I haven't seen yet how they grow these mandarins commercially so I can't say much about it.

Yes. While in Southern Oregon, with one Higgins tried to if I found some the plants in China they would be pleased to get them. Well, on the Japanese mission I saw the large leaved Chinese tea and the small leaved, but according to Mr. Russell's opinion, much better flavored, Japanese tea. Now, I don't know whether this is in our line but it might be nice to have a few plants of each variety sent to the Russell experiment station.

I also saw Mr. K. K. Tagami, the Japanese. He had a talk about the reliability of the Japanese Nursery Co. and the Japanese Company is. He said the Co. was not perfectly reliable. Well, a man can't accept things until he has had some personal dealing with them.

I visited Mr. Unger of the Behrman Co. He received me very nicely and almost the first thing he mentioned was that he was very sorry that between you and Mr. Eckhard a little unpleasant relation existed, but he hoped that I would straighten matters out again. He referred me to Mr. Eckhard when I arrive in Shanghai. I looked over his nursery and saw that he grows a somewhat different class of plants than the Yokohama Nurseries. He showed me big patches of Japanese horse chestnuts, Gingkos, Platanus orientalis, all used in his trade withhNorth China. He told me that on account of Mr. Eckhard's push and energy quite some shade trees were required in newly laid out parks and streets and he supplied a good deal of them.

I had a look over the fruits at the different fruit stalls but there is little worth introducing. There are some fine peaches but the plants originally were imported from the States and have acquired a different flavor on account of difference in soil and climate. The pears also are not conspicuous for their flavor. With grapes it is the same case. Take a few kinds which had a Concord flavor but were sourer and had a much heavier skin.

I am told that fruits and flowers imported from drier, sunnier regions, lose their flavor and scent in a few years in Japan. It is easy to understand this, for it is certainly a damp country. We have had rain now for every day and night and the air is loaded with moisture. Yesterday we went from Kobe to Kyoto and then from there something like 15 miles up country to get a boat and we shot the rapids in great style, but rain it did, something

fierce, the whole party had umbrellas and blankets to prevent from being soaked to quick, but I assure you we were very glad to get aboard again and take a dry suit of clothes on.

I expect to mail this letter tomorrow morning in Nagasaki. We are steaming now slowly through the famous Inland Sea. Every view is like a dream and most of the passengers are commenting upon the extremely lovely scenery. Well, with best regards to Mr. Meters and other friends, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 5, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am now in Shanghai. I arrived here on September 1st but owing to all kinds of accidents I haven't been able as yet to proceed to Peking.

You might remember from my letter from Nagasaki that I intended to depart from that city the next day after I arrived but that steamer didn't come in on time and when it came all berths were taken up so I had to wait until Wednesday afternoon, August 30, (I arrived Sunday morning, August 27) before I could go. And I was very glad too to get a place on that boat as the passenger traffic is unusually heavy in the summer between the hot seaports of China and the cool mountain resorts of Japan.

We encountered a little bit of a typhoon while crossing the China Sea, but it wasn't so very bad after what we experienced

flares, the usual pretty bad weather and blizzards to prevent from being marked up quite, but I assure you we were very glad to get aboard again and have a day and a of clothes on.

I regret to tell this sad story which ending in disaster, as we should use always carrying the Kanaga Maiar Gas. Very view is like a bress and most of the passengers are commenting upon the extremely lovely scenery. Well, with best regards to Mr. Hanes and Lyle Fleming, I am

Yours truly,

Frank E. Hyde.

Bangkok, Siam, Oct. 17 1926.

Dear Mr. Hinrichs.

As you see, I am now in Bangkok. I arrived here on September 1st and owing to all kinds of accidents I haven't been able to get to answer to letter.

You might remember from my letter from Hongkong that I intended to leave that city the last day after I arrived but that weather didn't come in so like and when it came all hands were busy on the ship so well, anyway, I spent 27.17 applies money quite, bought 87 before I left in. And I was very glad to get a place on that boat to leave Hongkong trouble is usually large in the monsoon season the last complaints of China are the cool monsoon months of June.

We experienced a little bit of a typhoon while crossing the China Sea, but it wasn't so very bad after what we experienced

in Shanghai in which city we arrived on September 1st. We had much difficulty in keeping our hats on when we landed, but the gale increased tremendously in the afternoon and during the night it became a terrible typhoon and the water rose in many streets a few feet high, hundreds of trees were rooted up and all the basements and cellars along the watercourses were flooded. The damage that has been done to stored merchandise is about $5,000,000. I am coming in, too, for a share, for the big box with stationery and the bale of shagnum were stored in the Hotel basement and, of course you may imagine the condition of the glued envelopes, starched shipping bags, writing paper, etc. I had a talk with the proprietor about redress for the damage but he said he was very sorry but these things were what were termed acts of God and that the Hotel could never assume responsibility in such cases. He added healingly, that some guests which arrived later than I did had lost hundreds and hundreds of dollars worth of fine silks, pictures, books, etc. Well, I see the Chinese servants are busily engaged every day in exposing all kinds of things to the action of the sun or the wind and some fine things there are among them so we simply have to accept these things.

I have been drying some things and some of the stationery I had to throw away. I suppose I can buy most of these thin s in Pekin or here.

I have been pretty busy here in visiting different people and having talks with them.

First I saw the Consul General, Mr. Rogers, but as this gentleman has been here only four or five weeks, he wasn't, of course,

in Shanghai in which city we arrived on September 1st. We had much difficulty in mooring our lighter on when we landed, but the gale increased tremendously in the afternoon and during the night it became a terrible typhoon and the water rose in many streets a few feet high. Hundreds of trees were rooted up and all the boatmen and sailors along the waterfronts were flooded. The damage that has been done to stored merchandise is about $4,000,000. I am sending it, too, for a share, for the big box with statistory and the bale of sheepskin were stored in the Hotel basement and, of course you say insuring the condition of the dried envelopes, stamped shipping boxes, writing paper, etc. I had a talk with the proprietor about reviews for the damage but he said he was very sorry but these things were what were termed acts of God and that the Hotel could never assume responsibility in such cases. So added healthily, that some guests which arrived later than I did had lost hundreds and hundreds of dollars worth of fine silks, clothes, boxes, etc. Well, I see the Chinese servants are busily engaged every day in expecting all kinds of things to be action of the sun or the wind and some like things there are doing them so as simply have to accept these things.

I have been during some things and some of the statistory I had to throw away. I suppose I can buy most of those things a in Paris or here.

I have been pretty busy here in visiting different people and having talks with them.

Find I am the Chinese Consul, Mr. Soyer. You or this gentleman has been here only four or five weeks, he wasn't, of course,

very much acquainted with plant growers or shippers. Still, he looked different people up for me and offered his assistance whenever needed.

The next one I hunted up, for it took me a few hours to find him, was Mr. D. McGregor. We had quite a talk about shipping, ways of collecting (he is personally acquainted with Wilson, the Vetch collector) and he offered me free of charge to take care of any shipments I wanted to send him. As you know, he is a public official and has no commerical interest in nurseries so it will be very much safer for us to have him tend to our things. I told him that we were quite willing to let him have some of our American plants or seeds in exchange for his labors so I hope we may be able to send him a few things after we have had some dealings with one another. As a token of our good will I would be very pleased if you could manage to send him some of our bulletins like yours about new vegetables from Japan and Mr. Oliver's "The Propagation of Easterlilies from Seed" which he liked very much to get and I leave it to you to put in a few more interesting pamphlets.

Mr. McGregor invited me the next day to his house for lunch and in the afternoon we visited some parks and cemeteries. The plant growth here in Shanghai is very rapid and the climate is about what it is in South Carolina. Magnolia grandiflora grows fine; as shade trees the Platanus orientalis are in great favor, also the Pterocarya stenoptera. Instead of the S. C. palmetto one finds in most gardens the Trachycarpus excelsa. The tallow tree, Stillingia or Sapium sebiferum does well; along the watercourses one

very much acquainted with plant growers or employers. Still, he looked different people up for me and offered his assistance whenever needed.

The next one I turned up, for it took me a few hours to find him, was Mr. L. Bodegom. He had such a bad case of gripping, ways of collecting (he is generally acquainted with Nilson, the Wadi collector) and he offered me free of charge to take care of any ailments I wanted to send him. As you know, he is a public official and has no commercial interest in surveies so it will be very much safer for us to have him tied to our things. I told him that we were quite willing to let him have some of our American plants or seeds in exchange for his labors so I hope we may be able to send him a few things after we have had some dealings with one another. In a week or our good will I would be very pleased if you could manage to send him some of our bulletins like yours about new vegetables from Japan; and Mr. Oliver's "The Propagation of Waterlilies from Seed" which he liked very much to get and I leave it to you to put in a few more interesting pamphlets.

Mr. Bodegom invited me the next day to his house for lunch and in the afternoon we visited some great nurseries. The plant growth here in Bangkok is very rapid and the climate is what that it is in Porto Rico. Tropical conditions grow fine; we also have the Plumeria principalis are in great favor, also the Thevetia ahouai. Instead of the a. I. plants we think in most gardens the Bougainvillea sanderiana. The native trees, Millettia or Dalbergia nigrescens does well; along the waterfronts one

finds narrow and broad leaved willows but they are all planted for actual use for the Chinese are not a nation of tree lovers, that is, to love a tree for itself without concerning its profits.

Mr. McGregor and I visited Mr. Eckhard and then went back to my hotel where we three dined together. Mr. Eckhard invited us for lunch next day and I went to see his nursery for we didn't have time the evening before. He has quite a big place and grows all kinds of shade and ornamental trees. He supplies trees to private places and does do some decorating and bouquet work. We had a few words about plant shipping but he apparently doesn't go in much for that kind of work and he asked me a few questions which do not put him in the first rank as a man for our work. He thought, for instance, that if it isn't possible, when I collect something of importance, to let him have a part of it, as the Department of Agriculture intends to give the things to the trade anway and it would save time and trouble to reimport the things to China and Japan afterwards. Well, how a man can ask such questions is very queer, not to say stupid, but of course I politely answered that my orders were not to give away anything unless I had permission to do so. So I think I would rathernnot let him handle our things.

A few of the gentlemen I wanted to call on weren't home. Dr. Barchet, for instance, had gone back to the States on account of ill health. Mr. Jenner Hogg was in Wei Ha Wei and would not be back until the end of the month.

I saw Mr. Little, though, but he was very busy and during my hour's stay with him he had so many callers that I had perhaps only ten minutes' actual talk with him. He told me that near Kinking

flats narrow and broad leaved willows but they are all planted for ornamental use for the Chinese are not a nation of tree lovers, that is, to love a tree for itself without considering its profits.

Mr. McGregor and I visited Mr. Tokkard and then went back to my hotel where we have dined together. Mr. Tokkard invited me for lunch next day and I went to see his nursery for we didn't have time the evening before. He has quite a big place and grows all kinds of fruits and ornamental trees. He supplies trees to private places and does do some landscaping and forest work. He said a few words about plant shipping but he apparently doesn't go in much for that kind of work and he asked me a few questions which do not put him in the first rank as a man for our work. He thought, for instance, that it is hardly possible, when I collect something of importance, to let him have a part of it, as the Department of Agriculture intends to give the things to the trade among and it would save time and trouble to teleport the things to China and Japan afterwards. Well, how a man can ask such questions is very queer, not to say stupid, but of course I politely answered that my orders were not to give away anything unless I had permission to do so. So I think I would recommend let him handle our things.

A few of the questions I wanted to ask he didn't know. Mr. Forest, his partner, and you may say the director, is sick at his house. Mr. Tokkard said it is not to bad and would not be here until the end of the month.

I saw Mr. Little, though, and he was very busy and helpful. My fluff's also altogether not so many things that I had prepared only two minutes' actual talk with him. He tell me that some strange

on the Yang-tse River there are peaches growing wild, although they are very small, he said. In Peking, however, he saw peaches on the market as large as the crown of a man's hat and juicy, too. Fine walnuts grew in Shongton. I am going to write him a letter asking him to give me the exact places of some fruits for he has been in China 20 years and talks Chinese fluently.

About the fruits in the markets here, I will say that there is far more variety than in Japan. I saw 5 or 6 varieties of pears, as many of apples, 3 or 4 of Grapes and the new Japanese persimmons are just coming in, so are walnuts and Chinese dates (Zizyphus vulgaris). They also have those queer looking fingered lemons from the South. The watermelons are not large but they have them with yellow flesh and with red and white. I didn't dare to eat many of their frutis for they don't keep things, what we would call clean. They eat the roots of the Nelumbium raw. I'll buy some and taste them. It seems I am too late for peaches, at least I haven't come across a single one as yet.

Well, my work being over here, I wanted to leave for Tientsin last night but all tickets being sold out, I have to wait till Wednesday morning, September 6. I was amazed to find that a single ticket cost nearly 62 Mexican dollars and they advertise travel in China as being so cheap!!! The people love to lie, this whole world over.

Did you ever hear, Mr. Fairchild, how much Botanical exploration costs sometimes? Well, Mr. McGregor told me that Wilson spent about 25,000 Pounds sterling for his work. He had sometimes 50 coolies engaged in pulling his boat through the Yang-tse rapids not to mention the men that cared for the other things. The firm

of the Sangre-de-Cristo Mtns. in Southern New Mexico, although they are very small, by gain, in spite, however, to see pictures in the movies as large as the screen of a real's but and jiggy, by, Miss Melanie Grew in Chengdu. I am going to write him a letter asking him to give me the exact places of some fruits for he has been in China 20 years and knows Chinese.

About the fruits in the market in here, I will say that there is far more variety than in Japan. I saw 5 or 6 varieties of pears, as many of apples, 3 or 4 of grapes and the new Japanese persimmons are just coming in, so are walnuts and Chinese dates (Zao-Zhong Pu-Ling). They also have little dwarf bananas from the south. The watermelons are not large, but they have them with yellow flesh and with red and white. I didn't dare to eat many of their fruits for they don't keep tasting, and we would call them. They ate the rocks of the Kalamazoo zoo. I'll buy some and taste them. It seems I am too late for peaches, as today I saw'd two boxes a dozen was 4 yuan.

MRS. Dr Wuc Yang Yuh Ling, Chinese is here for Wednesday last night but all dinners being said out, I have to wait till Tuesday morning, September 6. I was amazed to find that a dogs tlaxe of meat of Mexican dollars and they adventure travel in China is being so cheap!!! The people love to ile, this world world over.

Did you ever know, Dr. Mitchell, how much National co-operation costs financiary WHI, Mr. Hoover said to that Hilder about seven 8,000 yuanis airship for six mts. Dr pal wrotiers to radios message is selling six lost through the Tong-ar relis not is months the was just need for the other things. The fire

Veitch paid for all this and of course they'll never get this money back out of the imported plants but as Mr. McGregor put it, it is the advertisement they care for. I certainly was surprised to hear that a private firm cared so much for a scientific exploration as to spend $125,000.

A few more days and I'll be in Pekin. I hope to find some interesting things there, though I am told one has to go long and far to find real good things.

If anything might occur which you think will be of use to me, please let me know.

With best regards to Mr. Pieters, Dr. Galloway, Dr. Smith and Mr. Oliver, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

On the Ocean between Chefoo & Tientsin.

September 10, 1905.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

As the time proceeds I am coming closer and closer to my place of destination and I suppose that I'll have reached Pekin by the middle of next week.

Just a few hours before I left Nagasaki I had the pleasure to meet your sister who then had just returned from the mountains. Rev. J. Stout, also from Dutch descent, introduced me to her, but as I had to hurry up, I couldn't talk as long with her as I would

Tickets paid for all that and of course you'll never get the money back out of the imported plants but as Mr. McGregor put it, it is the advertisement they were for. I certainly was surprised to hear that a private firm owned as much for a scientific expedition as to spend $125,000.

A few more days and I'll be in Paris. I hope to find some interesting things there, though I am told one has to go long and far to find real good things.

If anything might occur which you think will be of use to us, please let us know.

With best regards to Mr. Fabian, Mr. Collins, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Oliver, I remain

Yours respectfully,

HARRY R. MYLNE.

On the Ocean between Cherbourg & Plymouth.

September 10, 1903.

Dear Mr. Mylne:

As the time proceeds I am coming closer and closer to my home at Middlefork and I suppose that I'll have reached Paris by the middle of next week.

Just a few hours before I left Kagoshi I had the pleasure to meet your sister who then had just returned from the mountains. Mr. J. Stout, also from Dutch descent, introduced me to her, but as I had to hurry up, I couldn't talk as long with her as I would

have liked to. Your brother was still in the mountains so I didn't see him.

Well, I stayed about 5 days in Shanghai where I experienced my first typhoon. I suppose you have seen enough about it in the papers.

Yesterday I had a real pleasant experience. We stopped off at Chefoo and as Mr. Fairchild directed me to see Mrs. Nevius there I went up the Temple Hill where the house is. Mrs. Nevius is very old now so I couldn't see her myself but a Chinese lady who stayed with them and who is a graduate from New York (Dr. Yamei Kin is her name) was kind enough to take me all around. We first saw the old trees that were planted by Dr. Nevius and although they have badly gone to pieces still there are some nice ones yet among them. I ate some Concord grapes that were better flavored than any I ever ate in the States.

From this old garden we went to a much better kept place that also originally had been laid out by Dr. Nevius. I was amazed to find the fine grapes, apples and pears down there. As soon as we struck the town I was surprised to see the large, fine-colored apples offered for sale and to see black and white Muscatel grapes on the fruit stands, but not, I understand where those things came from. Their grape arbors were loaded with fruit. I am sorry to say, though, that a rot fungus had played serious havoc among them, so that most bunches were imperfect. They also had some fine Bartlet and Duchess pears. Miss Kin told me that all the fruit that is being grown around has been introduced by Dr. Nevius and the Chinese have

here liked it. Your article was still in the mountains so I didn't see it.

Well, I stayed about 3 days in Hangkai where I experienced my first typhoon. I suppose you have seen enough about it in the papers.

Yesterday I had a real pleasant experience. We stopped off at Chefoo and saw Mr. Mairobid directed me to see Mrs. Mavins there I went up the Temple Hill where the house is. Mrs. Mavins is very old now so I couldn't see her myself but a Chinese lady who stayed with them and who is a graduate from New York (Dr. Tsenel Kin is her name) was kind enough to take me all around. We first saw the old trees that were planted by Mr. Mavins and although they have badly gone to pieces still there are some nice ones yet among them. I ate some Concord grapes that were better flavored than any I ever ate in the States.

From this old garden we went to a much better kept place that also originally had been laid out by Mr. Mavins. I was amazed to find the fine grapes, apples and pears down there. As soon as we struck the town I was surprised to see the large, fine-colored apples offered for sale and to see black and white Muscatel grapes on the fruit stands, but not, I understand where those things come from. Their grape arbors were loaded with fruit. I am sorry to say, though, that a rot fungus had played serious havoc among them, so that quite much was injured. They also had some fine berries and Chinese pears. Miss Kin told me that all the fruit that is being grown around here had introduced by Mr. Mavins and the Chinese have

been grafting mostly from his plants. They are also spraying with copper sulphate and use also Paris green, quite enterprising isn't it?

After having explored this garden, we went to see a rich merchant who keeps a large fruit garden for profit. He had imported some trees from California and even Australia but complained that some trees didn't grow or were not what he thought they were. We had it about Chinese fruit and he said we needn't bother about Chinese fruits for they are all inferior to American or European fruits, but bye and bye he admitted that the Chinese walnuts were larger and better than the American ones and said that there were ten different kinds of persimmons in China, some of them were white meated. They also had a very nice white nut which he had never seen imported. This proved afterwards to be the Gingko biloba.

This climate here is certainly remarkable. They grow fine Muscatel, Tokay, Hamburger and Concrod grapes, also apricots, cherries, apples, pears, strawberries, wineberries and currants. Now, you see how strange this is; the first three grapes we grow in California but the Concords belong to the Atlantic slope. So with apricots; these we cannot grow commercially in the Atlantic or Central states; so either the climate here is a wonderful mixture of the two or they have some varieties that are really somewhat different from ours. When the apricots are leafless I'll buy and get some scions and ship them up for those trees really don't look the same as our California varieties. This same gentleman, Mr. Sing Tai is his name, said that the peach trees they had imported from California were failures. I was shown one tree and it was

been profiting mostly from his garden. They are also growing wild copper sulphate and the Alta Dwela grass, quite unexplained isn't it?

After having explored this garden, we went to see a rich merchant who keeps a large fruit garden for profit. He had imported some trees from California and even Australia but complained that some trees didn't grow or were not what he thought they were. He had it about Chinese fruit and he said we wouldn't bother about Chinese fruits for they are all inferior to Europeans or American fruits, but bye and bye he admitted that the Chinese walnuts were larger and better than the American ones and said that there were ten different kinds of persimmon in China, some of them were white seated. They also had a very nice white nut which he had never seen imported. This grape strawberry is in the Canton plain.

This climate here is certainly remarkable. They grow fine Wanetal, Tabor, Gooseberry and Jumped grapes, also articles, cherries, apples, pears, strawberries, raspberries and currants. Now, you can for strange this is, the first three grapes we grew in California but the Concords belong to the Atlantic slope. To make apologies these we cannot grow commercially on the Atlantic or Central states, so either the climate here is a wonderful mixture of Cold or they have some relative, but are really somewhat different from ours. Now the articles are inclines I'll try and get some scions and ship them up for those trees really don't look like mine as our California relatives. This Sam Dwellmend, Mr. Ting Tai in his mind, said that the peach trees they had imported from California were failures. I was shown one tree and it was

heavily attacked by the gum disease. I told him to try to get trees from the Atlantic Coast as in all probability they will succeed much better. He said he would try to.

There is one thing here in Eastern China that strikes me very much and that is such a great resemblance in climate and products to our Eastern and Middle Western climate. In Chefoo they have a climate very similar to that of Washington, D. C. Crape myrtles do well. Zizyphus vulgares, Hibiscus syriacus, Paulownia imperiales, Euconimus japonicus all look thrifty. As fodder and grain plants they have corn, sorghum, soy beans, Dolichos cutjang and some other beans I do not know as yet. For vegetables they grow Chinese cabbage, eggplant, leek, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet and common potatoes, turnips, Dolichos cultratus. It is interesting to see how some grow cucumbers crawling over stakes put in crosslike over one another. That prevents the fruits from rotting or being soiled.

They have a pomegranta here with very bright red fruit. If that should prove to be hardy in Washington it would be an interesting addition to your gardens. You may remember there is one bush growing at the Southern entrance of the Smithsonian Institution but that is a double flowered one and so I never saw any fruit on it.

During my visiting around I had to take many a cup of tea and fruits and cakes were served and in the evening I was invited for supper with the lady who rents the fruit farm from Mrs. Nevius and I had a regular Chinese meal. We had about 12 different dishes and some were very tasteful. I wasn't particularly handy with chop sticks so a small chinaware spoon and my knife were the articles I

heavily attacked by the gypsy moths. I did die to my is gy
these from the atlantic coast as in all probability they will
spread much better. He said he would try to.

That is one thing here in Seattle that strikes
me very much and that is such a great resemblance in climate and
products to our Eastern and Atlantic States climate. In some ways
have a climate very similar to that of Washington, i.e. Crops
grown do well. Strawberries, Blackberries grown, Clematis
Imperialis, Geraniums Japonicas all look thrifty. As fodder and
grain plants they have corn, wheat, my beans, Soybeans oats,
and many other things I do not know as yet. For vegetables they
grow Chinese cabbage, mustard, leek, cucumbers, tomatoes, okra
and common potatoes, turnips, Soybean cultures. It is interesting
to see how some grow cucumbers crawling over stones put in
on trellis over one another. That prevents the fruits from rotting
or being eaten.

They have a concrete lake with very large red fish.
If that should prove to be hardy in Washington it would be an interesting
addition to your gardens. You may remember there is one hard
growing at the northern entrance of the Botanical Institution but
that is a double flowered one and so I never saw any fruit on it.

During my wedding around I had to take many a cup of tea
and fruits and cakes served and in the evening I was invited
for supper with the lady who takes the fruits from Mrs. Irving
for I had a regular dinner meal. It was about 17 different dishes
and also quite very tasteful. I meant particularly to say also
when we in small villages you not by 10th very the details I

stuck to. Late in the evening I drove home (I mean to the steamer) in a jinricksha and it was more luck than wisdom that I wasn't thrown out in the roads, for there are a few things in this country which are simply fierce. And these things are the state of the roads and the filth. I think that before long I'll have either to lose my sense of smell or to change it according to Chinese ideas of ddor. It is sometimes staggering to see that utter disregard for the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation.

The Chinese have probably learned from sad experience how to live best under such conditions and as a result they boil all their water and drink it under the name of tea and eat nearly all their dishes pretty hot so as to exclude the possibility of taking dangerous bacteria in. They eat many fruits raw, however, but I suppose all the weak ones have died out long ago.

Well, wishing you All the best, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tientsin, China,

September 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is again a couple of weeks since you last heard from me so I'll try to post you on a little of what happened to me in that time.

In the evening of September 6 I got on the coast steamer Taishin in Shanghai and on the 9th we arrive in Chefoo where we had

attack us. Late in the evening I drove home (I mean to the steamer) in a jinrickisha and it was more fun than words can tell that I wasn't thrown out in the roads, for there are a few things in this country which are simply funny. And these things are the roads of the roads and the filth. I think that before long I'll have either to lose my sense of smell or to change it according to Chinese laws of odor. It is sometimes staggering to see that nation disregard for the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation.

The Chinese have probably learned from and experience how to live best under such conditions and as a result they boil all their water and drink it under the guise of tea and get nearly all their disease nearly but so as to exclude the possibility of taking dangerous bacteria in. They eat many fruits raw, however, but I suppose all the work once done died out long ago.

Well, wishing you all the best, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. K'Y'S.

Tientsin, China,

September 20, 1906.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

It is quite a supply of news since you last heard from me so I'll try to post you on a little of what happened to me in that time.

In the evening of September 5 I got on the coast steamer Tientsin Shanghai and on the 8th we arrive in Swatow so had

to lay over for one day. I utilized that time in exploring the markets where I was amazed to see the amount of fine grapes, apples and pears. Later on I went to see Mrs. Nevius whom you recommended to see in my letter and although Mrs. Nevius was too feeble to receive me I got all the information I wanted from Miss Dr. Yamei Kin, of which I have to give you her best regards.

Dr. Kin took me all over the Nevius plade and adjacent properties and afterwards to the place of a rich merchant, Mr. Sing Tai. They have a remarkable lot of good fruit here but there is one pity from our point of view, and that is, it is simply American fruit introduced by Dr. Nevius and from his trees further propagated by the Chinese. I wrote Mr. Fieters a little more about this so I had better not repeat.

Dr. Kin gave me a few interesting informations. She said that all the good chinese fruits have all come from the Western part of China and it is there that we will have to go to find original as well as improved forms. At the headwaters of the Yang-tse especially she says we'll find interesting things. Up there they have the Liang pears which weigh sometimes over one pound, also very sweet peaches and good walnuts.

She also says that we ought to introduce the Amory pomelo as it is better than anything we have in America and she claimed to have eaten all of our Florida or Californian varieties.

As for ornamental plants, Dr. Kin thinks we ought to get a number of the Chinese varieties of Olea fragrans. They have them here with orange-colored, lemon-colored and white flowers and she thinks that with a little protection they must be hardy in Washington.

to lay over for one day. I utilized that time in exploring the Chinese-style I was amazed to see the amount of fine grapes, apples and pears. Later on I went to see Mr. Devins when you recommended to me in my letter and although Mr. Devins was too feeble to receive me I got all the information I wanted from Miss Mr. Tsang Kin, of which I have to give you her best regards.

Dr. Kin took me all over the Devins place and adjacent properties and afterwards to the place of a rich merchant, Mr. Ting Tai. They have a remarkable lot of good fruit here but there is one pity from our point of view, and that is, it is simply impossible introduced by Mr. Devins and from his trees further propagated by the Chinese. I wrote Mr. Hubert a little more about this as I had better not repeat.

Dr. Kin gave me a few interesting information. He said that all the good chinese fruits have all come from the Northern part of China and it is there that we will have to go to find original as well as improved forms. At the Academy of the Sung-Kiang Agricultural and Forestry College, he knew they have the finest pears which would condition very well, also very sweet peaches and good walnuts.

Kin also says that we ought to introduce the Mary Jewett as it is better than supplying us here in America and are planted in Kiu Kiang or Chilkiang or Chilkiang varieties.

In fur commercial plants, Dr. Kin thinks we ought to get a number of the Chinese varieties of Plum Jujubes. They have them here with orange-colored, lemon-colored and white flowers and also others that with a little pressing they must be made in medicine.

Well, it was about 8 P.M. before we were through with our sightseeing and the Chinese lady who had rented half of the Nevius property invited Miss Kin and me for supper and we made a good time out of it. As a special favor I was shown the bed rooms with the brick bedsteads under which they have a fire in cold weather and after thanking one another for all things I drove to the steamer loaded with a basket of fruit and a number of mooncakes. The Chinese are really a good-natured race when one begins to learn them.

After another day and a half on the ocean we came to the Taku forts. It was very low water and our captain did not dare go any closer to the shore and he told us when the wind don't turn I may be obliged to lay here a couple of days so we decided to reach Tientsin by a quicker way. We went aboard a tug which brought us to the Taku village and then we took the train to Tientsin where we landed September 11 at 3:30 P.M.

I went to see the Consul, Mr. Ragsdale, where I obtained a few addresses. I saw also some shipping agencies. It cost only about $5.00 Mexican a ton to ship material from here to Shanghai.

The next day I went to a very prominent merchant, Mr. C. Y. Sun, who has large gardens outside the city and this gentleman showed me all around. On his place I made a nice discovery. The hardy Bamboo. He has quite a lot of it but unfortunately it is all planted out and as you know, bamboos don't stand long shipment without having been growing with confined roots. He promised me to put some in pots and give them to us next year and he will look out in the meantime to get some more. Well, yesterday I visited with

Well, it was about 8 P.M. before we were through with our sightseeing and the Chinese lady who had rented half of the Levins property invited Miss Kim and me for supper and we made a good time out of it. As a special favor I was shown the bed room with the bird birthday under which they have a fire in cold weather and after thanking one another for all things I drove to the steamer loaded with a basket of fruit and a number of souvenirs. The Chinese are really a good-natured race when one begins to learn them.

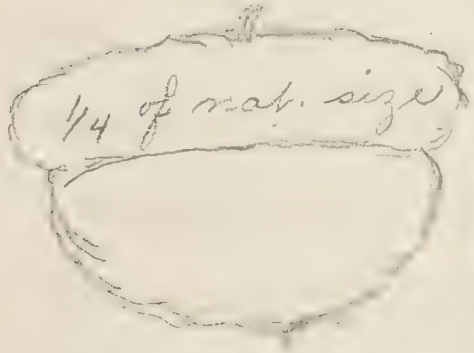
After another day and a half on the ocean we came to the Pan forts. It was very low water and one captain did not dare go any closer to the shore and he told us when the wind didn't turn I may be obliged to lay here a couple of days so we decided to reach Tientsin by a quicker way. We went aboard a tug which brought us to the Taku village and then we took the train to Tientsin where we landed September 11 at 3:30 P.M.

I went to see the Consul, Mr. Hagedorn, where I obtained a few addresses. I saw also some shipping agencies. It cost only about $4.00 Mexican a ton to ship material from here to Shanghai.

The next day I went to a very prominent merchant, Mr. C. Y. Sun, who has large gardens outside the city and this gentleman showed us all around. On his place I made a nice discovery. The <u>honey bumbys</u>. He has quite a lot of it but unfortunately it is all planted out and as you know, bamboo don't stand long shipment without having been growing with rooted roots. He promised me to put some in pots and give them to us next year and he will look out for the seedlings to get some more. Well, yesterday I visited with

his valet quite a few nurseries, but I think he has bought the whole, darned supply there was, for I only saw two little bits of plants. He paid himself 40 cents a shoot for it. That shows you how rare it is and part of his plants came from Pekin. So maybe in this last city I'll find some more. This kind of Bamboo doesn't seem to grow much higher than 20 or 30 feet but I am told that there are taller kinds existing yet which are also hardy; let us see, that is all I can say.

They have here and in Pekin a strange persimmon. As yet they come in green, but they tell me bye and bye red ones will come, for the present ones are pulled too green. The shape is like this

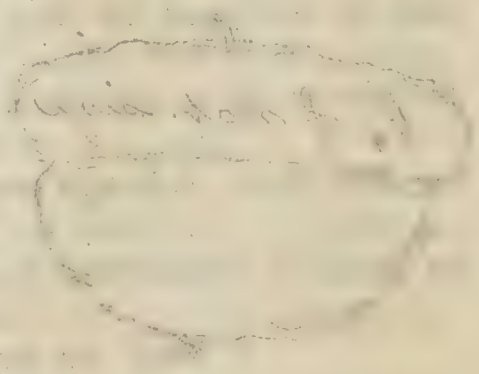


and they are perfectly seedless. I haven't been able as yet to find big trees of them for they seem to come from quite a distance. Mr. Sun has young trees and when they are leafless I will take some scions.

Then, there are very strange quinces here. They look like fine yellow pears and one kind looks like a small yellow apple but they are quinces and they have a fine flavor and are melting in one's mouth. Now among my notes there is one from Tertune saying that there is one highly flavored and melting pear coming in Pekin, first instance of a pear of this kind having been found in China." Well, I think he must mean this quince. I myself took them for Chinese pears, but Mr. Sun told me, no, these are Chinese quince-pears. In the hotels they are served for dessert, so that shows how good they are. The big trouble is now, where do they come from.

his valet quite a few memories, but I think he has brought the
vitals. Second supply store was, for I only saw two little bits of
plants. He said himself he came a shoot for it. That shows you
how rare it is and part of his plants came from Yadin. So maybe
in this last city I'll find some more. This kind of Banana doesn't
seem to grow much higher than 30 or 40 feet but I am told that
there are taller kinds existing yet which are also hardy; let us
see, that is all I can say.

They have here and in Kobia a strange persimmon. As yet
they come in green, but they tell me bye and bye red ones will come,
for the present ones are pulled too green. The shape is like this
and they are perfectly seedless. I haven't
been able as yet to find big trees of them
for they seem to come from quite a distance.
Mr. Sun has young trees and when they are
bearing I will take some scions.



Then, I see are very strange quinces here. They look like
fine yellow pears and one wind looks like a small yellow apple but
they are quinces and they have a fine flavor and are melting in
one's mouth. Now among my notes there is one from Fortune saying
that there is one highly flavored and melting pear coming in Yodin,
first instance of a pear of this kind having been found in China."
Well, I think he must mean this quince. I myself took them for
Chinese pears, but Mr. Sun told me, no, these are Chinese quince-
pears. In the hotels they are served for dessert, so that shows
how good they are. The big trouble is now, where do they come from.

The one says from Pekin, another from Hung-tchan and most of them say"Tientsin have no got" and that is about all they know about it. One man told me they grow down along the big canal 3 or 4 miles from here but yesterday I walked 20 miles trying to discover the bushes on which they grow but apparently it comes from a far away region.

They have pretty good grapes here. They are not fine flavored but still they will do. I know now where these come from. They grow on the opposite bank of the canal about five miles from here. They train them on overhead bamboo trellises much the same way as we grow grapes in hothouses. They irrigate them pretty well, I suppose to make the berries swell for then they sell better, of course. Mr. Sun told me they keep their grapes in icehouses from one year to another so they need no forcing houses like we do in America and Europe.

In ornamental plants I haven't seen as yet very much which is important. They have a very pretty Vitis here which is used to cover walls or gates and I have never seen that one anywhere as yet but here. I collected a quantity of seeds from them and will also get cuttings this winter. Yesterday I discovered the minima variety of the Vitis but only one small plant in a private garden. I'll try too to get this.

In a few of the nurseries I saw ornamental cherries and plums which are probably new. Also a Ligustrum with laciniate leaves, an Euconimus I don't know, some strange looking roses and a few more little things which may be new. The trouble is they dwarf their plants to a certain extent to induce flowering and grow them in pretty big pots so the freight will be high and then those dwarfed plants do not always take kindly to a long voyage.

Last week I was three days in Pekin. The minister was exceedingly busy on account of Miss Roosevelt being in town with that whole party and the boycott seems to give our Legation considerable work. Still, I had a talk with Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Williams and am going to see them again tomorrow, I think.

I haven't been as well of late as I could have been. During my stay in Pekin where the stench in the outskirts is terrific and where the gray, alkaline dust makes one's eyes sore, I got a pretty good attack of Diarrhea with a slight fever. Also an inflamation of a tooth. Well, I think it is really better that those three came combined instead of each one separate. I took my medicine mixed up for fever and bowel trouble and had the tooth treated and now I am in good shape again. It is not very pleasant to be indisposed in this country; things are so hard to obtain and very dear also. I suppose I have to get acclimatized a little before I will feel myself again.

Next week I hope to go to the mountains in search of Persimmons, peaches and walnuts.

It is one of the hardest things here to get what one wants. The Chinese themselves do not know much about things which come from

In a few of the nurseries I saw ornamental shrubs and plants which are probably new. Also a Hydrangea with leaves like, or Magnolia I don't know, some strange looking roses and a few more little things which may be new. My argument is that their plants to a certain extent be lacking flowering and grow them in pretty big pots so the freight will be high and then these dwarfed plants do not always come totally to a long voyage.

Last week I was three days in Dalian. The weather was somewhat hazy on account of the Japanese being in town with that white party and the boycott seems to give our Japanese consulate work. Still, I had a talk with Mr. Rockhill and Mr. William and am going to see them again tomorrow, I think.

I haven't been as well of late as I could have been. Spring or May in Peking seems too warm in the afternoons to work. Also the very, climate does not agree, I get a pretty good attack of Diarrhea with a slight fever. Also an inflammation of a tooth. Well, I think it is really better that these three came combined instead of each one separate. I took my medicine prized me for fever and bowel trouble and had the tooth treated and now I am in good shape again. It is not very pleasant to be indisposed in this country, doctors are so hard to obtain and very dear also. I suppose I have to get acclimatized a little before I will feel great again.

Next week I hope to go to the mountains in search of Pan-Dragon, peonies and wisteria.

It is one of the hardest things here is just what one wants. The Chinese themselves do not know much about things which come from

a few miles distant. When one buys some fruits and he asks where they come from they generally say they don't know and sometimes they get in discussion with one another and then it proves that they had wrong ideas about the localities where the products grow. It seems that the wholesale dealers buy from the transporters and these transport people go by boat for miles and miles up or down the numerous canals and rivers and buy things from the growers. The wholesalers sell again to middlemen and these to retailers so it is no wonder nobody knows where things come from.

Then, of course, the Chinese have some kind of a distrust of all questioners. But that is among all people. Even in America where the people are more open-minded than anywhere else the fruit-sellers do not give one exact information for fear of losing trade, etc.

Next week I'll send some boxes with Chestnuts, walnuts and Chinese dates for trial.

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Pekin, China, October 4, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of August 23 and the enclosed photos were received by me a couple of days ago. Thanks for your kindness in sending these pictures, it does do a man good to see some home subjects again.

a few individuals. Then one buys some lively and in rubs where they come from they generally say they don't know and somehow they get it disposed of. The merchandise and implements they had wrong ideas about the localities where the products grow. It seems that the wholesale dealers buy from the transporters and these transport people go by boat for miles and miles up or down the numerous canals and rivers and buy things from the growers. The wholesalers sell again to middlemen and these to retailers so it is no wonder nobody knows where things come from.

Thus of Peter, the Chinese boy you call at a disadvantage of all questions. But that is among all people. Even in Europe where the people are more open-minded than anywhere else the individuals do not give one exact information for fear of losing trade.

Next week I'll send some boxes with Chestnuts, walnuts and Chinese yam for trial.

Give best regards to all. I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK M. MOYER.

Paris, Ohio, October 4, 1906.

Dear Dr. Mirvilla:

Your letter of August 28 and the enclosed photos were received by me a couple of days ago. Thanks for your kindness in sending those pictures, it does do a man good to see some home relatives again.

About these accounts, no I didn't know it was necessary to send them in every month. I thought that by being special temporary disbursing agent, these things had to be squared when the money was pretty near spent or when the time allowed had passed. Well, I have made up the whole account now until October 1. It will be way in November before you receive it. That is not pleasant, such a fearful time it takes for things to reach one another.

Yes, I suppose there are a few things in these accounts which may be hard to get back. Well, if it isn't too much I am willing to lose some for the sake of the good work and for the new things I see and the knowledge I gain. On a trip like this one always makes so many little expenses which one hardly can or will enter into an account. Take, for instance, tips in the hotels and in the dining cars. As you also are aware of the fact, when one doesn't put his hand in his pocket once in awhile the rascals that serve upon one acquire that funny habit of not noticing whether a man has been served already or not and especially when one is in a hurry that proves sometimes a serious inconvenience to one.

I didn't put in my side trip to Chico, that is, railroad fare and sleeper. The hotel bill I entered because I would have had to eat and sleep in San Francisco anyway. The side trips in the coast cities of Japan are also left out, because I really didn't find much of importance for our work. I entered one item of fees for room boy and waiters in Shanghai just to see what they will do about it. On steamers they allow us such things as fees to steward, etc., isn't that so?

Such there accounts, so I didn't know it was necessary to send them in every month. I thought that by being careful [illegible] discovering [illegible], these things had to be squared when the money was pretty near spent or when the time allowed had passed. Well, I have made up my mind about my will myself. It will be my in November before you receive it. That is not planned, just a fearful time it takes for things to reach one another.

Yes, I suppose there are a few things in these accounts which may be hard to get here. Well, if it isn't too much I am willing to lose some for the sake of the good work and for the new things I see and the knowledge I gain. On a trip like this one always meets so many little expenses which one hardly can or will refuse into an account. Then, for instance, this in the [illegible] and in the dining cars. As you also are aware of the fact, when one doesn't put his head in his pocket once in awhile the railway bills serve upon one nothing but funny habit of not melting whether a man has been served already or not and especially when one is in a hurry that serves sometimes a serious inconvenience to one.

I didn't put in my also trip to Cuba, that is, railroad fare and sleeper. The hotel bill I entered because I would have had to out and sleep in San Francisco anyway. The side trips in the small cities of Japan are also left out, because I really didn't find much of importance for our work. I entered one item of fees for from Sy and military in Shanghai just to see what they will do about it. If anyone they allow us such things as fees to consular, etc., let's take it

The accounts are made out in U. S. money. There is too much trouble in monkeying with Chinese money. The tael is the official money but I haven't seen one as yet. But they use three kinds of dollars, Mexican, Hongkong and Chinese ones. They differ a trifle too in value. It will take a smarter head than mine to find out about these Chinese money matters. For instance, one may exchange a Mexican dollar and get ten ten-cent pieces for it. Now when one exchanges a ten-cent piece one gets only seven or eight cents for it. Exchange such a cent and one receives but five cash for it while one ought to get seven cash because the Mexican dollar is considered in Pekin to be worth about 700 cash. In other cities nearer or closer to the places of copper production those cash and cents have again different values. I have reckoned the Mexican dollar to be fifty cents American. It is sometimes more, sometimes less.

When one is in the States one often hears the remark how cheap it is to live in China but that is not so. For Americans or Europeans life is most decidedly expensive. When one could live entirely in Chinese fashion, yes, then I think it is pretty cheap but certainly not when one lives in a European hotel and doesn't know the exact prices of things.

The Chinese idea about honesty is very strange. They rarely ask one the right price. The more they swindle a man the more they are pleased and especially so with foreigners. I find out every time that they sell much cheaper to their own race than to us.

The accounts are made out in U. S. money. There is too much trouble in monkeying with Chinese money. The tael is the official money but I haven't seen one as yet. But they use three kinds of dollars, Mexican, Hongkong and Chinese ones. They differ a trifle too in value. It will take a smarter head than mine to find out about these Chinese money matters. For instance, one may exchange a Mexican dollar and get ten ten-cent pieces for it. Now when one exchanges a ten-cent piece one gets only seven or eight cents for it. Exchange such a cent and one receives ten five cent for it while one ought to get seven cent because the Mexican dollar is considered in China to be worth about 700 cent. In other cities nearer or closer to the places of copper production these cent and cents have again different values. I have reckoned the Mexican dollar to be fifty cents American. It is something more, anything less.

When one is in the States one often hears the remark how cheap it is to live in China but that is not so. For Americans or Europeans life is most decidedly expensive. When one could live entirely in Chinese fashion, yes, then I think it is pretty cheap but certainly not when one lives in a European hotel and doesn't know the exact prices of things.

The Chinese idea about honesty is very strange. They rarely ask one the right price. The more they swindle a man the more they are pleased and especially so with foreigners. I find out every time that they call much cheaper to their own race than to us.

One thing which is very annoying in our work is that they lie so much. Now for instance, one buys some fruits and asks where they come from. Well, now when they do not know it, instead of simply saying, "No, I don't know," O, no, they just name a place where they suppose the stuff comes from and one goes to such a place and, of course, there is nothing of the kind.

Last week I had a case of this kind. I had bought some very big peaches, some quince-pears and some apples. I also was told that an almond grew in the Northern Mountains. Well, I asked around and found a guide who was born in these mountains and he assured me all these things grew plenty fully up there. So we took cart and mules, donkeys, driver, coolie, the guide and myself and bought supplies, etc. Well, the result was that almonds didn't exist at all there, neither those big late peaches, neither quince-pears or that special kind of apple, but there were little orchards of apricots, early peaches, medium pears and walnuts and last but not least very large seedless persimmons. Some of these fruits were four inches in diameter. As those trees have to be propagated from scions they graft them upon a very small fruited persimmon which has 5 or 6 seeds in it. They graft these seedless ones on any height on the seedling. Some are done at the base, others 5 or 6 feet high and on some they have let the seedling grow until it is 8 or 10 years old and have grafted 10 or more scions on the branches.

I just give here the outlines in lead pencil of the big one and of the type. As soon as the leaves are off, I'll go back to these trees and will try to send you 1000 scions. I estimate the value of this fruit at 50,000 dollars for the U. S. This seems

One thing which is very annoying in our work is that they lie so much. Now for instance, one says some fruits and asks where they come from. Well, say when they do not know it, instead of simply saying, "Oh, I don't know," or, no, they just name a place where they suppose the stuff comes from and one goes to such a place and, of course, there is nothing of the kind.

Last week I had a case of this kind. I had bought some very big peaches, some quince-pears and some apples. I also was told that an almond grew in the Northern Territory. Well, I asked around and found a guide who was born in those mountains and he claimed we all these things grew plenty thick up there. So we took part and rubs, dunkers, dried, oodie, the guide and myself and ranger Hughes, wif. Well, we found we had almost didn't make it all there, neither those big late peaches, neither quince-pears or that special kind of apple, but there were little crabapple of sorts, very sweet, melon pears and melons and last but not least very large seedless persimmons. One of these trees was four inches in diameter. In those trees bats to be propagated from seeds they graft them upon a very small fruited persimmon which has 6 or 8 seeds in it. They graft these seedless ones on any height on the seedling. Some are done at the base, others 5 or 6 feet high and on some they have let the seedling grow until it is 8 or 10 years old and have grafted 10 or more scions on the branches.

I just give here the outlines in lead pencil of the big peaches of the type. As soon as the leaves are off, I'll go back to these trees and will try to send you 1000 scions. I estimate the value of this fruit at $50,000 dollars for the U. S. While some

This is the
wild
type.

much but you will probably agree when you see them. I think the tree will do very well in the more mountainous regions because one doesn't see them much in the plains around here. When the seedling fruits are rêpe I'll procure a good lot of them for stock but I think that the common native persimmon will make a good stock for it, too. Perhaps you might order some stock already so that we don't come too late.

The climate around here is not what the Atlantic Coast climate is. It is Utah climate and even scenery. A dry cold winter, a warm summer with moderate rains, irrigated crops, a very dry air, dust storms every other day almost, a transparency in the atmosphere which allows one to see for miles and miles away and which gives the mountains in the distance that sharp blue tint which also is so characteristic of Utah. This is the way it is here.

Yesterday and the day before I was with Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the Chinese secretary of the U. S. Legation in the mountains. We found a number of interesting things there. For instance, the Pistacia sinensis which grows to be a tree 60 or more feet high and with a trunk 5 or 6 feet through but the fruit is very small and has

nothing in it for food. It will become a fine shade tree in these regions of the U. S. where the winter is not too severe for where it grows the pomegranate lives outdoors in a sheltered spot. You see these mountains have nooks and valleys just like Southern California and we all remarked every time upon that similarity.

There are little temples and monasteries in the up valleys and these places are the only spots where the original growth is left as nature planted it; all around where the temples are not every bit of tree growth has been removed during the long years of human occupation. They also have some trees planted in the courtyards of those places of worship and I saw a Catalpa Bungei or C. Bungeana which was about 100 feet high and had a trunk of 4 feet through. Those catalpas are beautiful when in bloom;as yet they are very rare in the States so I will get some cuttings or grafts.

We saw also bamboos in one temple which grew between 40 and 50 feet high, very gracefully. And there were a few more trees which may be of use to the U. S. For instance, a horse chestnut. Unluckily, all the seeds had gone already. They have those curious white bark, red pines which for all the world look like being whitewashed. They also shed their bark like the sycamores--very queer.

There is one thing here in China one has to cultivate and that is patience. Things go very slow here and one who is in a hurry wears himself out and accomplishes nothing. One makes dates to see them postponed. One gets promises to see them broken. One is assured of certain things only to find out they are fakes, etc. etc.

nothing in it for food. It will become a fine shade tree in these regions of the U. S. where the winter is not too severe for where it grows the pomegranate lives outdoors in a sheltered spot. You see these mountains have more and valleys just like Southern California and we all remarked every time upon that similarity.

There are little temples and monasteries in the up valleys and these places are the only spots where the original growth is left as nature planted it; all around where the temples are not every bit of tree growth has been removed during the long years of human occupation. They also have some trees planted in the courts-yards of these places of worship and I saw a Catalpa Bungei or C. Bungeana which was about 100 feet high and had a trunk of 4 feet diameter. These catalpas are beautiful when in blossom yet they are very rare in the states so I will get some cuttings or grafts.

We saw also bamboos in one temple which grew between 40 and 50 feet high, very graceful. And there were a few more trees which may be of use to the U. S. For instance, a horse chestnut. Unfortunately, all the seeds had gone already. They have three varieties also dark red pines which for all the world look like being white-washed. They also shed their bark like the sycamores--very queer.

There is one thing here in China one has to cultivate and that is patience. Things go very slow here and who is in a hurry really not and accomplishes nothing. One makes dates to see them postponed. One gets promises to see them broken. One is assured of certain things only to find out they are lacking, etc. etc.

In the case of the almonds, now, I find out that the Chinese have no genuine almond but they cultivate a sweet kerneled apricot only for its seeds. I got 14 pounds of that seed and will soon send it to you. They taste fine but theyare small. One thing bothers me. The camera which I sent up to Shanghai hasn't come back yet. If I don't get an answer soon I will get me another in Tientsin. The leaves are all green yet so I have a little time but still by the end of this month things will begin to look different.

During this week I hope to go to the Northwestern mountains. Fine grapes come from there. It must be very cold there in winter so it may prove that we get something good from there. It is not exactly a picnic to travel in China. This are in an awful crude state. When I want last week to the northern hills where those persimmons grow (it is between Tschang Ping Tsu and Yenking) I sat the last day 12 hours on donkey back and was pretty well done up when I came home after coming from these steep, rocky slopes where the cold wind and the rarified atmosphere made one shiver in the early morning; then through that hot, dusty plain in which Pekin is situated and then to finish the whole thing a ride of over one hour through this immensely dirty, stinking city before we reached the hotel.

One has to take his bedding and provisions with him and when I had supper in a small place in the mountains the whole village came out to look at the foreign devil and every bite I took was commented upon. They felt my boots and pants and made remarks about color of eyes, hair, everything. I think I must have been a

In the case of Ch-alcoola, Mr. I find not that the Chinese have so precise always but very well was a great exercised approach only for its needs. I got 16 pounds of that good and will soon send it to you. They trade fine but they are small. One thing [illegible] Mr. Carter said I and up in "Beyond Hang" also that yet. If I won't get on answer soon I will get no number in Tientsin. The leaves are all green yet so I have a little time but still by the end of this month things will begin to look different.

During this week I hope to go to the Northwestern mounted me. Fine grapes come from there. It must be very cold there in winter so it may prove that we get something good from there. It is not exactly a place to travel in China. This are in an evil crude state. When I went last week to the northern hills where those persimmons grow (it is between Peking Fan and Tenking) I got the last day 12 hours on donkey back and was pretty well done up when I came home after coming from those steep, rocky slopes where the wild cat and the rarified atmosphere made one shiver in the early morning; then through that hot, dusty plain in which Peking is situated and then to finish the whole thing a ride of over one hour through this insanely dirty, stinking city before we reached the hotel.

One has to take his bedding and provisions with him and some kind wood for a small place in the mountains the whole village was put to pass at the Russian level and every bite I took was commended upon. They felt so hoots and pants and made remarks about collar and cuff, hair, everything. I think I must have been a

rare bird in these regions. An electric flashlight proved to be a great attraction. Time after time they requested me to blow the candle out (we had to bring our own candles, too) and display the flashlight. A picture of the World's Fair at St. Louis was another thing they came in ecstacies over. One funny thing I had--one man wanted to know what I had in a small bottle. Well, it was pepper and not knowing the Chinese word I made the movement of taking a little to my nose and sneezing and to my amazement the whole crowd wanted some of it, put it in their hands and snuffed it up through their nostrils. Well, the result is to imagine. They cried and wept and coughed and shouted and I couldn't keep myself straight from laughing. Some minutes later when my guide came in with a plate of soup, I took some of that pepper and then they found out what it was. All those that hadn't partaken just roared at those that had been so silly. Then I found out they had supposed the stuff to be a foreign snuff.

Just now I am learning the Chinese names of trees and fruits. Mr. Williams was so kind as to loan me his copy of Brett Schneider and there is quite some information in these books.

There is also a Methodist missionary here, Mr. T. T. Headland, who being a fluent Chinese talker, assisted me very much in finding out where fruits came from by asking the dealers on the main fruit market.

Well, I'll finish this time. With best regards to Dr. Galloway, Mr. Pieters, Dr. Smith, Mr. Oliver and others, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chang-li, China,

October 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I am exploring this neighborhood. This place is about 200 miles East of Pekin on the railroad from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kwan. I had heard from a few people that there existed a papershell walnut near Shan Hai Kwan. Mr. Williams of the U. S. Legation told me it grew in Chang-li and from some Chinese I heard it grew close to this last town but it was very rare even there for it never appeared in other markets.

Well, I was able to buy a few pounds of nuts and the day before yesterday we went out with a Chinese cart and close by to a little village named Go-po we found the orchards. It is about 20 miles N. E. from Chang-li. I expected to find a group of papershell trees, but, Oh, no, they are scattered between hardshell trees. You see, they do not graft their trees. They are all seedlings and all of different ages so the whole thing is mixed up. The nuts were harvested 5 or 6 weeks ago so that I couldn't see which tree was papershell and which not so I had to depend upon the Chinese. Now this part of the country has not been visited by a white man before, according to my guide, and the people were more or less scared by my appearance and the idea foreign devil must have come in for a good share of that scare.

They were very loath in pointing out the trees and I suspect there are some very fine trees among them which they didn't want to show me. My guide told me that they thought I was going to

Dear Mr. McDonald,

Some last days I am exploring this neighborhood. This place is about 200 miles that of Peking on the railroad from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kwan. I had heard that a few merely had been killing a paperhell saint there so I went to see. Mr. Hsiung of the Legation told me it grew in Chang-li and from man Chinese I heard it grew close to this last town but it was very rare even there for it never appeared in other decade.

Well, I was able to buy a few pounds of meal and the day before yesterday we went out with a Chinese cart and close by in a little village called Chang-Chia-Ya, I expected to find a group of paperhell trees. But no. They are scattered between Peking and Tientsin. The men, they do not grub their brow. They are all scoldings and all of different sorts so the whole thing is stood up. The nuts were harvested 5 or 6 weeks ago so that I couldn't see the bitter-tree was paperhell and which not so I had to depend upon the Chinese. The this part of the country has not been visited by a white man before, according to my guide, and the people were sure to have seized my appearance and the idea foreign devil must have come in for a good share of that scare.

They were very hard in pointing out the trees but I succeeded there are some very fine trees among them which they didn't want to show me. My guide tell me that they thought I was going to

harm the trees. Well, if I am here next year I will have to come back earlier. I am really too late for most things. The Chinese climate seems to hasten the ripening of fruits. I think it is the very long dry spells which cause that. And another thing, the Chinese pick their fruits long before they are actually ripe and transport them on man's donkey's, horse's and camel's backs to the larger or smaller towns and as these journeys often occupy many days they couldn't do this if the fruits were not very hard.

Now, next year it would be a good thing to be here in June for cherries and apricots and in July and August for plums, peaches, nectarines, etc.

I found a fine grape district about 5 miles west from here. Large branches, good flavor, purplish green color. The plants seem to be heavy bearers. I took some photos of them and hope they'll turn out all right. These grapes are just coming in now (half of October) so I hope the season will be long enough for them in America.

Yesterday there was a big market held here and one man has fine green grapes, something like the white Muscatel. I asked where they came from and he said he is the only man who got them and he lives about 15 or 20 miles from here. He was coming this morning to take us out to his place but as yet he hasn't shown up. It rains hard so the roads are probably impassable.

I have some more discoveries to mention. In the mountains yesterday I found in an old garden another seedless persimmon. This time a small one, more of the Diospyros Kaki type. The tree is not a very heavy bearer, but is quite ornamental. This lead pencil circle is the outline of the fruit. The small wild persimmon grows here in

here the trees. Well, if I am here next year I will have to come back another. I am really too late for most things. The Chinese climate seems to hasten the ripening of fruits. I think it is the very last day apple with some than. And another thing, the Chinese pick their fruits long before they are actually ripe and transport them on man's donkey's, horse's and camel's backs to the larger or smaller towns and as these journeys often occupy many days they couldn't do this if the fruits were not very hard.

Now, next year it would be a good thing to be here in time for cherries and apricots and in July and August for plums, peaches, nectarines, etc.

I found a fine grape literal about 3 miles away from here. Large branches, good flavor, purplish green color. The plants seem to be heavy bearers. I took some photos of them and hope they'll turn out all right. These grapes are just making in now (half of October) so I hope the season will be long enough for them in America.

Yesterday there was a big market held here and one man has fine green grapes, something like the white Muscatel. I asked where they came from and he said beside the only man who put them and he lives about 15 or 20 miles from here. He was coming this morning to take us out to his place but as yet he hasn't shown up. It rains hard so the roads are probably impassable.

I have some more discoveries to mention. In the mountains yesterday I found in an old garden another seedless persimmon. This time a small one, more of the Japanese Hachiya type. The tree is not a very heavy bearer, but is really ornamental. This land really circle is the outline of the fruit. The small wild persimmon grown here in

abundance and if this tree is hardy, it will prove to be a very welcome addition to the home fruit garden, especially for children. The fruits are about the size of medium grape berries and have a fine flavor, and the tree being low, round-headed is quite ornamental with rather large shining green leaves and simply loaded with yellow fruit which turn black when quite ripe. That is the reason the Chinese call them Gee-tsao or black dates. They sell them in the markets once in awhile but they don't bear transport, those ripe things.

There is a small grove of the large-fruited Crataegus pinnatifida close to the North Wall of Chang-li. This tree is so nice that I am surprised it isn't cultivated yet in the U. S.

These two sketches give an idea what a variation one finds in the fruits of these trees. I think there are larger ones yet. Those big kinds are collected and sold in the markets and Mrs. Williams said they made a delicious preserve.

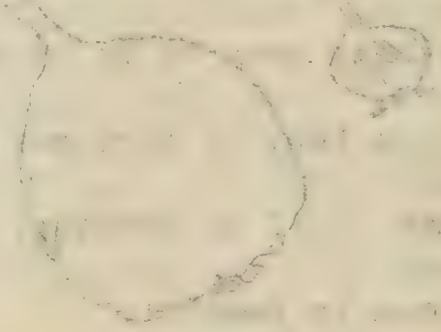
Fine, white, long-headed cabbages. They grow around here a very fine cabbage. I sometimes think it is no cabbage. It looks more like a giant long-headed lettuce or like that beetroot which leaves are much eaten in Europe. I got a small quantity of a superior strain. I can't get any more down here, it seems, so you must be contented for the present with it.

Beautiful red turnips. Those things look for all the world like giant round radishes. They are very solid and not strong. They vary in size and the diameters range from 3 to 7 inches, those of 5

abundance and if this tree is hardy, it will prove to be a very valuable addition to the home fruit garden, especially for children. The fruit is one about the size of medium green Persian and has a fine flavor, and the tree being low, round-headed is quite ornamental with rather large shining green leaves and simply loaded with yellow fruit which turn black when quite ripe. That is the reason the Chinese call them dog-face or black dates. They sell them in the markets once in awhile but they don't bear transport, these city slicks.

There is a small grove of the large-fruited Pachyrhizus pinnatifida close to the North wall of Chang-Li. This tree is so nice that I am surprised it isn't cultivated yet in the U. S.

These two sketches give an idea what a variation one finds in the fruits of these trees. I think there are larger ones yet. Those big kinds are collected and sold in the markets and Mrs. Williams said they made a delicious preserve.



Nice, white, long-headed cabbages. They grow around here a very fine cabbage. I sometimes think it is no cabbage. It looks more like a giant long-headed lettuce or like that Vestroot which leaves are much eaten in Europe. I got a small quantity of a superior strain. I won't get any seed down here. It seems, so you must be contented for the present with it.

Beautiful red turnips. These turnips look for all the world like giant round radishes. They are very quick and crispy. They may in size were six diameter being from 3 to 7 inches. Here is a

being the ones mostly seen. One can slice one and eat it with some salt on one's bread in the morning and one big one is enough for a whole family. The color is fresh red outside and I think the thing will make a big hit at an agricultural show. The Chinese grow them in rows one foot apart in each direction and they seem to like a gravelly or sandy loam better than very heavy soil. I got only a small quantity of seeds, no more being available.

Reddish blue carrots or when scraped beet red colored. These carrots are very sweet and are well worth trying. As yet I haven't been able to procure seeds from them but I will get it. All I need is time for things in China certainly don't go in a hurry.

Last week I sent you a box with seeds. I hadn't time to write a letter and enclose duplicate notes in it but when I am back in Pekin I'll send you that the first thing. I hope they will arrive in good shape. Your letter with label enclosed I received. Yes, the labels I took with me and were submerged in the typhoon in Shanghai are in the same fix. They are no good at all. I think galvanized copper would be much better, but lead is of course better yet as acids or alkali utterly fail to attack it.

About the Sagittaria, I haven't seen it as yet around this part of the country but I am on the lookout.

I got a few samples of beans which I do not recall having seen anywhere before. Around here one sees very little in fibre plants. I bought some samples of fibre but the plants are not cultivated here. I will find the districts though, bye and bye. After a few days I am going back to Pekin again for I can't go farther north along the coast as the Japanese occupy the whole country as

below the ones mostly seen. One can slice one and eat it with some salt on one's bread in the morning and one big one is enough for a whole family. The color is fresh red outside and I think the thing will make a big hit at an agricultural show. The Chinese grow them in rows one foot apart in each direction and they seem to like a gravelly or sandy loam better than very heavy soil. I got only a small quantity of seeds, no more being available.

Reddish blue carrots or when scraped back red colored.

These carrots are very sweet and are well worth trying. As yet I haven't been able to procure seeds from them but I will get it. All I need is time for things in China certainly don't go in a hurry.

Last week I sent you a box with seeds. I hadn't time to write a letter and enclose duplicate notes in it but when I am back in Peking I'll send you that the first thing. I hope they will arrive in good shape. Your letter with label enclosed I received. Yes, the labels I took with me and were submerged in the typhoon in Shanghai are in the same fix. They are no good at all. I think galvanized copper would be much better, but lead is of course better yet as seeds or albeit nobody will be allowed it.

About the Daylilies, I haven't seen it as yet around this part of the country but I am on the lookout.

I got a few samples of beans which I do not recall having seen anywhere before. Around here one sees very little in fibre plants. I brought some samples of fibre but the plants are not cultivated here. I will plant the plantlets there, bye and bye. After a few days I am going down to Peking again for I can't go further north along the coast as the Japanese govern the whole country as

yet and do not allow anybody to enter. We are only a short distance here from Mandshuria.

Please weight the mail carefully as I have to pay charge on them every time. Your personal letter had only a 2 cent stamp so I had to pay 15 cents. Also for the letter with pictures 20 cents. and for the label 15 cents. The postal authorities in foreign countries are not so liberal as in the U. S.

Well, with best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chang-li, China,

October 15, 1905.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

I am sitting agin in the Chinese inn after having been out for an hour or six to hunt up the fine white grape which I saw on the market.

Well, I found it. It is a beautiful table grape. It is a Muscatel but the berries are longer and I should say heavier than of the ordinary muscat grape. It is not a free skin. I was able to get a small quantity of cuttings from it and also from two other grapes, free skins, one dark purple and the other light, good grapes too. That white grape sells here for 50 Mexican cents p. Kattie (1½ pounds) while the purple ones fetch only 15 cents. I had to buy 12 Katties before they were willing to give me a bundle of cuttings of each kind. Well, I think they are worth it. The people grow their grapes on trellises and prune on one eye. They

yet and is not alive enough to write. We are only a short distance from Tsingtauwa.

Please weigh the mail carefully as I have to pay charge on them every time. Your personal letter had only a 2 cent stamp so I had to pay 10 cents. Also for the letter with pictures 20 cents, and for the label 10 cents. The postal authorities in foreign countries are not so liberal as in the U. S.

Well, with best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER.

Chang-li, China,

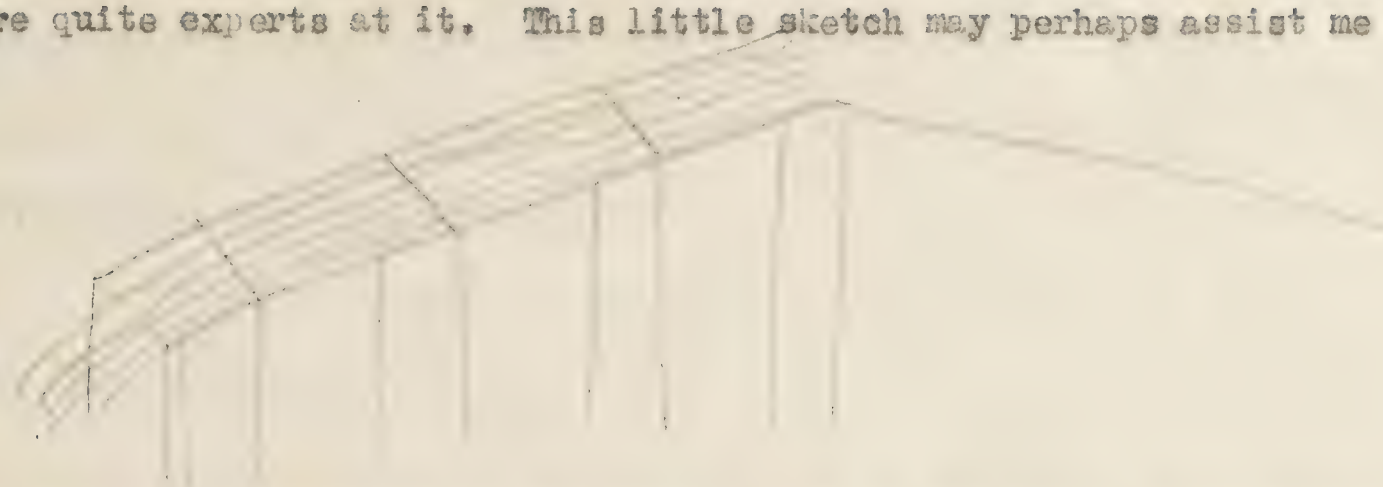
October 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am sitting here in the school-house writing home for an hour or six to hand on the first-ship chance which I may be the second.

Well, I know it. It is a beautiful hole-place. It is a thousand but our babies are larger and I should say heavier than of the ordinary mission go-go. It is not a free ship. I was able to get a small quantity of nothing from it and also from the other (Jesus) Jesus-ladies, one Dane-girl and Mr. Stewart, the gospel-man. Our white-people mail have been for 30 Russian dollars. Baby (12 pounds) while the Chinese have been only 12 cents. I had to pay 12 dollar before they were willing to give me a Chinese at nothing of each-each. Well, I think they are with it. The people have their-cries in trailers and grass on to-to. Say

are quite experts at it. This little sketch may perhaps assist me



in making this particular way clear. They do not train their vines virst vertically and then horizontally. No, they let the slope start at the bottom and let the stems creep up like in a hot house.

I took a picture of the white grapes but at first nobody wanted to stay near it, but at last one man with more courage than the others came forward. I think if he gets sick or anything happens to him I'll no doubt get the blame for it. They admired the camera very much but somehow or another there was some fear for it but a pair of pruning shears were the object of almost veneration. They howled with delight when I clipped a heavy branch clean through. Old men came forward to examine that wonderful instrument. Strange, isn't it, that all these things are unknown here. I believe a smart tradesman with a slight knowledge of Chinese could make quite some money by selling a strong, cheap brand of pruning shears and pruning knives.

This evening I took a bath in a Chinese bathhouse. It was a strange adventure. All undress in a big room with broad benches along the sides on which one sits and throws his clothes. Then one is handed a dishrag and enters a small tightly closed room with a square pool of very hot water in the center. Here from 10 to 20

in making this particular way clear. They do not train their vines first vertically and then horizontally. No, they let the vine start at the bottom and let the vine creep up like in a hot house.

I took a picture of the white grape but at first nobody wanted to stay near it, but at last one man with more courage than the others came forward. I think if he gets sick or anything happens to him I'll no doubt get the blame for it. They admired the camera very much but somehow or another there was some fear for it but a pair of pruning shears were the object of almost veneration. They bowed with delight when I slipped a hobby French clean through. Old man came forward to examine that wonderful instrument. Mmmm, isn't it, yet all these things are making slave. I believe a smart tradesman with a slight knowledge of Chinese could make quite some money by selling a strong, cheap brand of pruning shears and pruning knives.

This evening I took a bath in a Chinese bathhouse. It was a strange adventure. All undress in a big room with bread benches along the sides on which one sits and throws his clothes. Then one is handed a towel and enters a small lightly closed room with a square pool of very hot water in the center. Here from 10 to 20

people all wash and splash together. The water is only 3 feet deep so there are no dangers connected with it except possible burning for the water is quite hot.

When one comes out one gets a little basin with cold water to throw over himself. When I came out the whole big room was full of spectators who came to see the foreigner from across the water. I heard I had the honor of being the first white man who had taken a bath here. Well, I had to wipe myself dry and dress in great show just to let them see how we do. Happily, no buttons came off or nothing tore, so I hope I left a good impression. Those Chinese are really like children in many ways.

One day passed.

This morning the man came who sold me the grape cuttings and he wanted more money for he said he being the only oneup till now who had this particular brand of white grapes wouldn't be in it no more for everybody would have them now. Well, we pacified him by saying we wouldn't give any of the cuttings to Chinamen and ship them right away across the sea. We also bought two baskets from him for 20 cents and this last item especially seemed to be the best medicine in his case; funny, really, isn't it? I often wish you could be with me here. We could laugh many a time. Now, I am all alone,and sorrow and pleasure, nobody shares it with me.

Against the mud wall in my room I put a picture of a 20 story skyscraper of Chicago. This serves two purposes: 1st. to impress the natives with an awe for the U. S. and 2nd, to keep in my own thoughts green the memory of the best country on earth (in my own opinion, of course). It may seem strange to you that a

people. It was and splash together. The water is only 3 feet deep so there are no dangers connected with it except possible burning for the water is quite hot.

When one comes out one gets a little basin with cold water to throw over himself. When I came out the whole big room was full of spectators who came to see the foreigner from across the water. I heard I had the honor of being the first white man who had taken a bath here. Well, I had to wipe myself dry and dress in great show just to let them see how we do. Happily, no natives make all a rattling noise, so I kept I left a good impression. Those Chinese are really like children in many ways.

One day passed.

This morning the man came who sold me the grape cuttings and he wanted more money for he said he being the only among till now who had this particular brand of white grapes wouldn't be in it no more for everybody would have them now. Well, we pacified him by saying we wouldn't give any of the cuttings to Chinamen and skip them right away across the sea. We also bought two baskets from him for 20 cents and this last item especially seemed to be the most tantalize in his case; funny, really, isn't it? I often wish you would be with me here. We could laugh many a time. Now, I am all alone, and sorrow and pleasure, nobody shares it with me.

Against the mud wall in my room I put a picture of a 20 cent stamp of Chicago. This serves the purpose; let to imagine the nation with an eye for the U. S. and S.L., to keep in my own thoughts green the memory of the best country on earth (in my own opinion, of course). If my case should be you look a

skyscraper is preferred but you see, when we Europeans first come over your enormous buildings are the objects we can't comprehend. A race that can do such things must be way ahead of the slower races of Europe!

I was out in the mountains today with my coolie. We bought some big fruits of Crataegus pinnatifida and I took some photos of the grove. It is a very ornamental tree, keeps its leaves till late in fall and is loaded with scarlet fruits. It is a rather slow grower though, but still I hope to see two fine trees of it in America before I go to sleep forever

The persimmon grows wild here in the mountains. It is a pretty tree and a most heavy bearer. The fruits are small but they taste well. We have been collecting a lot of them today and I ate a goodly supply. They graft on these wild trees a medium sized seedless persimmon but the very large ones which are sold in Pekin seem to be totally unknown down here.

China needs an intelligent government to make this country one of the finest countries on the face of the globe. They have the land, the people and the climate doesn't seem to be very adverse to successful agriculture so what do they need more? They have also plenty of metals and coal so bye and bye she will become a very great competitor for America in production of iron and copper. Just now they use very little metals in their buildings or in implements. Their water buckets are watertight woven willows or wood, pitchforks consist of one entire piece of forked wood. Grain shovels are woven willows again. Their plows have only a steel point, otherwise wood again. Their big rakes with which they harrow the land after the

appearance is deteriorated but you see, when we Europeans first come over just American buildings are the objects we can't comprehend. A place that can do such things must be way ahead of the silver towns of Europe.

I was out in the countries today with my cousin. We brought some big fruits of Cashagua plantations and I took some photos of the grove. It is a very ornamental tree, keeps its leaves till late in fall and is loaded with colonial fruits. It is a rather slow growing shrub, but still I hope to see two fine trees of it in America before I go to sleep forever.

The parchment grows wild here in the mountains. It is a pretty tree and a most heavy bearer. The fruits are small but they taste well. We have been collecting a lot of them today and I am a goodly supply. They grow on trees with green a medium sized seedless parchment but the very large ones which are sold in Lima seem to be totally unknown around here.

China needs an intelligent government to make this country one of the first countries on the face of the globe. They have the land, the people and the climate doesn't seem to be very adverse to mechanical activities so what do they need more? They have also plenty of metals and coal so bye and bye she will become a very great manufacturing for America in production of iron and copper. Just now they are very little people in comparability or in intelligence. Their water towers are wonderful work. Water always comes out of the ability flow of lower ends. Such towers are seldom allowed again. Their pipes have only a steel point, otherwise wood stands. Their pipe rows are with they return the land after the

grains are sown are made from wood and rattan. Oil bottles are either baked chinaware or bamboo joints. Money drawers in the country are 6 feet long bamboo sticks in which the joints are pierced through. So no thief attempts to run away with such a noisy, clumsy thing. In their houses they use remarkable little iron of even wood. The poor Chinese make a wall out of Sorghum stems plastered with a mixture of mud and straw. In 2 or 3 days a poor man's house is finished for the floor, walls and roof are all mud. The windows are paper pasted on a neat lath frame, the door is made from old boxes and the thing is ready.

The better class of Chinese have brick and even partly stone buildings with quite some fancy woodwork in it but yet as a whole, even wood in these better class houses is not a plentiful article.

For that reason North China is a poor country for a dendrologist. One can travel for miles and miles without seeing a grove of trees and then again in some parts here one meets many trees but all of the same type. Willows and poplars seem to be mostly in favor around here, while in Pekin the Sophora japonica and Ailanthus glandulosa are mostly seen.

The original growth in the mountains is pretty well extemminated and it is only around the Budhist monasteries that one finds things which are really rare or beautiful.

Shan Hai Kwan. Oct. 18, 1905.

I am again a day or two down here. A dry growing rice was said to be growing here and as we are here only a few hours away from South Manchuria I thought it was well worth looking up.

gwains and cows are made from mud and rushes. Oil bottles are lifted below chimneys or window sills. Many dwellings in this country are 6 feet long bamboo sticks in which the joints are pierced through. So no chief attempts to run away with such a noisy, clumsy thing. In their houses they use remarkable little iron or even wood. The poor Chinese make a mill out of trunks stone plastered with a mixture of mud and straw. In 8 or 9 days a poor man's house is finished for the floor, walls and roof are all mud. The windows are paper pasted on a neat lath frame, the door is made from old boxes and the thing is so dry.

The better class of Chinese have brick and even partly stone buildings with walls and fancy woodwork in it but yet as a whole, even wood in these better class houses is not a plentiful article.

For that reason Kowloon China is a poor country for a geologist. One can travel for miles and miles without seeing a grove of trees and then one is in some place been one meets many trees but all of the same type. Willows and poplars seem to be plenty in fresh watered land, while in parts the Chinese Juniper and Chinese Cypress are totally lost.

The original growth in the mountains is pretty well exterminated and it is only around the better frequented parts the finer types which are really rare or beautiful.

Sun Sai Hom. Oct. 10.1.19.

I've spent a day or two down here. Very pretty river was said to be growing here and as we are here only a few hours away from South Hare-mis I thought it was well worth looking up.

Well, as yet I have been able only to get a small bag full. You haven't got any idea, Mr. Pieters, how difficult it is here to get things. There are no shops in North China where seeds are sold for the purpose of planting. Each farmer grows his own seeds or his neighbors grow them for him so one has to go from hamlet to hamlet to find out whether they have any seed to spare or not. Now, in this dry rice, for instance, it is not a widely grown crop anyway and all the rice they do not need for next year's crop they hull and sell to the merchants in town, so they have little or nothing left to sell. In cabbages, and radishes it is all the same.

This morning my guide and I went around--my coolie went in a different direction--and one more man went also. I got some new kinds of beans and some new varieties of radishes and cabbages. Also a large buckwheat and a small bag of broad beans but from the red carrot I couldn't get a seed as yet.

One man sold a rather large peen-to peach here. I bought some but he didn't want to tell us where it grows. He is the only one who has them and he is apparently afraid others will get them, too. Those peaches sell here 4 for 10 cents Mexican. The people in Americanand Europe often think China is such a cheap country to live in, but I cammost decidedly say it is not. Common things are not expensive here but good things are in comparison dearer than they are at home. Now in this time especially things are very high here because this country is so near the seat of the Russo-Japan War. There is a large garrison of Japanese soldiers stationed here and the English have a large number of Indian soldiers lying here too and they all have to rely upon the local produce.

Well, as yet I have been able only to get a small bag full. Ten bushels of the line, Mr. Fletcher, has difficulty in lumber in our mills. There are no mines in South China where peons are sold for the purpose of planting. Each farmer grows his own seeds or his neighbors grow them for him so one has to go from hamlet to hamlet to find out whether they have any seed to spare or not. Now, in this dry year, for instance, it is not a ready crop anyway and all the more they do not need for next year's crop they hull and sell to the merchants in town, so they have little or nothing left to sell. It changes, and realizes it is all the same.

This morning my guide and I went around--my coolie went in a different direction--and one more man went also. I got some raw kinds of beans and some raw varieties of Indian corn, plus a large buckwheat and a small bag of broad beans but from the red carrot I realized yet a seed or two.

The man sold a rather large peon-to peon here. I bought some but my guide's want to tell us where it grows. He is the only one who lives when and he is apparently afraid others will get them, too. Their [illegible] are to make kudzu. The people in Jeningmen Jungs after this fashion [illegible] with a stony country to live in, but I assume of coordinately say it is not. Common things are not expensive here but good things are in consideration dearer than they are at home. For in this sin-industrial village are very few. Because this country is so near the seat of the Chino-Japan War. There is a large garrison of Japanese soldiers stationed here and the English have a large number of Indian soldiers living here too and they keep it busy so only some the local [illegible].

My guide tells me that he and my coolie have to pay 1.20 Mexican each per day here for board and lodging. If t at is the truth the coolie loses much money for he gets only $10.00 Mexican per month. I pay the guide $40.00 Mexican per month. That is not too much for he is quite an intelligent fellow; true, he talks only Pidgin English but he takes an interest in my work and has even begun to make a private herbarium so as to show off to his wife and his mother as he told me. He doesn't skin me as a few others I employed tried to do, although he could do it rather easily for we foreigners do not easily get acquainted with the right price of an article. Of course, I think he gets his little rake-off on some things but that is a matter of course here in China. A very honest houseboy(as we call them here) gets only 10% of all things he purchases for his master, but a very foxy one may even make it 50%. Mrs. Williams, the wife of the Chinese Secretary of the U. S. Legation in Pekin, told me herself that she thinks her houseboy gets about 30% but what can one do, she added; the one is just as bad as the other.

Whether my servants want to stay long with me, I don't know as yet, but I hardly think so. You see, the Chinese are local products and to be away from their friends and relatives is a thing they like very little. It is only when there is much money in it or a very easy time that they go away but otherwise, they would rather stay home.

Now, my work is not exactly very easy. Very much walking has to be done to get a few things and the Chinese as a whole are like the native born Americans, i.e., walking is not exactly relished

by them. I outwalk my men every time. My guide says I have iron legs. A few days ago I had to leave my coolie behind at a1200 feet or so while I went 1000 feet higher. When I can, I let them ride in a cart until the tracks (for the name road is too noble) get too rough or the incline too steep and then they have to use their feet also.

In this city I stop at a European hotel for to live for a long time in a Chinese inn is a thing I haven't got used to yet. The last time I couldn't get a good mattress in Tientsin so I slept on the brick bedstead with only a thin blanket underneath me, but I would rather sleep on the bare soil than that way. I stayed in that 6 nights and I cleaned my room pretty nearly out of bed and other bugs but you may imagine how little I really slept at night.

My guide himself, who is pretty well seasoned, said that this inn was only three years old but when ten years old no man could sleep there, and mind you, this was the best inn in town. How the others are I had better not think. The last night just before going to bed???? I called my guide's attention to a very large centipede on the wall. His answer was, "Oh, tis no bad, no bite. Other one got vely bad." Then it proved that he had just killed with his shoe a big scorpion in his room and as for doors, we have a curtain and for air circulation, different holes served. The communication from one so-called room to the other is very easy. Well, one is only sick for three days when they bite one; that is, when one's blood isn't bad; otherise, it may be a week or ten days and in young children even death results. So, with these pleasant thoughts and with the electric flashlight beside me so as to look

by them. I usually my mom every time. My guide says I have been here longer. A few days ago I had to leave my cooie behind at 4000 feet or so while I went 1000 feet higher. When I came, I let them ride in a cart until the tracks (for the mean road is too rough) get too rough or the inclime too steep and then they have to use their feet alone.

In this city I stay at a European hotel for to live for a long time in a Chinese inn is a thing I haven't got used to yet. The last time I couldn't get a good mattress in Wenshan so I slept on the brick bedstead with only a thin blanket underneath me, but I could endure that in the hot sun this way. I slept in that a little and I woke up very pretty lively as if had had either drugs but you may imagine how little I really slept at night.

My guide himself, who is pretty well educated, said that this inn was only three years old but when too years old no man could sleep there, and mind you, this was the best inn in town. How the others are I had better not think. The last night just before going to bed??? I called my guide's attention to a very large centipede on the wall. His answer was, "Oh, its no bad, no bite. Other one got very bad." Then it proved that he had just killed with his shoe a big scorpion in his room and as for doors, we have a curtain and for air circulation, different holes served. My communication from our so-called room to the other is very easy, well, merely also the three days that this cost first is. Can you's flight isn't bad, though, it may be a matter for days and in poor soldiers even death sometimes. My, with some planned thoughts and with the elastic flashlight begins me so as to look

over the situation if something happened, I went to sleep. I haven't been bitten as yet and as it is turning much colder in the last days I think the insects will clear out.

Yesterday we went out the only spot in the neighborhood where some trees grow wild yet. It is in the mountains over which the big wall climbs where the Budhist monks have preserved that bit of tree growth. One finds here two different kinds of oaks, one kind of celtis and some of these are real big, some ash trees which become reddish brown in fall (something unusual in ashes) clumps of pine trees and last but not least, the apricot grows wild here. There were no fruits to be found so I can't say much about size. The native people say they are very small.

I collected some seeds of a small Xanthoxylan, also of a small rhamnus which may become bye and bye an ornamental little shrub in the States. The mountains are tremendously rugged and wild looking. I took a picture of a gorge which rivals those of Colorado and Utah. When China gets better accommodations for travellers, I think those mountains will be very much visited in the future. They are very bare but still they are inspiring to the utmost.

These pencil lines show the circumference and the thickness of the peen-to peach sold here. I got only a few seeds, but still they may be worth sowing. They may give something new.

Well, I see this letter got a little bigger than I intended. I hope you find something of interest in it.

With best regards to Mrs. Pieters and other friends, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I haven't as yet sent any communication to a horticultural or other paper. Don't you think it is better if the Department itself would do it? I am not sure what kind of things they like published and what not. If you find anything of interest in my letters, I allow anything to be published, but don't care myself much that my name is mentioned. One sometimes would have to disappoint the people when things don't turn out as one thought they would, and then it is better not to be known to the general public as the finder of rubbish.

F.K.M.

Hsuen Hwa Fu, China.

October 30, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am now in Mongolia. It is a very bad country here, extremely dry and cold, but a fine white grape is said to grow here and that is the reason I decided to go.

They bury their grapevines in the ground in winter so I am rather in a hurry to get the thing for the winter has started here in all severity. The ice on ponds along the roads is strong enough already to hold a man.

Life is most decidedly dreary in these regions. There are no trees to be seen for miles and miles around except around some settlements of people and the soil is very sterile, being gravel and sand for the most part.

P.S. I haven't so yet sent any communication to a burlington or other paper. Don't you think it is better if the Department itself would do it? I am not sure what kind of things they like published and what not. If you find anything of interest in my letters, I allow anything to be published, but don't care myself much that my name is mentioned. One newspaper would have to misquote the people when things don't turn out as one thought they would, and then it is better not to be known to the general public as the finder of mistakes.

M.L.M.

From Mr. Cline.

October 30, 1909.

Dear Mr. Whitmalsh:

As you see, I am now in Dunsmuir. It is a very bad country here, extremely dry and cold, but a fine white grape is said to grow here and that is the reason I decided to go.

They bury their vegetables in the ground in winter so I am waiting in a hurry to get the thing for the winter has started here in all severity. The ice on ponds along the roads is strong enough already to hold a man.

Life is most decidedly dreary in these regions. There are no trees to be seen for miles and miles around except around some settlements of people and the soil is very sandy, being gravel and sand for the most part.

Yesterday we were caught in a genuine Mongolian sand storm and although I am pretty hardy, I would rather never be in such a thing again. An icy wind blew at such a velocity that we were in danger of being blown down the precipices at any time and the air was full of a mixture of dust, sand and small gravel.

After four hours' battle with it we were so utterly played out that we were glad to find an inn in which to rest. The mules, too, couldn't pull the carts any more; for everything got clogged up with sand. If it had been a level road, things wouldn't have been so bad, but it was nothing but a narrow mountain trail for most of the time with the river 500 feet below on one side and high rocks on the other and everytime one had to wait on crosspoint to let the caravans of camels and donkeys pass which were loaded with blocks of soda, brick, tea, hides, etc. I do not think the temperature was much lower than 20 or 25 above, but on account of the wind it felt like 50 much below zero.

Don't let people think that agricultural or any exploration is a picnic in these regions. A thing found here is acquired at not a little sacrifice. I speak here in bitter earnest and don't take one word of it back.

We have our amusing incidents also. A few days ago we had to stop for the night in a small town along the road. Well, we entered the inn and looked over the rooms, but to my delight and disgust at the same time, I saw some inscriptions which made me inquire whether there was not another place to sleep but this inn was the only one and as we were too tired to go 8 or 10 miles farther we had to stay here.

Yesterday we were caught in a genuine Mongolian sand storm and although I am pretty hardy, I would rather never be in such a thing again. An icy wind blew at such a velocity that we were in danger of being blown down the precipices at any time and the air was full of a mixture of dust, sand and small gravel.

After four hours' battle with it we came to a steep place and then we were glad to find an inn in which to rest. The mules, too, couldn't pull the carts any more; for everything got clogged up with sand. If it had been a level road, things wouldn't have been so bad, but it was nothing but a narrow course in hard for most of the time with the river 300 feet below on one side and high rocks on the other and everything one had to wait on approaches to let the caravans of camels and donkeys pass which were loaded with blocks of wood, brick, tea, bidon, etc. I do not think the temperature was much lower than 80 or 85 above, but on account of the wind it felt like ~~a~~ some Zero here.

Don't let people think that agricultural or any exploration is a picnic in these regions. A thing found here is acquired at not a little sacrifice. I speak here in bitter earnest and don't take one word of it back.

We have our amusing incidents also. A few days ago we had to stop for the night in a small town along the road. Well, we entered the inn and looked over the rooms, but to my delight and disgust at the same time, I saw some insect-life which made me hesitate whether there was not another place to sleep. This inn was the only one and as we were too tired to go 8 or 10 miles further we had to stay here.

Well, now, you will be curious to know what these inscriptions were. 1st, of course, I was glad to see inscriptions in languages which I understood but the nature of them were not very comforting. A Frenchman had written down: "Hotel of 1000 bedbugs." While an Englishman had written "Traveller, do not stop here. Youlll be eaten up by bugs." I inspected the holes in the walls and really they were omnipresent, I mean the insects in question, but we fooled them just the same, for instead of going to sleep on the brickbedstead and being an easy prey, we put three Chinese tables together in the middle of the room and I slept on these very frail pieces of furniture and had only one attack to my knowledge.

When I told the guide the meaning of the foreign inscriptions and he foolishly enough communicated them to the landlord, the latter got very sore. He had taken them for recommendations and had taken a pride in them. I suppose he scratched them out as soon as I left. He first denied up and down that there were any bugs on his premises but being shown some specimens he quieted down and said it was too cold now for them to bite but the guide and coolie showed by visible signs the next morning that apparently a great number had not entered their winter sleep as yet.

Oh, yes, these are the little amusements one gets out here.

Tientsin. November 24, 1905.

I didn't finish my Mongolian letter for my spirits ran low on that trip and when laying on the cold bricks at night I had little inclination to give you descriptions of what ought to be but what was not.

Well, now, you will be curious to know what these inscriptions were. Let, of course, I was glad to see Innokentiim in language which I understood but the natives of Ulan were not very enlighting. A Frenchman has written some "Travels at Lake Baikal." While an Englishman had written "Travelling, do not stop here. Could be taken up by dogs." I inspected the holes in the walls and really they were amusement, I mean the insects in question, but we locked them just the same, for instead of going to sleep on the Bridgehotel and being an easy prey, we put those Chinese ladies together in the middle of the room and I slept on these very fine pieces of furniture and had only one attack to my knowledge.

When I told the guide the meaning of the foreign inscriptions and he faithfully enough communicated them to the landlord, the latter not very merry. He had taken them for recommendations and had taken a pride in them. I suppose he scratched them out as soon as I left. He first looked up and down that there was any bugs on his premises but being alone some specimens he pointed down and said it was too cold now for them to bite but the guide and Mollie showed by violic signs the next morning that apparently a great number had not entered their winter sleep as yet.

Oh, yes, those are the little amusements one gets out here.

Tlankin. November 24, 1904.

I didn't finish my Mongolian letter for my private man Iew on that trip was when laying on the cold bricks at night I had little inclination to give you descriptions of what orght to be but what was not.

Still, I think it is better to give a short account of my experiences. As you have seen already in a recent letter, I got the fine white grape which was reported to come from the neighborhood of Hsuen Hwa Fu. The people were just putting the finishing touches to the burying of their grape vines but I got quite some cuttings yet. One missionary told me they also have a long purple grape but it is very rare. He didn't know exactly where it grew so as it was too late now to find out I may appear again some day in these regions.

My whole trip into Mongolia wasn't marked exactly by favorable climatic conditions. While returning to Pekin we got another dust storm. This time from behind, however, and as it was also not so cold as the first one we pulled through in much better shape. For most of the inns along the road I have nothing but contempt. I only will give you a few plain facts so you may see that I don't grumble at imaginary evils. For instance, if there was a fire in the room the bugs were simply omnipresent and if there was no fire, as was generally the case, one shivered from cold, for the wind blew at a high rate through the different holes in the paper windows. On one place we had to put props of straw in these holes for it got a little too windy inside.

If one attempts to make a fire in many of these rooms, one has to stay outside on account of the smoke which comes out in greater volumes into the room than out of the chimney. Sometimes one finds a kind of a brick stove in front of the bedstead and in such a stove they burn a mixture of half coal dust and half earth mixed together with wine, and such a stove is rather satisfactory.

Well, I know it is valued as a work of art, but if you have been already in a rough lodge, in the time while great wealth was required to open light the neighborhood of Lower Lake. The people have just nothing the finishing touches to the burying of their grape vines and quite some nothing yet. The mountaineer hold on they also have a long purple grape but it is very tame. In Lake's have usually where it grew so as it was too late to see if they appear again next year in some profusion.

My whole trip into Humboldt went smoothly by favorable climatic conditions. While returning to Ukiah we got into their dust storm. This time from behind, however, and so it was also not so cold as the first one we rolled through in much better shape. For most of the time since the road I have nothing but testimony. Lady will give you a little idea of my use that I don't grumble at imaginary evils. For instance, if there was a fire in the room the boys were simply overjoyed and if there was no fire, as was generally the case, one sidewaves from cold, for the wind blew at a high rate through the different holes in the paper windows. On one occasion we had to put prepe of straw in these holes for it got a little too windy inside.

If one attempts to make a fire in each of these rooms, one has to stay outside on account of the smoke which comes out in greater volumes into the room than out of the chimney. Nevertheless one finds a stud of a brick stove in front of the bunkers and in such a stove they burn a mixture of half coal dust and half earth mixed together with wine, and such a stove is a far satisfactory.

If one keeps the door half open so as to let the fumes escape, for these stoves have no cover on the top, then one can make himself fairly comfortable. One thing is very bad some times and that is this. You must know that chamberpots are unknown in these inns and as the nights get sometimes too gold to go outside, the Chinese urinate often right on the mud floors and you may understand that the scent is sometimes far from wholesome in some of these rooms. Perhaps you may not like to read such plain facts, but the truth has to come out and the reading of it is not one-tenth part of being into it.

I sometimes got angry at these conditions and said in a scornful way to the guide, "Chinese! Chinese! haven't you people learned as yet how to be clean!" But they do not consider these things as we do. Those that couldn't agree with such things have died out long since and the remainder think that it is as it ought to be.

These last days I am staying in Tientsin, been packing in the different seeds I collected and making notes of them. Shipping is connected with considerable difficulty down here. For instance, there are a few taxes on all articles that are exported from or imported into Tientsin. Then there is the same thing in Shanghai and then again the papers for import into the U. S. And as everything goes pretty slow out here it takes a couple of days to finish a little job. An example: This morning I went to the Chinese express Co. so as to have them come up and ship my boxes with seeds but arriving at the office at 10 A.M., a decent time I should say, I only found people there who didn't understnnd a word of English,

If one keeps the door half open so as to let the breeze escape, for these stoves have no cover on the top, then one can feel fairly comfortable. One thing is very bad cow times and that is dirt. You must know that shanghaiers are numerous in these lands and as they might get sometimes too paid to go outside, the Chinese workmen often right on the mud floors and you may understand that the scent is sometimes far from wholesome in some of these rooms. Perhaps you may not like to read such plain facts, but the truth has to come out and the reading of it is not one-tenth part of being into it.

I sometimes got angry at these conditions and said in a scornful way to the guide, "Chinese! Haven't you people learned as yet how to be clean? Why they do not consider these things as we do. Those that couldn't agree with such things have died out long since and the remainder think that it is as it ought to be.

These last days I am staying in Tientsin, been pounding in the different ports I believed and making notes of them. Shipping is connected with considerable difficulty over here, for instance, there are a few items on all articles that are exported from or imported into Tientsin. Then there is the same thing in Shanghai and then again the prices for import into the U. S. And as everything goes pretty slow one has to have a couple of days to finish a little job. An example: this morning I went to the Chinese Customs Dr. as it has to have some up and down the Yellow with merchandise but arriving at the office on Mr. O'L's account time I should say, I only found people there who didn't understand a word of English.

but they said to my guide, "The manager will soon come." Well, at 12 this gentleman made his appearance and then he had not the necessary papers for export to the U. S., so I took lunch and went to the Consul but he was out on business and when coming back it was too late to fix things. So this whole day was lost and as the expenses are rather high here at the hotels, I can see the money disapper quicker than I like to see it go.

Yesterday another thing happened which has taught me a whole lot, but wasn't very agreeable. I had ordered a couple of tin cans to be made to ship the more valuable seeds in by parcel post; before soldering them I had made inquiry of the Chinese post office in regard to the maximum of weight allowed to the U. S. and the reply was 11 pounds. Well, when everything was nicely packed in and we went to the post office to mail things, I had the good fortune to have a man who didn't understand English well enough to be quite sure of what he did. So he showed me the postal regulations printed in English and there to my horror I found that parcels shipped directly to the U. S. are not allowed to be heavier than 4 1/2 pounds, but when shipped by way of London and then back to America 11 pounds are allowed. I fairly gasped at this and thought it was a Chinese misunderstanding or such a thing but I went to the Japanese Post Office (for there are all kinds of Post offices here in China) and found the same thing. The man in charge told me very friendly and politely that he could send my packages as far East as Yokohama but then it had to go back again to Shanghai and to be carried clear around the world to America. He also said that Japan was trying to make a postal treaty with the U. S. so as to make

but they said to my guide, "The manager will soon come." Well, at 12 this gentleman came to the appearance and then he had not the necessary papers for export to the U. S., so I took them and went to the consul but he was out on business and then could it not be late to fix things. So this whole day was lost and as the prices are rather high here at the hotels, I can see the money cheaper quicker than I like to see it go.

Monday another thing happened which has brought me a whole lot, but wasn't very agreeable. I had ordered a couple of tin cans to be made to ship the more valuable goods in, proof postphotos following then I had made inquiry of the Chinese post office in regard to the maximum of weight allowed to the U. S. and the reply was 11 pounds. Well, when everything was nicely packed in and we went to the post office to mail things, I had the good fortune to have a man who didn't understand English well enough to be quite sure of what he did. So he showed me the postal regulations printed in English and there to my horror I found that parcels shipped directly to the U. S. are not allowed to be heavier than 4 1/2 pounds, but when shipped by way of London and then over to America 11 pounds are allowed. I really peeled at this and thought it was a Chinese misunderstanding or such a thing but I went to the Japanese Post Office (for there are all kinds of post offices here in China) and found the same thing. The man in charge told me very friendly and politely that he could send my packages as far back as Yokohama but then it had to go back again to Shanghai and to be carried clear around the world to America. He also said that Japan was trying to make a postal treaty with the U. S. so as to have

11 pounds the maximum. It is a disgrace to the U. S. of America that such a condition is tolerated.

Well, I'll pack the things in a box now and ship them by freight. There are four of these packages, two for Chico and two for Washington, D. C. and when Mr. Dorsett gets his two out of it, he can send the other two to the Department in Washington. When the boxes are out of my room, I'll send you word and notes about the contents.

Enclosed are a few photos which give me much joy in my lonesome evenings. Are they all right?

Now, I finish with best regards to all and a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China.

November 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I forward to you six bundles of cuttings and scions of different plants I collected.

I sent another lot to Chico but I really don't know what to send to you in Washington and what to Chico. I haven't enough to send duplicates of things.

The grapes, and apricots I had better send to Chico as the climate there is so much better for propagation, but things like poplar cuttings, elm scions, pear scions, seedless persimmon scions, Catalpa cuttings or scions (?) I had better send to you. Then these

it pounds the machine. It is a disgrace to the U. S. of America that such a condition is existing.

Well, I'll pack the things in a box now and ship them by freight. There are four of those packages, two for Ohio and two for Washington, D. C. and when Mr. Jarrett gets his two out of it, he can send his other two to the Department in Washington. When the boxes are out of my room, I'll send you word and notes about the contents.

Included are a few photos which give no much joy in my lonesome evenings. Are they all right?

Now, I think with best regards to all and a hearty Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK M. KING.

Mailing, Ohio.

December 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Smithfield:

Herewith I forward to you six bundles of cuttings and scions of different plants I mailed.

I sent another lot to Ohio but I really don't know what to send to you in Washington and what to Ohio. I haven't enough to send duplicates of things.

The grapes, and apricots I had better send to Ohio as the climate there is so much better for propagation, but things like peaches cuttings, elm scions, pear scions, seedless persimmon scions, mulberry cuttings or scions (?) I had better send to you. Then there

things can be distributed among nurserymen, or some kept like the pears and persimmons. Of the poplar cuttings, Prof. Sargent wanted some. I didn't send him these for I really am not sure whether the poplars will stand such a long journey. If kept a trifle too warm they all start growing.

I am very anxious to know what shape things arrive. I didn't use as yet any tin cans on account of these things not being considered very fit for long journeys. This moistened sphagnum, together with the oil paper wrappings ought to keep things nice. I had some things packed in that way and on a 16 day trip into a very dry climate they kept wonderfully well.

The numbers on the packages correspond with the numbers on the paper and with the labels inside, so I hope there won't be any confusion.

One thing about the numbers which I would like to have you alter and that is, that the seeds in the big box I sent get the letter "a" behind their number. They are only from 3 to 14 inclusive so that is a small affair. I will from now on label all the dry seeds with an "a" behind (for instance, 12a) and use for moist things the number without any letter added. If I labelled dry seeds or samples of fibre in that way I had to use all my metal lables and these things are, like so many more articles, exceedingly difficult to obtain here.

To Chico I sent 7 bundles. I enclose the cards herewith. To Prof. Sargent two bundles with cuttings of plants more of botanical than economical use.

things can be distributed using [illegible], or some kept like the grass and persimmons. Of the pecan situation, Prof. Morgan wanted some. I didn't send him these for I really am not sure whether the pecans will stand such a long journey. It took a trifle too warm they all start growing.

I am very anxious to know what sort of these things arrive. I didn't use as yet any tin cans on account of these things not being considered very fit for long journeys. This molasses sugarcane, together with the oil paper wrappings ought to keep things nice. I had some things packed in that way and on a 16 day trip into a very dry climate they kept wonderfully well.

The numbers on the packages correspond with the numbers on the paper and with the labels inside, so I hope there won't be any confusion.

One thing about the numbers which I would like to have you enter and that is, that the seeds in the big box I sent get the letter "a" behind their number. They are only from 3 to 14 inclusive so that is a small effort. I will from now on label all the dry seeds with an "a" behind (for instance, 12a) and use for moist things the number without any letter added. If I labelled dry seeds or samples of fibre in that way I had to use all my metal labels and these things are, like so many more articles, exceedingly difficult to obtain here.

To Dino I sent 7 bundles. I enclose the order herewith. To Prof. Morgan the bundles did contain of plants more of botanical than economical use.

Enclosed are also the twelve cards of seeds I sent a long time ago. Very soon I will ship you some more seeds. I am so busy these last days after returning from Mongolia that I hardly know what to do first.

I had some trouble with my help also. The first coolie resigned. The life was too stremuous for him. Well, I got another on more pay and I hope to be able to keep him somewhat longer and the guide who had had attacks of homesickness and sentimentality while we were on the road got again a bad one and skipped out to his relations in Tientsin. He has returned again, however, but I couldn't get along very well during his absence.

You haven't an idea, Mr. Fairchild, how little hardy these Chinese are. It would take me too much time just now to go into details. I have started another letter which I hope to finish bye and bye.

I received your book of Henry. Many thanks to you. Also got the ordinary and the parchment letters of introduction. When do you expect me to go to Manchuria? It is very bleak now. I think spring is better. I also got the bulletin about Consuls, etc.

I was obliged to buy another camera which works fine. It is the same kind but it seems to be stronger. I had to pay $85.00 Mexican for it. Dearer, isn't it, than at Home? Yes, everything foreign is rather dear here. The other camera I sent up to Shanghai for repairs as that shutter was out of order, but the people wrote me after long delays that they couldn't repair it and after much correspondence and even wiring on my part we decided to ship it back to the States and have an Unicum shutter put on. After a couple of

Enclosed are also the twelve cards of which I sent a long time ago. Very soon I will ship you some more cards. I am so busy these last days after returning from Mongolia that I hardly know what to do first.

I had some trouble with my baby also. The first coolie resigned. The life was too strenuous for him. Well, I got another as more pay and I hope to be able to keep him somewhat longer and the guide who had had attacks of homesickness and nervousness while we were on the road got again a bad one and slipped one to his relations in Tientsin. He has returned again, however, but I wouldn't get along very well during his absence.

You haven't an idea, Mr. Reinhold, how little hardy these Chinese are. It would take me too much time just now to go into details. I have started another letter which I hope to finish tomorrow and bye.

I received your book of Henry. Many thanks to you. Also got the ordinary and the permanent letters of introduction. When do you expect me to go to Kuatunei? It is very bleak now. I think spring is better. I also got the bulletin about Gumula, etc.

I was obliged to buy another camera which cost time. It is the same kind but it seems to be stronger. I had to pay $25.00 Mexican for it. Quite, isn't it, when at home? Yes, everything foreign is without dear here. The other camera I took up to Shanghai for repairs as that shutter was out of order, but the people wrote me after long delays that they couldn't repair it and after much [illegible] and even giving on my part we decided to ship it back to the States and have an Unicum shutter put on. After a sample of

months I'll get it back. The firm (Denniston and Sullivan) wrote me that out of a lot of twelve of these shutters they had to send every last one back to the Eastman factory in Rochester as none would work properly. So I am partly glad that I am not the only one.

It is turning colder and colder down here and soon the traffic by water between Tientsin and Shanghai will be stopped, so I have to hurry. I really should have been here a couple of months earlier. It would have saved me lots of work.

Well, soon more will follow. With best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China

November 14, 1905

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Chico, California.

My dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith, I forward to you 7 bundles of cuttings and scions which I hope will reach you in good condition.

The majority are grapes and there are a few among these which are probably very valuable; especially 101 and 102, which are very long berried grapes and of excellent quality.

I really don't know whether they expect me to send the majority to you or to Washington, as they didn't leave me specific instructions, but I'll make from the doubt a certainity and send you the more valuable things and those plants I am sure of that do well

months I'll get it back. The firm (Danielson and Sullivan) wrote me that out of a lot of twelve of these machines they had to send every last one back to the Eastman factory in Rochester as none would work properly. So I am partly glad that I am not the only one.

It is having medal and before they can send more the trouble by water between Tientsin and Shanghai will be cleared, as I have to hurry. I really should have been here a couple of months earlier. It would have saved me lots of work.

Well, more will follow. With best regards to all,

I remain

Very sincerely,

Peking, China.

November 14, 1928

Mr. E. H. Toresch,

Cajon, California.

My dear Mr. Toresch:

Recently I forwarded to you 2 bundles of multigraph ink rolls which I hope will reach you in good condition.

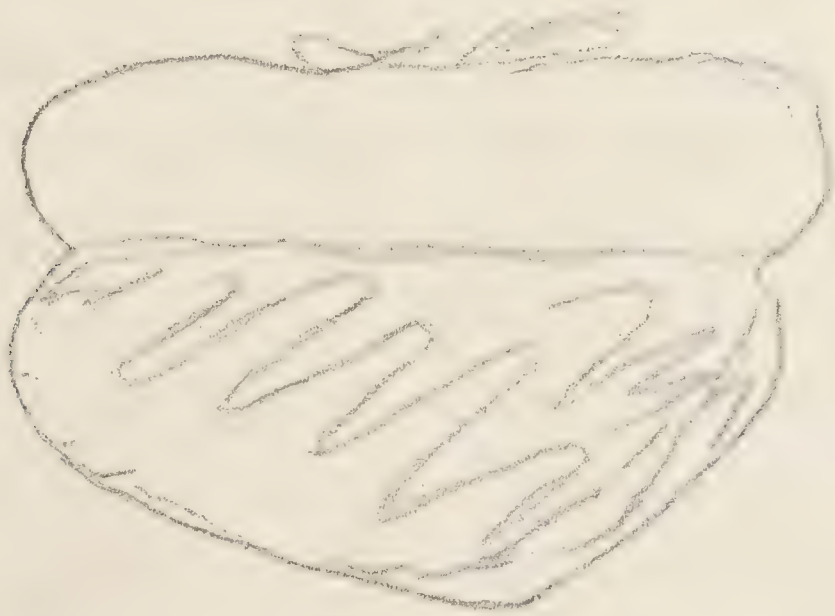
The majority are grapes and there are a few among these which are pretty very valuable especially lil red 100, which are very long barred grapes and of excellent quality.

I really don't know whether they expect me to send the majority to you or to Shanghai, as they didn't leave me specific instructions, but I'll make from the best a selection and send you the more valuable things and those plants I am sure of that do well

with you.

I didn't send you any persimmons yet, but after a few weeks you'll get some tho, for this persimmon is the most valuable fruit I have found as yet. I wrote the Department that I estimated the value of it to the States at 50,000 dollars and I don't consider this as a maximum value at all.

I'll try to give you a short description of it. To start with it is perfectly seedless, grows as large as 4½ inches across, can be picked when green and shipped over enormous distances or when ripe and soft, can be frozen hard and shipped in that way. Care of course has to be taken to not let it thaw until one needs them for consumption. The shape is conical, this way:



The color is bright orange and last but not least they taste fine. After a long walk it is a delicious thing to eat a couple of the lucious fruits. It is meat and drink at the same time. The natives graft the scions of this seedless one upon a small-fruited wild one and they have some beautiful orchards of them. I collected a whole lot of seeds of these wild ones and hope the U. S. people will have plenty of stock

The color is bright orange and lush but not least they taste fine. After a long walk it is a delicious thing to eat a sample of the Indian fruits. It is meat and drink at the same time. The natives great the arrival of this wonderfull one upon a small-fruited wild one and they have been beautiful orchards of them. I collected a whole lot of seeds of these wild ones and hope the U. S. people will have plenty of stock

plants after a few years. Just now I advise to graft upon Diospyros Virginica. In California of course you can use D. Kaki, but I suppose this persimmon to be much hardier than D. Kaki. The climate around here is like Utah and So. Colorado climate, so not being extremely cold it is far from warm tho, in the winter time.

How are you getting along these days? I sincerely hope Mrs. Dorsett has taken a turn fo the better. If you find time, let me know in a line or two how things are with you.

I am these days awful busy, they say busy as a wig maker with one customer, but I don't mean it that way. No, you see I was really sent out too late, so now I have to locate things and collect at the same time, while I first ought to have overlooked the country, and had made notes and then go in this time and get material. Well, hereafter, better is the saying and I'll make the best of it now.

Life is very strange in this Chinese land. When I am out in the country I sleep on brick beds and most times with no fire underneath, so one really hates to lie down. And filthy the Inns are. Well, I rather be silent on that subject; when I tell you that chamber-pots and waterclosets are unknown, then you may imagine the rest. How a race can thrive in such conditions is a puzzle to me, but they thrive just the same and China with its 430 million people is going to come to the front these days, for the people, notwithstanding all their dislike for sanitation, are a solid kind of men and they possess many sterling virtues.

In agriculture they are experts. They till their land to perfection. They understand how to use nitrogen supplying plants between soil exhausting crops, and so one finds the soybean growing

place after a few years. That has I advise to reach upon delegates Tientsin. In Nanking of course you can use D. Yeh, but I suppose this merchant to be much higher than D. Yeh. The climate around here is like Fuh-yuh, or Nanking climate, so not being extremely cold it is far from warm too, in the winter time.

How are you getting along these days? I sincerely hope the. Several day taking a day in the hotel. If you find time, let me know in a line or two for things are with you.

I am there for quite busy, then we have to a lot never with one reviewer, but I don't make it that way. So, you are I was really work out too late, so now I have to locate things and mailed at the same time, while I first ought to have overlooked the country. and had made notes and then go in this time and get material. Well, hereafter, better is the saying and I'll make the best of it now.

Life is very strange in this Chinese land. When I am out in the country I sleep on brick beds and most times with no fire under-neath, so one really hates to lie down. And filthy the lice are. Well, I rather be silent on that subject; when I tell you that cockroaches and waterloaches are unknown, then you may imagine the rest. How a race can thrive in such conditions is a puzzle to me, but they thrive just the same and China with its 400 million people is going to come to the front these days, for the people, notwithstanding all their failing for sanitation, are a solid kind of man and they possess many sterling virtues.

In agriculture they are experts. They till their land to perfection. They cultivated her in the glorious equatorial climate between soil enriching crops, and so one finds the soybean growing

between corn, sorghum and millet and small, green beans are grown between cotton and sweet potatoes. Dolichos beans are grown on the fences around garden spots, etc.

They go even as far as to bring one foot of heavy soil on sandy land and I saw one plot of perhaps 20 acres which had about 500 cartloads of such soil dumped on it. A tremendous work, ain't it. Yes, in America it would not do, but here labor is cheap and products are worth more in comparison than in a new country; an example of this is, that the land on which peanuts have been grown, after the peanuts have been pulled up and the nuts collected, to the depth of ½ of a foot is entirely sifted so as to catch the last nuts yet. Isn't that tremendous?

Well, I enclose herewith the notes on the things I send you. A few days from now I'll send another batch. So goodbye now.

With best regards to all the friends, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China,

November 16, 1905

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Chico, California, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I send you 5 more packages containing cuttings, scions, etc.

The grape cuttings are a trifle shorter than we usually make them, but on account of the packages not being allowed to be too long, I had to make them that short. But you have good frames, haven't

between corn, soybeans and alfalfa and small, green beans for green bean-
beans cotton and sweet potatoes. Cantaloupe beans are grown on the
Pecans (sweet potatoes which, etc.

They go even as far as to bring one foot of heavy soil
on sandy land and I saw one plot of perhaps 20 acres which had about
300 carloads of muck soil dumped on it. A tremendous work, ain't it.
Yes, in doing it could not do, but very-fold to carry and produce
are worth more in comparison than in a new country; an example of this
is, that the land on which pomelos now Pain grow, after the manila
have been pulled up and the nuts collected, to the depth of ½ of a
foot is entirely filled so as to catch the last nuts yet. Isn't that
investment?

Well, I enclose herewith the notes on the things I send
you. I for Lou for 1911 and Walter Dodd. So goodbye now.

With best regards to all the friends, I remain

Yours sincerely,

WALTER H. MAYNE

Peking, China,

November 16, 1908.

Dr. P. S. Yarrell,
Chico, California, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Yarrell:

Recently I send you 3 more packages containing cuttings,
scions, etc.

The grape cuttings are a trifle shorter than we usually
make them, but on account of the packages not being allowed to be too
long, I had to make them that short. But you have good frames, haven't

you, so even if a stick had only 1 or 2 eyes you would be able yet to make it grow. I would suggest to root the cuttings in a frame or in a bench in the hothouse and then transplant them in pots in soil in which there is a liberal sprinkling of sand, as freshly rooted cuttings love plenty of drainage, and when your ground is warm and nice to transplant the things in the open.

You have plenty of peach, almond or apricot seedlings, haven't you? So for those apricot scions you probably have stock enough.

When I was with you in Chico last July, you asked me to look out for nice shade trees which might be fit to make an Avenue for the garden. Well, I must say that if I was you, I would collect a lot of seeds of that big Camphor tree in the Bidwell grounds and raise a nice lot of trees from them. You have a fine, straight stemmed specimen there, which has proven to be able to withstand your climatic ups and downs. In Japan I have seen some most beautiful specimens of old Camphor trees which command one's highest admiration.

You rather would like a deciduous tree? Well, when Camphors get high up there is plenty of space left at the base to let wind and partly sunshine come in and as in keeping the road wet in the rainey season, well, if the curve of the road is of the right shape and a macadam coat is on the top, then the wetness really don't cut much figure.

I have another tree in mind and that is also an evergreen, i.e., the white barked pine. This pine is really unknown in the States except for a few small specimens down east, but it is such a wonderful beautiful tree, that I am amazed it isn't more known. Imagine a pine

you, or even if a stick and only 1 or 2 eyes you could be able to see it. I would suggest to root the cuttings in a frame or in a bench in the hothouse and then transplant them in pots in soil in which there is a liberal sprinkling of sand, as fresh peat relishes here plenty of drainage, and then stay ground in warm and also in transplant the plants in the open.

For those clearly of pride, alcohol or spirits weakens, saves it you? So for those spirits which you primarily have place [illegible].

When I was with you in Tokio last July, you asked me to look out for rare maple trees which might be IN in rule or stripe for the garden. Well, I must say that if I was you, I would collect a lot of seeds of that big Sawyer tree in the Kidwell grounds and raise a plot of trees from them. You have a fine, straight stemmed specimen there, which has proven to be able to withstand your climatic ups and downs. In Japan I have seen some most beautiful specimens of old Sawyer trees which command one's highest admiration.

The writer would like a Japtinous tree? Well, when Sawyers get high up there is plenty of space left at the base to let wind and partly snowfalls come in and so in keeping the road wet in the rainy season, well, if the curve of the road is of the right shape and a wooden coat is on the top, then the weather really don't get more figure.

I have another tree in mind and that is also an evergreen, i.e., the white barked pine. This pine is really unknown in the States except for a few small specimens down east, but it is such a wonderful beautiful tree. But I am amazed it isn't more known. Imagine a pine

tree with a silvery white bark, which peels off in small particles, which looks in the distance as if someone had whitewashed it, even till in the top branches and you have about an idea how the plant looks. I saw one specimen on the grave of the 2d Ming Emperor, that was 10 feet in circumference and was certainly 120-150 feet high. A most beautiful object to behold.

Now there is one great pity about these pines and that is they are such awful slow growers. A tree has to be at least one century old before it is making a nice impression and when it gets from 2-3 centuries old, then they really become imposing. Yesterday I saw a 15 year old specimen in a Missionary's garden in Tung Shen and the plant was not quite 6 feet high, so notwithstanding all its beauty, I wouldn't advise you to plant it as an avenue tree. I'll send you the seeds tho' and I would suggest to you to order a few sacks of peat soil so as to have a good medium to grow all kinds of coniferous trees on. That peat soil is about sterile and those nasty dampoff fungi which attack young conifers especially seem to hate that soil for it is slightly acid and the vegetable matter is so decomposed that actually there is no medium for the fungus in to start on.

I found some weeks ago, some walnut groves in which the people have hard, soft and even papershell walnut trees. Those papershell nuts one can peel off with his fingers like peanuts. In a few days, I am going to get scions, for when I visited the place where they were, the leaves were still on the trees.

They also grow a most beautiful kind of cabbage here. It is a longheaded one and tastesg when boiled, not unlike stewed endive, and if it will grow successfully in the States, it will be

they slip, a silvery white body, which peels off in small particles, which looks to the distance as if someone had whitewashed it, even till in the morning and you rave about an idea how this plant looks. I saw one specimen on the grave of Sir Ed King Tumator. That was 10 feet in circumference and was certainly 100-120 feet high. A most beautiful object to behold.

Our there is one great pity about these vines and that is they are such awful slow growers. A tree has to be at least one century old before it is making a nice impression and when it gets from 2-3 centuries old, then they really become interesting. Yesterday I saw a 12 year old specimen in a Dispensary's garden in "Ung Soon and the plant was not quite 2 feet high, so notwithstanding all its beauty, I wouldn't advise you to plant it as an avenue tree. I'll send you the seeds then, and I would suggest to you to order a few acres of land and to be here a real advise as you will think of cultivating these one. That part soil is first rate and those nasty dangerous fungi which affect grape manifers especially easy to note that soil for it is slightly acid and the vegetable matter is so decomposed that actually there is no nutrition for the fungus in to start on.

I think some months ago, some valuable grapes in which the people have lost, with not even somewhat which trees. These papers shall note one too small air at the Tiger's like pension. In a few days, I am going to get which. For when I visited the place where they were, they leaves were still on the trees.

Now also grape = such beautiful bind of culture here. It is a Jungbrunnen one not haters when boiled, are native almost, and if it will grow successfully in the Sierra, it will be

a fine acquisition.

Yes, one gets, by finding such things a great amount of pleasure out of it, which offsets for a great deal, the hardships one has to go through. One thing is not pleasant, there is none to share pleasure or sorrow with. I have of course the guide and a coolie, but their vocabulary of English is exceedingly limited and it is a poor kind of conversation one has to conduct with these people. Of course, their so called pigin-English is awful funny to listen to, but when one trys to impress an important thing upon their minds, well, then the difficulties arise. To repeat from 3-5 times is always the rule and then one better give some more explanations, otherwise for soup they bring soap, etc.

Well, I conclude with wishing you all, the very best.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China.

November 16, 1905

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you another batch of parcels containing cuttings and scions. I sent them all by Japanese mail, because this goes from Peking to Tientsin, then direct to Nagasaki and from there along the coast to Yokohama to be transferred on the Vancouver steamers. It is at the same time the quickest and the coolest route.

(About No. 102 (16927) I may say that I sent Mr. Dorsett some and also a few sticks to Prof. Sargent, so you may use the entire package for Atlantic Coast distribution. It is a fine greenish grape which I got in Mongolia the other day. It is extremely bleak and cold up there so I trust the plant may do well in pretty severe

a fine acquaintance.

The, one gets, by finding even doing a great amount of pleasure out of it, which offsets for a great deal, the hardships one has to go through. One thing is not pleasant, there is none to share pleasure or sorrow with. I have of course the girls and a cousin, but their vocabulary of English is exceedingly limited and it is a poor kind of conversation one has to conduct with these people. Of course, their so called plain-English is awful funny to listen to, but when one tries to impress an important thing upon their minds, well, then the difficulties arise. Go repeat from 3-5 times is always the rule and then one letter gives some more complications, otherwise for sorry they being sorry, etc.

Well, I wonder why you don't all, the war over.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY V. MOCCA.

Beijing, China.

November 16, 1908.

Dear Mr. Mulvehill:

Herewith I send you another batch of memoirs containing cuttings and notes. I sent them all by express well. Someone this year from Peking to Shanghai, then direct to Nagasaki and from there along the coast to Yokohama to be transferred on the Lusitania steamer. It is no use like the pilfered and the cooleys work.

(Since Xmas, 1911 (CHOPS) I may say that I sent to, nearly same all also a few others to Prof. Barnard, so you may see the entire package for bibliography distribution. It is a fine growth page which I get in Tientsin the other day. It is exceedingly black and hard to burn so I trust the plant may do well in pretty severe

climes. They bury all their grapes here in North China so I would suggest that you protect the plants during the winter until it has been found out whether they can stand a North American winter or not.

Yesterday I was in Tong-shan, near Peking, where I looked over the grounds of the Mission there for Mr. Tewksberry, the one who started the fruit growing there, had asked Mr. Williams, of the Legation, to inquire whether it would be possible to visit them and give some advice. Well, they have started nicely in growing foreign vegetables and strawberries, but in the larger fruits they met with many difficulties. For instance, apples and pears freeze back considerably during the winter, for the ground gets very dry in that season on account of having no rain and very little snow and having sunny weather most of the time. Well, I suggested to do like the Chinese do with all their orchards and that is, to plow shallow and rake two or three times so as to give the soil a mulch, which prevents the subsoil from sending water (through capillary action) to the top. And by having the subsoil moist, the twigs of apples and pears would retain moisture enough to withstand the frosts. I also suggested to get the fruit trees not from the moist wintered regions of America, as he had done until now, but to inquire from the Experiment Stations in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Colorado what kinds of fruits do best in these states and order such varieties as are recommended, for the climate around here is about like in the above states. In Mongolia it resembles Wyoming much; around Pekin, a Utah climate prevails; in the mountains one finds a mixture of Colorado and Utah; and in the northern plains have really a mixture of the

allusd. The very all that people have in North China so I would suggest that you invest the plant during the winter until it has been found out whether they can stand a North American winter or not.

Yesterday I was in Tong-shan, near Peking where I looked over the grounds of the Mission there for Mr. Swinehart, the one who started the fruit growing there, had taken Mr. Williams, or Mr. Lapwitz, to Tientsin whether it would be possible to visit them and give some advice. Well, they have started about 15 acres fairly respectable and observations, but in the larger fruits they met with many difficulties. The Chinese, regular old peasant farmer, work considerably during the winter, for the ground gets very dry in that season on account of having no rain and very little snow and having sunny weather most of the time. Well, I suggested to do like the Chinese do with all their orchards and that is, to plow shallow and take two or three times so as to give the soil a mulch, which prevents the moisture from escaping water (through capillary action) to the top. And by having the subsoil moist, the bulge of apples and pears would retain moisture enough to nourish the fruits. I also suggested to get the fruit trees out from the moist windered regions of Jacobs, as in Mr. Swinehart's, but to irrigate from the underground streams in Tientsin. Again, take the Chinese and Simon of Pyrus to test in some orchards and order such varieties as are recommended, for the climate around here is about like in the above orchard. In Shanghai is remarkable growing much further north, a fruit climate prevailing in the mountains near Chefoo a mixture of Chinese and Japan; and in the northern plains here really a mixture of the

whole far west.

They also showed me the cracked bark of the imported apples and pears which had become so since they were planted. Well, we have the same in Southern California where during those long sunny spells the same thing happens. I advised to whitewash the stems so as to reject the heat instead of absorbing it. And now I come to a most highly interesting point here and that is that nature does do the same thing here in North China. The bark of all the trees I have seen here as yet is either pretty corky (also non-conducting) or--what is most remarkable--glistening white. Of this last that very beautiful white barked pine is the most striking example. An evergreen tree, growing in a sunny, dry climate, of which the winter months are especially hard on plant growth, and yet that pine grows taller and looks healthier than any of the other pines here. While the black-barked ones look gnarled this one goes high up. I do not doubt that this silvery bark which he throws off in patches, helps him immensely to pull so successfully through.

Other white-barked trees are three different kinds of poplars, one of them reaching very high sizes, the Juglans manchurica, and also the common walnut, J. regia sinensis and perhaps I'll observe more yet.

The fruit trees here look also somewhat different from at home. The younger branches glisten much more than in moister climates. they look as if varnished, no doubt to exclude evaporation and to reject heat. The things which do well in that mission garden are strawberries, rhubarb, celery and asparagus. They make even

while they wait.

They also showed me the structural part of the imported orphan and pupae which had begun to stage they were planted. Well, we have the same in Southern California where during those long sunny spells the same thing happens. I advised to withstand the stress so as to reject the host instead of absorbing it. And now I come to a most highly interesting point here and that is what nature does for the same thing here in North China. The work of all the trees I have seen here as yet is either pretty scrty (also non-commercial) or—what is most remarkable—glistening white. Of this last that very beautiful white leaved vine in the red strawing-sunglow. In every place here, growing in a sunny, dry climate, of which the vine-or mulbe are especially hard on plant growth, and yet that vine grows taller and looks healthier than any of the other vines here. While the bb-c-buried one's look granted this one goes high up. I do not doubt that this silvery back which he throws off in patches, helps him-mainly to pull so wonderfully through.

Other white-barked trees are there different kind of poplars, one of them reaching very high stage, the Populus nandunica, and also the aspen walnut, P. tremula alnoides and perhaps I'll observe more yet.

The first three have also somewhat different from my home. The poplar branch on plates much more than in mulber oil-mature. They lost as it were, no doubt to enclude evaporation and to enjoy heat. The lights with as well in that climate-gaslen are atmospheric, vitamin, energy and enjoyment. They make have

some nice money with these articles. Well, strawberries grow nowadays nearly everywhere, for man considers this such a fine fruit that he simply has made an every-obstacle-overcoming strawberry. Those other three plants that do well are easy to explain. Rhubarb grows wild in the mountains of Mongolia, so this climate is more or less his original home, and celery and asparagus are both plants whose homes are along the seacoasts where it would be prohibitive to absorb the water just as they found it, as the salt would kill them, so these plants are able to withstand great changes of humidity and temperature and also to resist draught and alkali, for there is some very salty matter in much of the ground here in North China.

About new things, I found of late I may mention the long-berried, white, or rather green grapes in Hsuen Hwa Fuin, South Mongolia, which are most excellent table grapes and are considered the finest in North China.

A white apricot described by the natives as very nice. I was, of course, not able to verify their statements, as I am too late for these fruits.

A white pear with melting flesh and considered a fine pear down here.

Among ornamental trees I was lucky enought to get a small quantity of seeds of the white barked pine. A tree of which truly can be said "it keeps its beauty in old age", a thing Mr. Fieters especially wanted me to be on the lookout for. This white pine is rather insignificant looking when less than a century old, but trees of 200 to 300 years old are beautiful and serene enough to worship.

some nice money with these artifts. Well, strawberries grow nowadays nearly everywhere, for man considers this such a fine fruit that he simply has made an every-obstacle-overcoming strawberry. These other three plants that do well are say to mulbin. Mulberry grows wild in the mountains of Tsingtia, so this climate is more or less his original home, and cotery are evergreen are both plants whose homes are along the seacoasts where it would be probability to absorb the water just as they found it, in the salt sea air of them, or these plants are this is efficient great changes of humidity and temperature and also to resist drought and cloud, for there is some very salty matter in much of the ground here in North China.

About new this s, I found of late I may mention the longbearded, white, or rather yellow grapes in Yuan Ma Pan, South Mongolia, which are most excellent table grapes and are constructed the Fuang in North China.

A white apricot described by the natives as very nice. I was, of course, not able to verify their statements, as I am too late for the fruits.

A white pear with smiling flesh and consider a fine pear like here.

Among ornamental trees I was lucky enough to get a small quantity of seeds of the white barked pine. A tree of which truly can be said "It keeps its beauty in old age", a thing Mr. Hobers especially wanted me to be on the lookout for. This white pine is rather insignificant looking when less than a century old, but trees of 50 to 100 years old are beautiful and serene enough to warship.

I also got more acorns of the large-leaved oak of the Ming tombs. When I saw those trees first in September they were already interesting with their large glossy leaves, but seeing them a month later I could hardly believe my own eyes. They had changed from dark green into the most gorgeous scarlet. To see the sunlight play on these colors was like listening to the most inspiring music. I felt good and was at peace with the whole creation sitting under such a tree. I hope these trees can be grown successfully at home, for they are a fine acquisition, if thatis possible.

A maple. I collected seeds from in Tang-san, where the hot springs are. This maple is a slow grower, but in fine characteristic lines, when older and for beautiful masses of yellow, orange, scarlet, brown and green in the fall time it will be hard to beat.

Of the small wild persimmon I got seeds from old trees which had withstood successfully the severe cold and the storms which occur in the Nankon Pass. This is the pass in the mountains where the great wall of China passes through, and is the road leading into Mongolia, and has a climate of itsown; cold, windy, dusty, little sun on account of the high mountains on both sides, and generally dry and bleak. Well, when you receive these seeds, I wish you would use only those for the colder regions of the States. I would not say for Minnesota or North Dakota but for New England, Long Island, the peach regions of Michigan, Utah and Colorado. The other wild persimmon seeds I got come from milder regions and as such the warmer part of the United States will probably suit them better.

I also got seeds from some of the long-lived one of the day trees. When I saw these trees first in September they were already intermixing with their large glossy leaves, but seeing them a month later I could hardly believe my own eyes. They had changed from dark green into the most gorgeous scarlet. To see the moonlight play on these colors was like listening to the most inspiring music. I felt just as if I were with the whole symphony playing under such a tree. I hope these trees can be grown successfully in Iowa, for they are a fine acquisition, if hardy possible.

A maple. I collected seeds from in Jung-ara, where the hot springs are. This maple is a slow grower, but in time develops into lines, when alone but for beautiful means of pulse, strong, scarlet, green and green in the fall time it will be hard to beat.

Of the small wild persimmon I got seeds from old trees which had withstood successfully the severe cold and the storms which occur in the Hunkun Nun. This is the pass in the mountains where the great wall of China passes through, and is the road leading into Mongolia, and has a climate of thousand cold, windy, dusty, little rain on account of the high mountains on both sides, and generally dry-cold climate. All, when you receive these seeds, I also you would see only those dry or cold regions of the China. I would not say for Kansas or North Dakota and for the Dakotas, long talks, the least chance of success, Utah and Colorado. The other wild persimmon seeds I got here from Shihlu region was in the warmer part of the Ho Ho Valley with probably not cold winter.

About this Nankon pass I found another queer thing. It seems that the Juglans manchurica grows wild there. At least I saw a few small specimens which were left standing from the original growth. Well, that is not so very curious, but they also grow the Juglans regia sinensis there and it seems that these two species have mixed and as a result they have nuts for sale there which have characteristics of both. The nicest of these nuts (that is, in shape) are not eaten. O, no, they are very dear and are sold as stiffness-of-the-fingers-banishing remedies. You will probably laugh at this, but it is the solid truth. You'll see old Chinese all through North China, when they have nothing particular to do, take a pair of these nuts out of their waist-cloth and fondle them from the one hand into the other, or keep them in one hand and move them around all the time, not so quick though, slowly but steadily. I first took it as a superstition, just like we do in Europe in wearing a horse-chestnut in our pocket to banish rheumatism or to carry a mole's forepaw for the same thing and also for toothache, but this is really different. My guide explained in his Pidgin English that especially those men who were working in iron had to do this so as not to lose the suppleness of their fingers, and that seems to be the truth. So one always learns new things.

I'll send you a few of these nuts and if anybody in the Department gets cramps in the fingers from writing too much, they may be kept in a handy place for such a purpose.

From the western hills, I got a small quantity of seeds from Pistacia sinensis. I hope to find time to yet go myself; now I employed a coolie and he didn't get as much as we told him to get.

About this Mexican place I found another queer thing. It seems that the Indians manufacture grave wild liquor. At least I saw a few small specimens which were left standing from the original growth. Well, that is not so very unusual, but they also grow the Indian root almost [illegible] have mixed and as a result they have made for only those which have characteristics of both. The almost of these roots (that is, in shape) are not eaten. O, no, they are very dear and are sold as "Hitler-the-Liquor-Making roots". You will probably laugh at this, but it is the solid truth. You'll see old Chinese all through Porto Rico, where they are selling particles to do take a part of these roots out of their wash-cloth and rub it from the one hand into the other, or keep them in one hand and move them around all the time, not so much though, slowly but steadily. I first took it as a superstition, just like we do in Europe in wearing a horse-chestnut in our pocket to banish rheumatism or to carry a man's large pw for the same thing and like for toothache, but this is really different. My guide explained in his broken English that especially those men who were working in iron had to do this so as not to lose the supplemens of their fingers, and that seems to be the truth. So one always learns new things.

I'll send you a few of these roots and if anybody in the Department wish [illegible] may be kept in a handy place for such a purpose.

From the western hills, I got a small quantity of seeds from Piatscia alnamula. I hope to find time to get go greatly now I employed a cooli and he didn't get as much as we told him to get.

You will find these seeds very small, so as a fruit it will never be anything, but as I understand, the Department wants them for stock plants, isn't it? The tree looks exactly like a sumac. Now coming to this, have the different sumacs ever been tried as stock? The pistache belongs to the same family (Anacardiaceae) so it may be quite possible that they unite. Here in China they graft (See footnote) the cherry sent under No. 73 on peaches. Chrysanthemums I have seen 10 different varieties grafted on the side branches of a big Artemisia annua (a wormwood) and the fragrant olive (Olea fragrans) are all grafted upon a small leaved privet (Ligustrum sp.) so why shouldn't the pistache go on the sumac?

Well, as I see I have reached the 16th page, that will do for this time.

With best regards to all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

(Footnote) I say grafted, but it might have been budded. I saw as yet only 2 specimens on that way and both were too old to see in what way they were put on the peach stocks.

The cherry (if it is one) is a bush and treated like a currant when propagating, that is, by division and it is only in case of wanting some fancy thing that they graft it on a high stem peach, just as we grow a straight stemmed gooseberry on a Ribes aureum and graft or bud a red currant on the top of such a shoot and have then a fancy plant.

You will find them really very small, as we a fact it will prove to surprise, but as I understand, the Department wants them for show purpose. Isn't it? The tree looks exactly like a manna. Now reading by this, have the different museum ever been build on about the platform belongs to the same family (Amaryllaceae) so it may be you'll possible that they write. Here in China they graft (see footnote) the cherry and mayor so, so on peaches. Surprisingness I have read of different twigs grafted on the side branches of a big Arundelia stems is mentioned and the Imperial city like Imperial kiu will prefer good a small lepse price (Lycoris sp.) so may shortly the circular go to the owner.

Well, as I am I have received the like pecan, that will do for this time.

With best regards to all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

PAUL C. WING.

(footnote) I may mistaken, but it might have been bulbed. I saw as yet only 2 specimens on that way and both were too old to see in what way they were put on the peach stocks.

The cherry (if it is cherry in a fact not treated like a cherry than chrysanthemum, that is, by division and it is only in case of meeting some Chinese that they graft it on a high stem peach, just as we give a straight stemed geranium as a five nerve and graft it at a pot geranium on the top of such a short or low from a tuber plant.

Tientsin, China,

November 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you the account with the different vouchers for the month of October 1905. I am somewhat late, but I can't fix dates here, like one does in a civilized country, so I have to be excused for that.

There are a few things in the account which may need some explanation, for instance, I bought a sheepskin and Chinese boots for myself and had also to supply my guide and coolie with a coat and with boots. Those people are not accustomed to the cold of Mongolia and when one goes in such a country the traveller is supposed to supply his servants with such articles as sheepskin and heavy boots.

The baggage transfer is also sometimes higher than the allowed 50 cents. Well, when I have collected seeds and plants those have very often to be transferred on the backs of coolies and as such, it sometimes costs more money than I would like to see it cost, but one can't help that.

About the money; I mean, to use the Mexican dollar or to use the Gold Standard as I have done up till now, I haven't decided yet, but if silver keeps on going up as it does now, I think I'll be obliged to do so for otherwise I am going to lose too much. I have reckoned up till now one dollar Mexican equals 0.50 U. S. gold. but these last weeks silver has gone up so terribly that I got the other day only $92.35 for my 10 pounds, while the first time I got $103.40. In this last case I got a trifle too much by reckoning

"Ashiya, Hyogo,

November 30, 1930

Dear Mr. Heirovitch:

Herewith I am sending you the account with the different vouchers for the month of October 1930. I am somewhat late, but I can't fix dates here, like one does in a civilized country, so I have to be excused for that.

There are a few things in the account which may need some explanation, for instance, I bought a sheepskin and Chinese boots for myself and had also to supply my guide and cooks with a coat and with boots. These people are not accustomed to the cold of Mongolia and when one goes in such a country the traveller is expected to supply his servants with such articles as sheepskin and heavy boots.

The baggage traveler is also sometimes higher than the allowed 50 cents. Well, when I have collected seeds and plants those have very often to be transferred on the backs of ponies and so such, it sometimes costs more money than I would like to see it cost, but one can't help that.

About the money, I mean, to use the Yankee dollar or to use the Gold Standard as I have done up till now, I haven't decided yet, but if silver keeps on going up as it does now, I think I'll be obliged to do so for otherwise I am going to lose too much. I have reckoned up till now one dollar Mexican equals 0.50 U. S. gold, but these last weeks silver has gone up so terribly that I got the other day only $2.25 for my 10 pounds, while the first time I got $10.40. In this last case I got a trifle too much by reckoning

1 - 0.50, but now I lose much more than I gained.

The money question is very difficult here. In the one place one receives many more cash for his dollar than on another place. For instance, in Hsuen Hwa Fu we only got 660 cash for our good dollars. Twenty miles farther south it was 680 and close to Peking they gave even 740, but then they reckoned in dollars again and wouldn't receive the cash we got farther North. We took many pounds of brass coins with us, but they gave out sooner than we expected and so we had to exchange silver dollars which were clipped in two pieces and then weighed. I had also several pounds of copper coins which are used in the treaty ports, but they simply refused to accept them. The landlord of our hotel in Hsuen Hwa Fu, a city of certainly over 20,000 people and only about 100 miles north of Peking asked me for 4 or 5 of the copper pieces to give them as foreign coins to his children! They had never seen them as yet. Isn't that queer?

Well, a man gets used to all these difficulties, but it tires one out a little, that's all.

I suppose this letter has to be shown, perhaps, to the Division of Accounts. Well, I hope the explanations are considered satisfactory.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

1 - 0.50, but now I have much more than I wanted.

The money question is very difficult here. In the one place one receives only more cash for a dollar than on another place. For instance, in Bonga Mbu it is only not 650 cash for our good dollars. Twenty miles further south it was 690 and close to Yalua they are worse yet, but the exchange is always equal and wonderful receive the cash as you travel north. We took many pounds of brass rodes with us, but they gave out sooner than we expected and so we had to exchange silver dollars which were clipped in two places and then weighed. I had also several pounds of copper coins which are used in the lower Congo, but they simply refused to accept them. The Landlord of our hotel in Bonga Mbu, a city of certainly over 30,000 people and only about 100 miles north of Yalua asked me for 4 or 5 of the copper pieces to give them as foreign coins to his children! Why did money have lost its 1st. Cost? Well, a man gets used to all these difficulties, but it takes one out a little, that's all.

I suppose this letter has to be shown, perhaps, to the Division of Accounts. Well, I hope the explanations are considered satisfactory.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

CARL E. MYERS.

Tientsin, Nov. 27, '05

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Today I shipped one wooden box containing 4 tin cases with seeds to the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, care Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. and after many weeks I suppose you'll receive it. Well, when you get it, I wish you would keep the two cases addressed to you and ship the others by quick despatch to the Dept. at Wash. D. C. They are packed nicely, so I suppose you'll receive them in good shape, if, however, they don't arrive in good state, I hope you'll be so kind and mend the 2 cases to be sent to Washington, D. C. so that they may cross the continent without breaking up.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the seeds sent to you: About a few I might give a few explanations, f.i. No. 94[a] is a larger var. than usually met of the Chinese wild persimmon; on the note I put; otherwise the same description as under No. 57[a]. Well that simply means that I send No. 57[a] to Wash., D. C. and said of it that this is the wild persimmon on which that big seedless one is grafted and that the wild tree itself is decidedly ornamental and will also be appreciated as a small fruited fruit tree.

No. 137[a]. I simply put a copy in of the card I wrote, which I sent to Wash., D. C. These seeds I sent to the Dept. but the other 2 numbers, which are the greatest quantity, I shipped to you.

Kunming, Nov. 27, '44

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Today I shipped one wooden box containing 4 tin cases with seeds to the Plant Introduction Station, Glen, care Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. and after many weeks I suppose you'll receive it. Well, when you get it, I wish you would keep the two cases addressed to you and ship the others by quick despatch to the Dept. at Wash. D. C. They are packed nicely, so I suppose you'll receive them in good shape. If, however, they don't arrive in good state, I hope you'll be so kind and send the 2 cases to be sent to Washington, D. C. so that they may cross the continent without breaking up.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the seeds sent to you. Above a few I might give a few explanations, f.i.

No. 24a is a larger var. than usually met of the Chinese wild persimmon; on the note I put; otherwise the same description as under No. 27a. Well that simply means that I send No. 27a to Wash., D. C. and said of it that this is the wild persimmon on which that big seedless one is grafted and that the wild tree itself is decidedly ornamental and will also be appreciated as a small fruited fruit tree.

No. 127a. I simply put a copy in of the card I wrote, which I sent to Wash., D. C. These seeds I sent to the Dept. but the other 2 numbers, which are the greatest quantity, I shipped to you.

In No. 147a, I refer to 52a. Well, that last number I sent to Wash., D. C. and on that card I remarked that the tree keeps its leaves till late in fall and when loaded with the large scarlet fruits is highly attractive.

To Wash., D. C. I shipped today also 4 large boxes with seeds, nearly all more or less agricultural things, like rice, corn, beans, sorghum, etc. In those 2 thin cases there are the fine vegetable seeds of which they may send you perhaps a few also.

The acorns in your packages may perhaps arrive in a more or less delipidated state, for acorns don't stand shipment over long distances very well. No. 65 is also a little worm-eaten but you may try;if they do not come over well this time, perhaps the next it will be better.

In that one paper bag under the Letters A, B & C, I put in some seeds just for you to try them, without being obliged to make any report of it. A. are different kinds of beans from different places, just see what you get out of it. B. is a little dryland rice from Chang-li. See if it will do with you. C. is a large pepper grown much around here. You may see what it does with you there.

One thing isn't very nice for me here and that is that it takes such a horrible long time before I receive any answers or before I know whether a shipment arrives well or not. I gess I have to put up with these things tho.

Well I wish you a Happy Xmas and a New Year with more joy than the preceding one. How is Mrs. Dorsett now?

Goodbye to you All,
Yours sincerely, Frank N. Meyer

In No. 147[2], I refer to 32[2]. Will, that last number I sent to Wash., D. C. and on that card I remarked that the tree keeps its leaves till late in fall and when loaded with the large scarlet fruits is highly attractive.

To Wash., D. C. I shipped today also a large box with seeds, nearly all more or less agricultural things, like rice, corn, bean, sorghum, etc. In these 3 this cause there are the fine vegetable seeds of which they may send you perhaps a few also.

The beans in pots, however may perhaps arrive in a sorry or less delipidated state, for beans don't stand shipment over long distances very well. No. 58 is also a little worn-out but you may try;if they do not come over well this time, perhaps the next it will be better.

In that one paper bag under the Letters A, B & C, I put in some seeds just for you to try them, without being obliged to make any report of it. A. are different kinds of beans from different plants. Just see what you get out of it. B. is a little dwarf rice from Hong-Kong. See if it will do with you. C. is a large pecan from much around here. You may see what it does with you there.

One thing isn't very nice for me here and that is that it takes such a horrible long time before I receive my answer or before I know whether a shipment arrives well or not. I guess I have to put up with these things tho.

Well I wish you a Merry Xmas and a New Year with more joy than the preceding one. Now is Mrs. Sorrell now?

Goodbye to you All.

Yours sincerely, Frank N. Meyer

Tientsin, November 28, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The boxes with seeds have gone down to the shipping office and they will go aboard in a couple of days. There are four large ones to the Department in Washington, D. C., and one small one containing four tin cases to Chico, California. I wrote Mr. Dorsett also, notifying him to send two of the tin cases to Washington, D. C. I addressed them care of Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., and will notify that gentleman also.

I do not know how the Department distributes now seeds like these, but I would suggest to give the vegetables only to expert growers, for some will be extremely valuable. No. 1 a, for instance, is a remarkably fine cabbage which will be a high priced vegetable when it is possible to grow it successfully. No. 2a is also a superior strain of the red turnip and will be particularly attractive at agricultural shows or in vegetable exhibitions.

The enclosed notes apply only to the tin cases, for, intending to send them by parcel post, one is not allowed to put written matter inside; the other seeds, however, have all notes inside. I am anxious to know how things arrive and whether they are considered worth the money.

Today I am going to Chang-li and Shan Hai Kwan for a week or more to obtain scions from the different varieties of walnuts, Crataegus pinnatifida, pears, a small seedless persimmon, etc.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Mountain, November 26, 1926.

Dear Mr. Reich:Id:

The boxes with seeds have come down to the shipping office and they will go aboard in a couple of days. There are four large ones to the Department in Washington, D. C., and one small one containing four tin cases to Chico, California. I wrote Mr. Bennett also, notifying him to send two of the tin cases to Washington, D. C. I addressed them care of Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., and will notify that gentleman also.

I do not care for the Department distributed my seeds this year, but I would suggest to give the vegetables only to expert growers, for some will be extremely valuable. Do, I s, for instance, is a remarkably fine cabbage which will be a high priced vegetable when it is possible to grow it successfully. So is also a superior strain of the red turnip and will be particularly attractive at agricultural shows or in vegetable exhibitions.

The enclosed notes apply only to the tin cases, for, intending to send them by parcel post, one is not allowed to put written matter inside; the other seeds, however, have all notes inside. I am anxious to know how things arrive and whether they are satisfactory with the money.

Yesterday I am going to Chang-li and then had them for a week so now is still colors from the different varieties of walnuts, Cytisus plumatilis, pecan, a small needle pecan, etc.

With best regards to all.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tientsin, China,

December 8, 1905

Dear Mr. Pieters:

Here is a reporduction on a postal of the beautiful white barked pine tree. Can the Department make use of these cards in distributing them with new varieties of trees or vegetables?

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tientsin, Dec. 14, '05

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Yesterday I shipped to you 9 packages containing different things, collected here in N. China.

I would suggest to you to give the cuttings and scions a good fumigation, especially the walnut scions, for I noticed some small scales on them, looking like San Jose scale. It might be well, perhaps, when you could put a few of them in alcohol and to send them to Washington for identification.

I send you those walnuts, because there is no place East where they grow walnuts, isn't it. It may be a trifle warm perhaps for them at your place but let us try it anyway. These walnuts here are fully equal to the Californian nuts and there are beautiful, large, softshell nutted trees scattered through the groves. They only grow from seedlings and of course an orchard consists of all kinds of trees; papershell nuts, which can be peeled like peanuts, and hardshells which need a sledge hammer to crack them.

Tientsin, China,

December 2, 1909

Dear Mr. Thielen:

Here is a representation on a postal of the beautiful white Darwin lily tree. Can the Department make use of these cards in distributing them with new varieties of trees or vegetables?

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tientsin, Dec. 12, '09

Dear Mr. Swingle:

Yesterday I shipped to you 9 packages containing different things, collected here in N. China.

I would suggest to you to give the cuttings and seeds a good fumigation, especially the walnut nutsa, for I noticed some small scales on them, looking like San Jose scale. It might be well, perhaps, when you could put a few of them in alcohol and to send them to Washington for identification.

I send you three volumes, because there is no place left where they grow walnuts, isn't it. It may be a trifle warm perhaps for them at your place but let us try it anyway. These volumes here are fully equal to the California nuts and there are beautiful, large, reflected metal trees scattered through the groves. They only grow from seedlings and of course in original specimens of all kinds of trees; peaches, walnuts, which can be weeded like peanuts, and hardshells which need a sledge hammer to crack them.

everything mixed.

The small pine tree and the 2 carrots I simply send as an experiment, if such things arrive in good shape after such a long voyage, then it may be possible to send other things that way also.

Among the seeds I sent you the last time, there are some crataegus fruits, well perhaps you know that these seeds remain dormant sometimes for 2 years and many a man who doesn't know it, might throw them away after having waited a couple of months.

When we were together at Chico, you asked me to find out whether the Japanese use any special process to cure their rush stems (Scirpus sp.). Well Mr. Susuki of the Yokohama Nursery Co., told me no, they just dry them and to get that grayish color in them they sprinkle ashes on them. In how far that is so, I haven't been able yet to ascertain myself.

Enclosed are also the notes concerning the plants.

How are you getting along these days. Is Mrs. Dorsett improved perhaps.

You are in the midst of the rainy season now isn't it. We here have it pretty cold and the river is already full of ice. It is not quite a picnic in these times to go out in the country and collect things.

Broken paper windows and ice cold brickbeds and more of these kinds of things. Well, I have a feeling I am doing a good word and that keeps me cheerful.

Well, goodby to you All,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

everything mixed.

The small pine tree and the 2 cuttings I simply used as an ornament, if such things arrive in good shape after such a long voyage, then it may be possible to send other things that way also.

Among the seeds I sent you the last time, there are some orchayna fruits, well perhaps you know that those seeds remain dormant sometimes for 2 years and many a man who doesn't know it, might throw them away after having waited a couple of months.

When we were together at Ohdo, you asked me to find out whether the Japanese use any special process to cure their rush stems (Scirpus sp.). Well Mr. Suzuki of the Yokohama Nursery Co., told me so. They just dry them and so get that greyish color in them they sprinkle water on them. In how far that is so, I haven't been able yet to ascertain myself.

Enclosed are also the notes concerning the plants.

How are you getting along these days. In Mrs. Dorsett improved perhaps.

You are in the midst of the rainy season now isn't it. We here have it pretty cold and the river is already full of ice. It is not quite a picnic in these times to go out in the country and collect things.

Broken your windows and see cold brakeheds and more of these kinds of things. Well, I have a feeling I am doing a good work and that keeps me cheerful.

Well, goodby to you all.

Yours sincerely,

MAX X. KUHN

Tientsin, China.

December 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I shipped to the Department eleven packages containing cuttings and scions of different things which I collected these last weeks. I also sent nine packages to the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and three bundles to the Arnold Arboretum.

I haven't got the least idea how you are going to distribute these things, but I would suggest to send to Prof. Sargent some of the poplar and willow cuttings, as he asked me to get some of them.

The walnut scions I shipped to Mr. Dorsett, for you haven't any walnut stock in the East, have you?

The scions and budwood of Crataegus pinnatifida (No. 9) are especially valuable. There is only one grove of this kind near Chang-li and the proprietor didn't want to part with more sticks, otherwise I would have sent more.

It is getting pretty cold down here and out in the country one has to put up with many discomforts. I got a rather heavy cold and am not as active as I should be. Well, it will pass off again. Nothing lasts in this world.

Tomorrow I hope to go to Peking and perhaps will find some letters there with instructions. I have to do some collecting also and then my work will be over in North China, for it is getting very bleak now out here and not a leaf is to be found any more, not even on the ground, for the Chinese collect all leaves and burn them, just as theydo even the smallest shrubs. It is a most disheartening sight

to see boys and men to up even in the steepest mountains and pull out or chop off even the smallest shrubs or any vegetation that is burnable. They surely have little feeling for wild plants.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the different things sent. I am very anxious to know how things arrive, but I have to practice patience in these matters.

With best regards to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Pekin, China,

Dec. 17, '05

My poor Mr. Dorsett:

How it grieves me to hear of the death of Mrs. Dorsett, your wife and the mother of your children. Why, why, we ask?

In my 2 last letters, I had already the feeling that she did not live any more on this earth, but I didn't dare to express it and put in the greetings to her, and now I am sorry I did, for it will recall to you too much! It aches me too, that I wasn't able to see her, when I was with you together at Chico. I had a silent hope that the mountain air would help her after the summer's heat was over, but it seems it had not to be so - .

I can't give you consolation anymore than you could give me if I was in the same circumstance but let me suggest, be brave! You have had so many hard things to battle with in your life and you have, thanks to your energy and optimism, always pulled thro and come out ahead, so I have a secret knowledge you'll swallow a bitter draught like this and come out nobler

to see boys and men to up even in the steepest mountains and pull out or chop off even the smallest shrub or any vegetation that is burnable. They surely have little feeling for wild plants.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the different things sent. I am very anxious to know how things arrive, but I have to practice patience in these matters.

With best regards to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Frank S. Meyer,

Peking, China,

Dec. 17, '32

My poor Mr. Dorsett:

Her it grieves me to hear of the death of Mrs. Dorsett, your wife and the mother of your children. Why, why, we said in my 2 last letters, I had already the feeling that she did not live any more on this earth, but I didn't dare to express it and put in the greetings to her, and now I am sorry I did, for it will recall to you too much! It makes me too, that I wasn't able to see her, when I was with you together at Chico. I had a silent hope that the mountain air would help her after the summer's heat was over, but it seems it had not to be so - .

I can't give you consolation superior than you could give me if I was in the same circumstances but let me suggest, be brave! You have had so many hard things to battle with in your life and you have, thanks to your energy and optimism, always pulled thru and come out ahead, so I have a sweet knowledge you'll swallow a bitter draught like this and come out ahead

and grander.

Happy for you and the children you got a mother yet to assist you. "The darkest cloud has always yet its silver linings." Isn't that true?

Well, I was pleased to hear from you again. I, too, have quite a few ups and downs in a strange country like this and a letter from a friend is always a treat.

You say you got my postal from Pekin. Didn't you get a few from Japan also. If not, they have been lost in the mails. Well, let it go.

I have been sending you also some letters, the last one registered, with notes in it concerning cuttings and scions, I sent. I hope you'll get them in good shape.

Yes, thanks for your suggestions concerning to be careful about foods and drinks. I learnt some lessons already. Unboiled water gives me nearly every time more or less bowel trouble so I have decided not to use it anymore.

Yes, about finding strange and nice things, you'll know by this time already about some of these. I am still as great an enthusiast yet about new things as before I found them, but the discomforts one has to go thro in this icy wintertime are pretty hard. But let them rest. No use worrying.

I am glad Mr. Pieters was delighted with the Garden. He is a fine man and when he says he likes a thing, he means it. I haven't had as yet a letter from him, but I expect one tho before long. But he is so busy you know.

and grandma.

Hurry for you and the children you got a rather pet so early you. "The Indians ahead the shores red.In silver Islands." Isn't that great

Well, I was pleased to hear from you again. I, too, have quite a few ups and downs in a strange country like this and a letter from a friend is always a treat.

You say you got my postal from Fukia. Didn't you get a few from Japan also. If not, they have been lost in the mails. Well, let it go.

I have been sending you also some letters, the last one registered, with notes in it concerning outfitings and actions, I sent. I hope you'll get them in good shape.

Yes, thanks for your suggestions concerning to be careful about foods and drinks. I learnt some lessons already. Unboiled water gives me nearly every time more or less bowel trouble so I have decided not to use it anymore.

Yes, about finding strange and nice things, you'll have by this time already about some of these. I am still as great an enthusiast yet about new things as before I found them, but the discomforts one had to go thro in this log wintertime are pretty hard. But let them rest. No use worrying.

I am glad Mr. Fisters was delighted with the Garden. He is a fine man and when he says he likes a thing, he means it. I haven't had as yet a letter from him, but I expect one sto before long. He is so busy you know.

Well, wishing you all further success and know that after a long night the sun is bound to appear again.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Pekin, China.

Peking, China,

December 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you my accounts for the month of November, 1905. A few items may need some explanation. In the first place I made out everything in Mexican silver; for silver is still ever on the rise and everytime I exchange money I get less. A few days ago I got only $181.04 for 20 Lbs. I don't like that a bit.

I haven't taken my wages out as yet for I would lose too much on it. All the legation people and consular officers complain about it, too.

Well, on November 6 I gave out 3 dollars Mexican for pear and apple scions, twine and fruits in a small village called Tcha ching, North of Peking. This seems apparently much for China but the people there were not very nice, so first they wanted a silver dollar before they were willing to show me where their fruit trees were and then after I had cut some scions they claimed that different trees belonged to different owners and I had to pay quite a few 20¢ pieces to different people. Well, I thought it was better not to make trouble about it for they were not exactly the most pleasant kind of Chinese. I was glad I was good and well out of the place.

Well, wishing you all further success and hoping that after a long night the sun is bound to appear again.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK K. HAYNE

Yalin, China.

Peking, China,

December 30, 1908.

Dear Mr. Hayneld:

Herewith I send you my accounts for the month of November, 1908. A few items may need some explanation. In the first place I made out everything in Mexican silver; for silver is still over in the tea and everything I exchange money I get here. A few days ago I got only $101.04 for 20 lbs. I don't like that a bit.

I haven't taken up money yet to pay for I would lose too much on it. All the legation people and consular officers complain about it, too.

Well, on November 6 I gave out 3 dollars Mexican for 4 per and apple seions, twine and fruits in a small village called Yoka ching, North of Peking. This seems apparently much for China but the people there were not very nice, so first they wanted a silver dollar before they were willing to show us where their fruit trees were and then after I had cut some seions they claimed that different trees belonged to different owners and I had to pay quite a few 20¢ pieces to different people. Well, I thought it was better not to make trouble about it for they were not exactly the most pleasant kind of Chinese. I was glad I was good and well out of the place.

On November 8 I paid my coolie $15.00 Mexican. That is also more than is generally paid, but my first coolie skipped out on account of too strenuous work and too small pay, so I had to give more. In the cities where they have a permanent place, they get much less, from 8-10 Mexican dollars per month, but out in the country the lodgings are far higher and they wear more shoes, clothes, etc.

Some of the hotel bills are also high in comparison with the U. S. but as I have said before, life for a foreigner is most decidedly dearer in China than in most other countries.

My total expenses from July 26 up till November 30 inclusive, including railroad and steamship fares have been:

From July 26 - September 30 incl.	$268.90
From Washington, D.C. - Shanghai	302.00
From Oct. 1 - Oct. 31, incl.	246.65
	$817.55 Gold.

From Nov. 1 - No. 30 incl. 481.01 silver - - about $280 gold. So that is about 1100 dollars exclusive of my salary.

As you ask in your letter dated October 10 about how expenses run, I think just as you do, that the expenses are not as high here as in the far interior, for one can ship collected material very easy down here, but in the interior it has to be varied for weeks and weeks before it reaches a shipping point and to employ carriers adds enormously to one's bill of expenses.

In another letter I'll answer the non-financial problems.

In November 8 I paid my coolie $15.00 Mexican. That is also more than is generally paid, but my first coolie skipped out on account of too strenuous work and too small pay, so I had to give more. In the cities where they have a permanent place, they get much less, from 8-10 Mexican dollars per month, but out in the country the lodgings are far higher and they wear more abusive, dirtier, etc.

Some of the hotel bills are also high in comparison with the U. S. but as I have said before, life for a foreigner is most decidedly dearer in China than in most other countries.

My total expenses from July 36 up till November 30 inclusive, including railroad and steamship fares have been:

From July 36 - September 30 incl.	$[illegible].30
From Washington, D.C. - Shanghai	302.00
From Oct. 1 - Oct. 31, incl.	[illegible].00
	$[illegible].30 G.C.

From Nov. 1 - Dec. 30 incl. $21.01 silver - - about $[illegible] gold. So that is about 1100 dollars exclusive of my salary.

As you ask in your letter dated October 10 about how expensive run, I think just as you do, that the expenses are not as high here as in the far interior, for one can ship collected material very easy down here, but in the interior it has to be varied for weeks and weeks before it reaches a shipping point and to employ carriers adds enormously to one's bill of expenses.

In another letter I'll answer the non-financial questions.

With kindest regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chico, Cal.

Dec. 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your letters of the 14th, and 16th of Nov. have been received. At this time I will only answer these letters in connection with the condition of the cuttings 112,113, and 118, which arrived on this morning's mail, 112 and 113, were practically worthless, the packages were very damp and showed on the outside of the interior paper evidence of black mould, the bark and cambium layers of practically every cutting was brown and dead, when broken giving off an odor indicative of fermentation, the cuttings together with the buds were plump and turgid, the buds were however dead, the basil ends that were coated with colodium I presume, seemed to show marked evidence of bad effect of this treatment. The cuttings of 118 were dry and more or less shrunken, but as a whole I believe in much better condition than either 12 or 13, however I doubt if we will be able to save any of the cuttings of these numbers, nevertheless we are putting in every one that shows any indication of life or of possible success.

Do you not think it would be advisable to try sending some of these cuttings and scions with their cut surface coated with paraffine simply wrapped in oil paper in tin cases that are practically air tight. Cuttings of olives and pomegranates ship-

With kindest regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

Frank X. Wirz.

Cairo, Ga.

Dec. 22, 1906.

Dear Dr. Meyer:

Your letters of the 14th, and 16th of Nov. have been received. At this time I will only answer these letters in connection with the condition of the cuttings 112,113, and 118, which arrived on this morning's mail. 112 and 113, were practically worthless, the produces were very damp and showed on the outside of the interior paper evidence of black mould, the back and cambrics layers of practically every cutting was brown and dead, when broken giving off an odor indicative of fermentation. The cutting taken with the brds were damp and fungid, the buds were however dead. The bud ends that were coated with solution I presume, seemed to show marked evidence of bad effect of this treatment. The cuttings of 118 were dry and more or less shrunken, but as a whole I believe in much better condition than either 112 or 113. However I doubt if we will be able to save any of the cuttings of these numbers, nevertheless we are putting in every one that shows any indication of life or of possible success.

Do you not think it would be advisable to try sending some of these cuttings and layers with their leaf buds and buds with parcelline simply wrapped in oil paper in the same way as practically air tight. Cuttings of olives and pomegranates shr-

ped in this way by Mr. Kearney from Tunis, in the majority of cases reached us in very good condition. These of course are only suggestions for you to consider. I realise that you know considerably more regarding packing and shipping of specimens than I do. It is very important that the material sent reach us in the best possible condition.

I am writing this at once so that you can modify your methods so as to overcome this difficulty. I will answer your letters in a few days in detail, and also write you the condition of shipments as fast as received.

Wishing you a happy Christmas and all possible success in your work, I remain,

Sincerely your friend,

(Signed) P. H. Dorsett.

Peking, China,

December 20, 1905

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A couple of days ago, coming back to Tientsin I found four letters from you waiting for me. They are dated October 10, October 11, October 14, and October 26, 1905.

put in this way by Mr. Lumley from Paris, is the majority of notes reached us in very good condition. Some of orders are only very-cautious for you to consider. I realize that you have considerably more regarding policy and adjusting of prudence than I do. It is very important that the material must reach us in the best possible condition.

I am writing this at once so that you can modify your methods so as to overcome this difficulty. I will answer your letters in a few days in detail, and also write you the condition of shipments as fast as received.

Wishing you a happy Christmas and all possible success in your work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) F. M. Morrell,

Padang, Sumatra,

December 20, 1906

Dear Mr. Pjirchild:

A couple of days ago, coming back to Sirinim I found four letters from you waiting for me. They are dated October 20, October 11, October 14, and October 24, 1906.

I will try to answer different things in them. Yes, the peaches were about harvested when I arrived in Peking and in that line I think I have to come a month or two earlier. I have sent a few peachsticks up to Washington, D. C. but I didn't see the peaches on the trees and the Chinese love to tell lies, so I do not think it wise to collect much simply on what they say.

I received also a letter from Mr. McGregor stating he received the bulletins. I thank you for your kindness.

The pruning shears I received and also two packages of tree labels which you didn't mention in your letter. I haven't been able yet to test the shears. They will rust pretty quick, not being plated, won't they?

Yes, it is a good thing you mention official stationery. I am pretty well through with these things and especially large envelopes are badly needed, but as you said before I left, I mustn't count on having supplies sent to me, I didn't talk about this. The typhoon ruined most of my paper and the envelopes are either glued together or have the glue soaked out. If you send it, please put it in a tin-lined box so that it comes over perfectly dry.

No, with outside parties I am always very careful with the paper, but these small sheets seem to be not such a good quality as the larger ones.

About forage plants, I have seen very little as yet. The Chinese cultivate nearly every bit of land and if hillsides are too steep, the sheep clear things pretty well up, but I'll be on the lookout for this kind of thing.

I will try to write further chapters in time, but the packets were short borrowed when I arrived in Lanzhou and in that time I think I have to come a month or two earlier. I have also a few questions to be answered, so do not fail to see the pencils on the trees and the oranges here to sell, so I do not think it wise to collect much simply on what may say.

Thanks also for your letter from Mr. Brown dated 20 received the bulletin. I thank you for your attention.

The printing sheets I received and also two passages of the family view of Jesus's birth in your letter. I haven't read yet to him as above. Our all was really close, but hello visits, etc.

Yes, it is a good idea for the Chinese Christmas, especially here I am pretty well through with that method and especially here envelopes are badly needed, but as you said earlier, I wasn't count on having supplies sent to me. I didn't talk about this. The typhoon ruined most of my paper and the envelopes are either quite lacking or have little stuff left. If you can, I'd like you put it in a tin-lined box so that it comes over practically dry.

Yes, at outside meeting I am always very careful with the paper, but these small sheets seem to be not such a good quality as the large ones.

Dear Evelyn Quick, I did seem very little of you. The Chinese children simply swarm in if I had and if children are there, the adult visitor pretty well go, but I'll be on the lookout for this kind of thing.

Up to the present hull-less barley hasn't come under my vision. I myself have never seen it so I am awaiting your sample with interest. I didn't come up till now. About the tea is very interesting. I certainly will be glad to get such fine varieties, but at what time does tea seed ripen? I have never been on a tea plantation and as such know but little about matters concerning ripening of seeds, etc.

Do things shipped by way of Suez go quicker than by way of California? I didn't know that and am also not so sure about it. Mr. Shepard states it especially so I'll inquire here a little about this matter.

You ask about the boycott interfering perhaps with my work. Well, there seems to be a feeling growing here of trying to get rid again of the foreigners. As you know, long before this letter reaches you, there is plenty of trouble down South, whether it will travel up North nobody knows. The Legation people do not expect a general uprising but they think there will be plenty of local disturbances these coming years. I have been myself already in one of them. Two weeks ago when I was in Shan Hai Kwan, a foreigner was insulted by a Chinaman and he gave the Chink a beating with his walking cane. Then all at once a mob formed and the foreigner was stripped of his valuables, his clothes torn and he got some flesh wounds. I dressed them when he came in the hotel and as they were not deep they have healed rather quick. It got, however, not very safe for some of these foreigners there and they had to clear out to Tientsin.

By the Arizona Holidays Bureau [illegible] vision. I myself have never seen it so I am enabling your people with interest. I didn't come to tell you about the [illegible] interesting. I certainly will be glad to get some film varieties, but at such time does the good [illegible] I have never been in a [illegible] planetarium and so much know but little about matters concerning [illegible] of music, etc.

Do things enjoyed by way of [illegible] to galoshes than by way of California? I don't know that and so [illegible] not so much about it. Mr. Shepard states it especially so "Ill inquire here a little about this matter.

You ask about the Dupont interesting [illegible] with my work. Well, there seems to be a feeling growing here of trying to get rid again of the foreigners. As you know, long before this letter reaches you, there is plenty of trouble down South, whether it will travel so far North remains [illegible]. The Mexican people is not support a general uprising but they think there will be plenty of local disturbances these coming years. I have been myself already in one of them. Two weeks ago when I was in Bisbee Met Mesa, a foreigner was insulted by a Chinaman and he gave the Chinaman a beating with his walking cane. Then all at once a mob formed and the foreigner was stripped of his waistcoat, his clothes torn and he got some fresh wounds. I dressed them when he came in the hotel and as they were not deep they have healed rather quick. It just, however, not very safe for some of these foreigners there and they had to flee out to Tucson.

I had also a rather queer case on the road from Shan Hai Kwan to Chang-li. In one village there were plenty of Chinese soldiers and they had occupied the best inn in the place. Well, they soon came to me and inquired from my guide what business I had to be in the country, where I was from, etc. I was refused permission to enter the inn where the officers were but when I was eating dinner a few Chinese officers came in and looked how the foreign devil behaved himself. Well, I thought it is better to be friends than enemies with them so I offered them of my food and drink of which they made liberal use and after they had enough they called some soldiers in who finished the crumbs, etc. Queer things, here in this country!

In Gopo, too, where the softshell and papershell walnuts grow, the people are full of suspicion of foreigners. It was not exactly easy to get a number of scions from them. Their best trees they would not show to me, even money didn't work and when I wanted really to know a large softshell tree of which I had bought some nuts the last time, they merely pointed out a few trees of which I almost knew they were not, for one could hardly have born more than ten nuts for it was a crooked little tree. Well, when a Chinaman doesn't want to say a thing the best way is to let it go. One can't come any farther with them. So I went away to the great pleasure of my guide who felt full of fear there. I think they told him a few things which made him upset.

Well, these little incidents add a little rest to this work and as long as one gets what one wants it isn't so bad yet.

I had also a rather queer case on the road from Kwan Ma Kwan to Chung-li. In one village there were plenty of Chinese soldiers and they had occupied the best inn in the place. Well, they soon came to me and inquired from my guide what business I had to be in the country, where I was from, etc. I was refused permission to enter the inn where the officers were but when I was eating dinner a few Chinese officers came in and looked how the foreign devil behaved himself. Well, I thought it is better to be friends than enemies with them so I ordered some of my food and drink of which they made liberal use and after they had enough they called some soldiers in (?) [illegible] and [illegible] here in this country!

Now, the people are full of suspicion or intelligence. It was not easily easy to get a number of coins from them. Their best trade they could not show to me, even money didn't work and when I wanted really to show a large artificial tree of [illegible] I had bought some much the last time, they merely looked on a few trees if which I almost knew they were not, for one could hardly have been more than ten cash for it was a common little tree. Well, even a Chinese doesn't want to buy a thing the best way is to let it go. One can't come any further with them. So I went away to the great pleasure of my guide who felt full of fear there. I think they took him a few things which made him upset.

Well, these little incidents add a little zest to this work and as long as one gets what one wants it isn't so bad yet.

I also had a letter from Rev. J. M. W. Farnham in Shanghai who writes he will be pleased to assist me in getting things. He also would like to have a few strawberry plants sent to him. He says for instance, a dozen (two or three plants of each variety). He would like good varieties and have them sent by mail this winter.

As you have seen in my financial letter the expenses are not so high as those of Mr. Wilson but I do it just now also on a moderate way. If a man wanted to travel here in comfort he had to take three times as much baggage with him. In this cold time, for instance, a stove and fuel would have to be carried and heavens knows how many more things which are almost necessities to us white people, but of which a Chinaman never thinks. It is tonight about 10° Fahr. here in Pekin, so you understand that out in the country where broken paperwindows and cold bricks abound, the cold is ever so much more felt than here where a man lives at least in a European hotel. Still, I think I will go out within a few days and get more persimmon scions and some cherries and some more little stuff. By the time I come back, there may be perhaps a letter for me, directing what to do next.

In my little book about fiscal regulations of the Department of Agriculture I see that one needs special salary vouchers. Well, I haven't got them so in that box with stationery you might be so good and put a few in. Also some very thin, strong writing paper for really this paper is too heavy for foreign correspondence. The mail charges are rather high here.

I also received a letter from Mr. Mansfield stating he has sent me another shutter to replace the defective one. I didn't

I also had a letter from Mr. M. M. Morrison in the capital who writes he will be pleased to provide me in growing things. He also would like to have a few chrysanthemum plants sent to him. He says for instance, a dozen (two or three plants of each variety).

As you have seen in my financial letter the expenses are not so high as those of Mr. Wilson but I do it just now also on a moderate way. If a man wanted to travel here in country he had to take three times as much baggage with him. In this cold time, for instance, a stove and fuel would have to be carried and however there are many more things which are almost necessities to us white people, but of which a Chinaman never thinks. It is tonight about 100° Fahr. Here in Tokio, so you understand that out in the country where broken panes, windows and cold drafts abound, the cold is ever so much more felt than here where a man lives at least in a European hotel. Still, I think I will go out within a few days and get more practical notes and more observing and some more little study. By the time I come back, there may be perhaps a letter for me, directing me what to do next.

In my little book about final regulations of the Department of Agriculture I see that one needs special salary somewhere. Well, I haven't got them so in that box with stationery you might be good enough put a few in. Also some big blank writing paper for really this paper is too heavy for foreign correspondence. The mail charges are rather high here.

I also received a letter from Mr. Merrifield stating he has sent me another shutter to replace the defective one. I didn't

get it as yet and when it arrives I do not need it because my new camera works O.K. They all say that the pictures I took are very nice. I'll send you a number of them shortly so that you may judge.

The last time I was in Shan Hai Kwan I got a few more small bags of that dry land rice that will make it possible to extend the rice belt to New York. I also found some Sorghum that grows on rather alkaline land. In the next box of seeds I will ship these. Did the other boxes arrive? Yesterday I spoke with Mr. Williams of the U. S. Legation and with Mr. McCormick, a war correspondent for New York papers, and both told me they grew rice way up in Manchuria. Mr. McCormick told me also that there are fine forests around Kirin and he showed me photos of lumber rafts which come down the rivers. It must be an interesting country up there.

Well, this time I'll close. I would make a suggestion, though, before I finish and that is, I wish you would put a little less officialness in your letters and a little more warmth, for you see I am all alone here and am not much in conversation with fellow-men so one needs a little sympathy in his letters.

I remain with kindest regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China, December 21, 1905.

My dear Mansfield:

Tonight I am about through with my official mail and I'll write you an answer to your cordial and sympathetic letter.

yet it so, you and when it begins I do a good it further by my [illegible] U.S. They all say that the pictures I took are very nice. I'll send you a number of them shortly so that you may judge.

The last time I was in Sun Hat When I got a few more small bags of that dry land rice that will make it possible to extend the rice belt to New York. I also found some Sorghum that grows on rather alkaline land. In the next box of seeds I will ship these. Did the other boxes arrive? Yesterday I spoke with Mr. Williams of the U. S. Legation and with Mr. McCormick, a war correspondent for New York papers and both told me they grew rice way up in Manchuria. Mr. McCormick told me also that there are fine forests around Kirin and he showed me photos of lumber rafts which come down the rivers. It must be an interesting country up there.

Well, this time I'll close. I would make a suggestion, though, before I think and that is, I wish you would put a little less officialness in your letters and a little more warmth, for you see I am all alone here and am not much in conversation with fellow-men so one needs a little sympathy in his letters.

I remain with kindest regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER H. MAYNE.

Tsinan, China, December 21, 1926.

My dear Mansfield:

Tonight I am sitting through with my official mail and I'll write you an extra to your cordial and interesting letter.

I see with pleasure you had such a good time down the Potomac. Do you know, I wish I could have accompanied you fellows, for I know too well those beautiful banks, lined with trees of all descriptions.

So you are going to be a gemuine Veterinary Surgeon. My best wishes to you during your years of study. Yes, in the line of professions, it is higher to be a reliever of distress than to be a producer of art, though both are good.

You were at the Great Falls, also? Yes, I know them too well. Didn't I go to them in that cold February night and didn't I almost freeze to death. Well, that is all past history again. Now I am living in different surroundings. You found at least chestnuts, but I, poor boy, found only rotten black walnuts. You asse me whether we have chestnuts here in China. Sure Mike, I say, nice ones, too. I hope the packages with them have arrived by this time in Washington.

About pictures, I may say that the people to whom I showed my work praise them all. It will take a professional man like you, of course, to see whether they are right or not. I have already sent a couple to Brother Fairchild. Ask him to show them to you.

No, Mr. Pieters and I do not write very much. That is, I wrote him several letters but didn't get an answer as yet. I suppose he is too busy, coming back from such a long trip.

Thanks for your trouble in getting my trunk. I am sorry you went to so much trouble for it. Well, as reward I'll send you some postals from time to time. Isn't that all right?

I was with pleasure you had such a good time down the Potomac. Do you know, I can I really appreciate your feeling, for I know too well those beautiful banks, lined with trees of all descriptions.

So you are going to be a genuine veterinary surgeon. My best wishes to you during your years of study. Yes, in the line of professions, it is higher to be a reliever of distress than to be a producer of art, though both are good.

You were at the Great Falls, also? Yes, I know them too well. Didn't I go to them in that cold February night and didn't I almost freeze to death. Well, that is all past history again. Now I am living in different surroundings. You found at least chestnuts, but I, poor boy, found only rotten place minus. The rain as whether we have chestnuts here in China. Sure Mike, I say, nice ones, too. I hope the packages with them have arrived by this time in Washington.

About pictures, I may say that the people to whom I showed my were delighted with all. It will be - [illegible] and like you, of course, to see whether they are right or not. I have already sent a couple to Brother McDonald. Ask him to show them to you.

No, Mr. Pieters and I do not write very much. That is, I wrote him several letters but didn't get an answer as yet. I suppose he is too busy, coming back from such a long trip.

Thanks for your trouble in getting my trunk. I am sorry you must be to such trouble for it. Well, as toward I'll send you some youbels from time to time. Isn't that all right?

I got your shutter this afternoon, but I do not need it, for as you know probably already, I bought me a new camera which works O.K. It is also a screen focus 4 x 5 but the shutter appears to be much stronger. The other shutter is on the way to the States and a new one, an Unicum (?) is on the way to China. I'll haven then two cameras but that is all right. A man never knows what there is going to happen with things here. I'll keep your shutter in case of emergency. The duplicate rubber ball is also very welcome in a country like this where things are so hard to obtain.

My sincere thanks to you for your hopes of my success. I hope you fellows keep on wishing me good things and sending me encouraging letters from time to time. You see, I am all alone out here and have often for weeks nobody to talk to, except my guide, who only speaks Pidgin English; like topside for above; bottom side for down below; 1 piece man for 1 man, etc., etc. For so far as I have letters from Mr. Fairchild they seem to be well pleased with my reports. He trusts I'll be able to keep them up so they think it is a fire that burns out quickly. Oh, no, you know me pretty well, don't you, Mansfield? Well have a look at me; do you think that when I want to make a success of a thing, I wouldn't be able to do so? Ha! Hear me laugh! I'll show them that the selection of Frank Meyer was a good one.

Your suggestions about being careful with water, etc., came a trifle late, don't you thing so, too? I could have been dead and buried long ago if I hadn't practiced an extreme care with water and eating raw things.

I got your shutter this afternoon, but I do not need it, for as you knew probably already, I bought me a new camera which works O.K. It is also a screen focus 4 x 5 but the shutter appears to be much stronger. The other shutter is on the way to the states and a new one, an Unicum (?) is on the way to China. I'll haven then two cameras but that is all right. A man never knows what there is going to happen with things here. I'll keep your shutter in case of emergency. The duplicate rubber ball is also very welcome in a country like this where things are so hard to obtain.

My sincere thanks to you for your hopes of my success. I hope you fellows keep on wishing me good things and sending me occasional letters from time to time. You see, I am all alone out here and have often for weeks nobody to talk to, except my cooks. The only speaks Pidgin English; like tomorrow for above; bottom side for down below; I piece man for I man, etc., etc. For so far as I have letters from Mr. Fairchild they seem to be well pleased with my reports. So trusts I'll be able to keep them up so they think it is a fire that burns out quickly. Oh, no, you know me pretty well, don't you, Hamfield? Well have a look at me; do you think that when I want to make a success of a thing, I wouldn't be able to do so? Ha! Hear me laugh! I'll show them that the selection of Frank Meyer was a good one.

Your suggestions about being careful with water, etc., came a little late, don't you think so, too? I could have been down and buried long ago if I hadn't practiced an extreme care with water and nothing raw things.

I have a number of pictures which I took in Boston. Thank you for these and also for those you were so kind to send to good old Jackson Dawson. Say, don't you think that they are nice? I was amazed to see how fine I took that hemlock hill.

Now, you talk about songs. Well, this side of the problem is one of the poorest here in China. The Chinese as a nation, do not care for amusements. Yes, they have a few tame things, but it doesn't amount to a row of pins. The white people have often phonographs, so as to keep the memory fresh and green of their native countries and here in Pekin or in Tientsin I often stop and listen to a nicely performed piece on such an instrument, but still, it isn't like the genuine article.

Your photo is fine, only you look far less serious in reality. Why did you look so full of dignity? The next one you take must be when you are in camp and just after having had a nice self-caught fried fish.

Well, now a little about this Chinese country. To begin with, it is getting pretty cold down here. Last night it was 10° above. I pity these poor beggars that lay by tens and hundreds in sheltered spots in the streets during the night, clad only in a few rags. Poverty is terrific here and in winter time especially. This country really has more people than it is able to sustain and they are multiplying yet at a tremendous rate. The yellow peril is not such a chimera as some people think. Of course, in war the Chinese won't come so quick to the front as the Japanese, but in patient toil and in ousting every foreign-made article from the

I have a feeling it (leave this I was to write). Thank you for these and also for those you were so kind to send to good old Jackson Dawson. Say, don't you think that they are nice? I was amused to see how fine I took that Hemlock Hill.

Now, you talk about scenery. Well, this side of the problem is one of the poorest here in China. The Chinese as a nation, do not care for amusements. Yes, they have a few same things, but it doesn't amount to a row of pins. The white people have often photographs, so as to keep the memory fresh and green of their native countries and here in Tsinan or in Wintsin I often stop and listen to a nicely performed piece on such an instrument, but still, it isn't like the genuine article.

Your photo is fine, only you look far less serious in reality. Why did you look so full of dignity? The next one you take must be when you are in camp and just after having had a nice well-cooked fried fish.

Well, now a little about this Chinese country. To begin with, it is getting pretty cold down here. Last night it was 10° above. I pity those poor beggars that lay by tens and hundreds in sheltered spots in the streets during the night, clad only in a few rags. Poverty is terrific here and in winter time especially. This country really has more people than it is able to sustain and they are multiplying yet at a tremendous rate. The yellow peril is not such a chimera as some people think. Of course, it was the Chinese won't come so quick to the front as the Japanese, but in patient toil and in stealing every foreign-made article from the

markets of the world, in these they will be the real peril, and as such, they are greatly to be feared. As you have seen by this time in the papers, there is a strong feeling beginning to grow here in China to get rid of the foreigners. They are very foolish in making these demonstrations, for they are not able as yet to back things by force of arms like we western nations can do, but still, it may cause us foreigners quite some trouble these coming years.

I treat them always nice and kind, no matter how much they lie to me, so if I ever get into trouble, it will not be on my account.

I have suffered these last weeks quite some cold, while I was in the country. As you know, the Chinese have only brick beds and now when a room is occupied by 20 or 30 men, they have a fire underneath these beds, but when a white man wants a room unto himself, then, of course, one gets a room which is not much used and in which there is no fire. To heat those bricks takes more than a day and the smoke one has to endure during that time made me generally prefer to sleep on the cold bricks, but is far from nice I can assure you. When I eat my food in such a place, I sit on a few blankets and have an ordinary winter coat and a sheepskin on so as to keep warm, for the paper windows are in a pitiful state of repair and it would be better sometimes to have no paper at all, instead of hearing the wind flap the fragments up and down. Yes, my thoughts in such places are not always of the cheeriest.

Still, when the sun comes out the next day and I see the beautiful bluish mountains in the distance, then I felt again that it isn't so bad after all and so we go along from one day unto the other.

marks of the world, in their day will be the real truth, and it such, they are greatly to be feared. As you have seen by this time in the paper, there is a strong feeling beginning to grow here in China to get rid of the foreigners. They are very foolish in making these demonstrations, for they are not able as yet to back things by force of arms like we western nations can do, but still, it may cause us considerable quite much trouble these coming years.

I have had a slight idea and kind, no matter how much they lie to me, so if I ever get into trouble, it will not be on my account.

I have suffered those last weeks quite some cold, while I was in the country. As you know, the Chinese have only brick beds and now when a room is occupied by 20 or 30 men, they have a fire underneath these beds, but when a white man wants a room with himself, then, of course, he gets a room which is not much used and in which there is no fire. To heat these bricks takes more than a day and the smoke one has to endure during that time made me generally prefer to sleep on the cold bricks, but is far from nice I can assure you. When I was in that in such a place, I sit up a few blankets and have an ordinary winter coat and a sheepskin on to as to keep warm, for the paper windows are in a pitiful state of repair and it would be better sometimes to have no paper at all, instead of having the wind flap the fragments up and down. Yes, my thoughts in such places are not always of the cheerfest.

Still, when the sun comes out the next day and I see the beautiful distant mountains in the distance, then I feel again that it isn't so bad after all and so we go along from one day unto the other.

Well, Mansfield, this is a long letter, Ha! I hope you receive it in good health.

With kindest regards to all,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China, Dec. 22, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday afternoon I got your letter dated November 6. It had been on the road exactly 6 weeks. Now, you ask me whether I think it advisable to spend the winter around Peking or go farther South. Well, it is getting very cold here, as I have already written you, but, when a letter doesn't reach me soon, I think I'll have to spend the winter here because in my letter of authorisation there is written I can go only on written instructions. This is not very nice. Well, perhaps another letter will soon arrive telling me what to do, for of course, when this letter reaches you, it may be pretty near February, and when an answer comes, it must be in March and then it is hardly worth going down South. I think I should have been allowed a broader field of work as only around Peking, for as you see, now a man can't count on mail like in the States. Everything takes so much more time here. These last days I have had conferences with Minister Rockhill and the secretaries, Mr. Williams and Mr. Coolidge, concerning a passport and a written permit and a Chinese letter of introduction, all for Manchuria. It is far from

Well, Mansfield, this is a long letter, but I know you enjoy it in good health.

With kindest regards to all,

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER M. MYERS.

Paris, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1919.

Dear Dr. Mansfield:

Yesterday afternoon I got your letter dated November 6. It had been on the road exactly 5 weeks. Now, you see we winter I think it advisable to spend the winter around Peking or go farther South. Well, it is getting very cold here, as I have already written you, but, when a letter doesn't reach me soon, I think I'll have to spend the winter here because in my letter of authorization there is written I can go only on written instructions. This is not very nice. Well, perhaps another letter will soon arrive telling me what to do, for of course, when this letter reaches you, it may be pretty near February, and when an answer comes, it must be in March and then it is nearly work going down South. I think I should have been allowed a regular field of work as only around Peking, for to you see, one's mind can't count on well like in the States. Everything takes so much more time here. These last days I have had conferences with Minister Reinsch and the secretaries, Mr. Williams and Dr. Spalding, concerning passports and a written permit authorizing letters of introduction, all for Manchuria. It is for first

easy to obtain permission to travel in Manchuria and my things are being sent up to Tokyo; whether we'll get a favorable answer nobody knows. Mr. Rockhill spoke about me to Baron Lomura last night, but this shrewd gentleman answered with the characteristic polite Japanese way that he was very sorry but had no power to do anything of the sort. Well, it is worth doing some trouble for, for Manchuria seems to be a very interesting country.

About the bamboos, on Mr. Hating's place I have been speaking already. I hope to see them within a few days. I do not think, though, that they will differ much from those on Mr. Sun's place in Tientsin of which I sent you a photo a few days ago. Yesterday I also received the shutter sent to me by Mr. Mansfield.

The letter dated November 20 in which you ask me to send to your office a number of signed vouchers was received by me this afternoon. I am very sorry that I have to disappoint you in this, for I have only 7 vouchers left, that is two for this month, two for January and two for February, so I can't part with them. Please send as printed matter a number of them, then I'll return them signed. To do the best I can, however, I will sign a whole sheet of signatures then you may clip them out and paste them on the vouchers, explaining matters. You'll say, "Oh, that won't do", but what else can we do? I am far away here from Washingtonband I am afraid my official supplies will run out some of these days anyway. A thing like a typhoon or a fire or a robbery, all these things are extreme in a land like this.

may to obtain permission to travel in Manchuria and my things are being sent up to Tokyo; whether we'll get a favorable answer nobody knows. Mr. Moonhill spoke about me to Baron Komura last night, but this shrewd gentleman answered with the characteristic polite Japanese way that he was very sorry but had no power to do anything of the sort. Well, it is worth doing some trouble for, for Manchuria seems to be a very interesting country.

About the Mandoos, on Mr. Meiling's piano I have been practicing already. I hope to see them within a few days. I do not think, though, that they will differ much from those on Mr. Sun's place in Tientsin of which I sent you a photo a few days ago. Yesterday I also received the another sent to me by Mr. Mansfield.

The letter dated November 20 in which you ask me to send to your office a number of signed vouchers was received by me this afternoon. I am very sorry that I have to disappoint you in this, for I have only 7 vouchers left, that is one for this month, two for January and two for February, so I won't put with them. Inasmuch as printed orders number at 1000, then I'll return them signed. To do the best I can, however, I will sign a whole sheet of signatures and you may clip them out and paste them on the vouchers, explaining matters. You'll say, "Oh, that won't do", but what else can we do? I am for only here from Saskatchewan I am already my official supplies will run out some of these days anyway. A thing like a typhoon or a fire or a robbery, all those things are serious in a land like this.

You speak also about duplicate and triplicate vouchers, about which you wrote me Saturday. Well, that letter didn't arrive as yet; maybe, though, in a couple of days. Well, it does me a very great pleasure that my letters are considered interesting. Now, in the next letter please tell me what things are the most interesting in them so that I have a little guidance in writing my next ones, for you see, I just put the things down as I think they are right and do not always know whether other people will think so, too.

With kind regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Yesterday I sent one letter through the Chinese Postoffice and another registered by way of Japanese Postoffice. Please let me know which one arrived there first.

Peking, December 28, 1905.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you four bundles of cuttings, by Japanese parcel post. They are mostly grapes, collected near Tientsin. You can use all these for Atlantic Coast trial, for I sent Mr. Dorsett an even larger quantity of them for Pacific slope distribution.

So it is also with the yellow rose. Chico receives as large a quantity as you. I wish you would send some of them to the Arnold Arboretum for Prof. Sargent asked me to get some for him.

You speak also about duplicate and triplicate vouchers, about which you wrote me Saturday. Well, that letter didn't arrive as yet maybe, though, in a couple of days. Well, it does us a very great pleasure that my letters are considered interesting. Now, in the next letter please tell me what things are the most interesting in them so that I have a little guidance in writing my next one, for you see, I just put the things down as I think they are right and do not always know whether other people will think so, too.

With kind regards to all, I am

Yours sincerely,

Peter C. Cross.

P.S. Yesterday I saw one light issue in the Chinese language and another registered by way of Japanese Postoffice. Please let me know which one arrived there first.

Beijing, December 28, 1901.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Herewith I send you four bundles of antiques, by Japanese parcel post. They are mostly copper, collected near Pientsin. You can see all there for Illinois Food trial. For I want Mr. Dewitt an even larger quantity of them for Pacific slope distribution.

So it is also with the yellow rose. Ohio receives as large a quantity as you. I wish you could send some of them to the Jungle Air rooms for Noel. Dewitt asked me to get some for him.

That rose may prove to be a very good addition to our hardy shrubs.

I would suggest that you give the peach budsticks (No. 69) (17470) an especially good fumigation for there are some scales on them which may prove to be bad pests.

I also send you two small boxes of a new kind of grass for which I may perhaps get plenty of abuse from the lawn-mower factories and from the rubber hose concerns. Well, I don't care for that. It will save a tremendous lot of drudgery if we can establsih this grass in the United States. I had seen this grass a few times already, but on account of its remaining so short I didn't consider it so important, but after the Gardener of the German Legation grounds told me that it is really the only grass here in dry North China that keeps green notwithstanding long droughts and that it never needs mowing, I saw at once the utmost importance of it, especially for the regions in the United States where there is a slight amount of precipitation.

I wish you would mention in your next letter which box arrived in better shape. 70B is packed dry just as I found it, while 70C has moist sphagnum sprinkled between. <u>If possible, grow every bit of it!!</u> If it arrives in good shape, I will probably send more.

I received your letter of November 14 in which you mention the matter of sending in a statement of the rate of exchange.

Tomorrow I am going out to get some scions of the Pistacia sinensis, more seedless persimmon scions and many more small things. I expect to be out between eight and ten days. By that time I hope instructions have arrived telling me to proceed Southward.

that was my wish to be a very good soldier in our lovely army.

I would suggest that you give the great behelots (Lt. 47) (LWO) an especially good indication for their are some twelve on this ship and they have to be not great.

I also send you two small boxes of a new kind of grease for which I may perhaps get plenty of shoes from the lawn-mower factories and from the rubber hose concerns. Well, I don't care for that. It will mean a tremendous lot of drudgery if we can establish this grease in the United States. I had seen this grease a few times already, but on account of its resembling so much I didn't consider it so important, but after the Governor of the German Legation proved to me that it is really the only grease here in dry north China that keeps good, particularly long distances and that it never sweats out. I saw at once the vital importance of it, especially for the engines in the United States where there is a slight amount of precipitation.

I wish you would m ntion in your next letter which box arrived in better shape. YOU in pocket day just as I found it, while THE box with cigarettes equalized between. <u>If possible, give every bit of life!</u> If it arrives in good shape, I will probably send more.

I received your letter of Nov.-Dec. in which you mention the matter of sending in a statement of the sale of machines.

Perhaps I am going out in our home waters of the Atlantic shortly, more small or particular orders not only does small things. I expect to be out between eight and ten days. By that time I may (perhaps) have arrived waiting on to toward Bermuda.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER,

Peking, Dec. 28, '05.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I send you 5 bundles of cuttings nearly all of grapevines which I collected around Tientsin. I think they'll do well with you, fof in the cold and wintertime none of them is left above the ground down here. The Chinese natives bury all their grapes in deep dugouts in the ground, covered over with soil on sorghum stems and with a few holes left open for ventilation.

There is also 1 bundle of rose cuttings of a yellow rose which may prove to be a welcome addition to our hardy shrubs.

Then I send you also 2 small boxes of grass, which may revolutionize the lawnmower business. You see on the note what a value I put on it. This is no joke! <u>If possible grow every bit of it</u>!!!

If you write me, please mention which one arrived best. 70B is packed entirely dry and 70C has moist sphagnum between it. It looks brown and dry now, because it has been freezing hard here already, but in this case looks don't count. The roots can stand any amount of drought and heat.

It is getting pretty cold here, a few days ago it registered 10° above; tomorrow I am going in the interior again for 8 or 10 days and when I come back I hope to find instructions

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT E. BRUNS.

Dallas, Tex. Dec. 24, '06.

Dear Mr. Burnett:

Herewith I send you 5 bundles of cuttings nearly all of grapevines which I collected around Flatonia. I think they'll do well with you, for in the cold and whatever none of them is left above the ground here. The Chinese mistake has all their grapes in deep dugouts in the ground, covered over with soil on sorghum stems and with a few holes left open for ventilation.

There is also 1 bundle of rose cuttings of a yellow rose which may prove to be a welcome addition to our hardy shrubs.

Then I send you also 2 small boxes of grass, which may revolutionize the lawnmower business. You see on the note what a value I put on it. This is no joke! <u>If possible grow every bit of it!!!</u>

If you write me, please mention which one arrived best. YOU is packed entirely dry and YOU has moist sphagnum between it. It looks brown and dry now, because it has been freezing hard here already, but in this case looks don't count. The roots can stand any amount of drought and heat.

It is getting pretty cold here, a few days ago it registered 12° above; tomorrow I am going in the interior again for 4 or 12 days and then I come back I hope to find instructions

waiting me to proceed southwards.

Wishing you the best,

I remain, Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Dec. 29, 1905

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am in receipt of your letter bearing date of Nov. 14, 1905, together with identification cards Nos. 101, 103, 107, 110, 113, 116, and 118. The packages of vine cuttings Nos. 94, 95, 101, 103, 107, 110, 114, 115, 116, arrived Dec. 25th, for the most part they were in very good condition; one or two of the packages were quite dry, a few of them over moist, in which cases the cuttings were covered with black mould. I think however the majority of all of the cuttings will grow. A few of #101 were dead, 75 appeared in very good condition (This package was very dry) 102 has not yet been received. I saw Mr. Pieters in Frisco, Dec. 23rd, he said he would write you to send everything here and I could reship what was for Washington.

I arranged today for 200 wild persimmon stocks and can take care of any scions you may send. You no doubt have made a good find in that large one, we will be glad to have scions of it any any others you consider fit to send. I think we should have some of the seed of the wild one you speak of.

We are all getting along very well, you surely have failed to get some of my letters. Mrs. Dorsett died August 13th. Mother from Washington is with me and helping me with the children.

waiting me to present credentials.

Wishing you the best,

I remain, Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER,

Jan. 30, 1909

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am in receipt of your letter bearing date of Nov. 14, 1908, together with distributing seeds for, 101, 102, 107, 109, 110, 112, and 113. The packages of vine cuttings Nos. 82, 83, 101, 106, 107, 110, 114, 115, 116, arrived Dec. 25th, for the most part they were in very good condition; one or two of the packages were quite dry, a few of them over moist, in which cases the cuttings were covered with black mould. I think however the majority of all of the cuttings will grow. A few of #101 were dead, 79 opened in very good condition (this package was very dry) 102 has not yet been received. I saw Mr. Fletcher in Frisco, Dec. 23rd, he said he would write you to send everything here and I could really what was for Washington.

I arranged today for 300 wild persimmon stocks and can take care of any scions you may send. You no doubt have made a good find in that large one, we will be glad to have scions if it may be where you consider fit to send. I think we should have some of the seed of the wild one you speak of.

So far all getting along very well, you surely have failed to get some of my letters. Mrs. Stewart died August 17th. Letter from Washington is with us and talking to with the children.

They have been having malaria for some months.

Your letters are read by us all with much interest. The Chinese are surely more proficient in agriculture than Americans; your description of their rotations, intercropping and soil tillage are interesting and instructive. They are evidently a race of people that pay strict attention to details, in some instances it would seem that their time might be used to better advantage.

You failed to enclose identification care for #102. All join me in kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

In Charge.

Dec. 29, 1905.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your letter of the 16th of Nov. 1905, enclosing identification cards Nos. 94, 95, 112, 114, and 115, received. I have already written you concerning the condition in which the apricot scions arrived. Yes I think we can handle the grape cuttings even though they are short. We have plenty of peach but no apricot seedlings, these however, we can procure from the local nursery. Say, how about your sending one of those "white barked pines", that is fully 3 centuries old. I am a little afraid if we plant the seed that we will not be able to see it in all its grandeur and beauty. We already have about 25 sacks of peat soil. We will be glad to get the walnut scions, we have fine stock of the California and Eastern black and can bench graft those you send.

they have been having rainfall for some months.

Your letters are read by us all with much interest. The Chinese are surely more proficient in agriculture than Americans; your description of their rotations, interseeding and soil tillage are interesting and instructive. They are evidently a race of people that pay strict attention to details, in some instances it would seem that their time might be used to better advantage.

You failed to enclose identification cards for $100. All join me in kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

In Charge.

Dec. 30, 1908.

Dear Mr. Myers:

Your letter of the 16th of Nov. 1908, enclosing identification cards for 84, 85, 113, 124, and 125, received. I have already written you concerning the condition in which the apricot scions arrived. Can I think we can handle the grape cuttings even though they are short. We have plenty of peach but no apricot seedlings. Since however, we are premove from the local nursery. Say, how about your sending one of those "white budded plums" that is fully 3 centuries old. I am a little afraid if we plant the seed that we will not be able to see it in all its grandeur and beauty. We already have about 25 acres of peat soil. We will be glad to get the walnut scions, as have the stock of the California and Eastern black and can bench graft those you send.

We will do the best we can with what you send.

Very truly yours,

In Charge.

Peking, China.

January 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These days I am back again in Peking after having been out about eleven days. I haven't been frozen as yet, but suffered somewhat from a cold in my knee.

I got your letter just now, about the finances. Well, I think I had better sleep one night over it before answering - - but - -

Well, I will try to give an account of this last trip. On December 29 we started out from Peking enroute to Western Mountains. On the way I secured some pictures of whitebarked pine trees and got some cuttings and seeds of a large Lycium. That night we slept in a temple in the mountains where it was pretty cold, not having any fire in these airy rooms. The next morning a fine snow fell but at about one it cleared up and we had bright, cold weather. I utilized that time to get a lot of scions of the male and female pistache trees and has several men and boys at work to try to get a quantity of good pistache seeds, for most of the trees bore simply empty capsules. I paid many 20 cent pieces and got but little seed. It is very hard to get it for they are small and have about the same color as the ground from which they have to

We will be the best no one will ever be.

Very truly yours,

Ia Sherry.

Fishing, Ohio.

January 14, 1936.

Dear Mr. Plaskitt:

This day I am back again in fishing after having been out about eleven days. I haven't much fished as yet, but nothing seemed like a cold in my head.

I got your letter just now, about the Dinosaur, Gil. I think I had better clear one night over it before mentioning -- but -- -

Well, I will try to give an account of this last trip.

On Saturday AM we started out from Fishing memorie to Ventura Mountains. On the way I secured some pictures of distinctive pine trees and got some nothing and seeds of a large Juniper. That night we slept in a temple in the mountain where it was pretty cold, not having my fire in three only years. The next morning a fine rain fell but at about one it cleared up and we had bright cold weather. I realized that time to get a lot of views of the bale and Pomona valleys from the several mountains and hope to work to try to get a quantity of good pictures soon, for most of the trees here simply magic covered. I will say GO out there and get the little seed. It is very hard to get it for they are small and have about the same color as the ground from which they have to

be picked up. Notwithstanding my offering one Mexican dollar for a small linen bag full, they were not willing to do the job.

The Pistache, though, is a fine shade tree, especially the male form and for the mild-wintered regions of the United States it will be a nice acquisition.

In a temple yard that same day I collected a quantity of scions of the Chinese horse chestnut of which tree Professor Sargent had written to Mr. Williams of the Legation that it remains to be introduced yet into the United States.

Well, I would suggest that you send Jackson Dawson a few scions and obtain for the rest a good price from some nurseryman. It will probably be a good shade tree for the United States.

The last day of the year found us on the road in search of the famous Peking pear for which I have been looking ever since I came to China and for which fruit I made quite a few trips in vain.

Well, I didn't happen to strike it until New Year's Day, but then my joy was great to start 1906 in such a nice way. I procured a whole lot of scions from this pear and from some more varieties and I would strongly recommend the Department to distribute every scion or bud, they do not need themselves and to give them to practical, successful growers only. For these pears will probably give us an entirely new strain of this fruit.

The soil is rather sandy, where these pears grow and a short distance from the orchards it seems to be entirely sand. To prevent this sand from being blown all over, the Chinese have long rows of small poplars planted from East to West. I send some cuttings of them. They may be of use in the States for the same purpose.

be placed up. Notwithstanding my offering one Mexican dollar for a small linen bag full, they were not willing to do the job.

The Pistache, though, is a fine shade tree, especially the male form and for the mild-tempered regions of the United States it will be a nice acquisition.

In a sample pod that was put in initial a quantity of seeds of the Chinese horse chestnut of which tree Professor Sargent had written to Pr. Williams of the Legation that it remains to be introduced yet into the United States.

Well, I would suggest that you send Mexican Lemon a few seeds and obtain for the road a good price from some nurseryman. It will probably be a good shade tree for the United States.

The last day of the year found me on the road in search of the famous Peking pear for which I have been looking ever since I came to China and for which fruit I made quite a few trips in vain.

Well, I didn't happen to strike it until New Year's Day, but then my joy was great to about 1905 in such a nice way. I procured a whole lot of seeds from this pear and from some more varieties and I would strongly recommend the Department to distribute every seedling or bud, they do not need themselves and to give them to practical, successful growers only. For these pears will probably give us an entirely new strain of this fruit.

The soil is rather sandy, where these pears grow and a short distance from the orchards it seems to be entirely sand. To prevent this sand from being blown all over, the Chinese have long rows of small poplars planted from N.W. to West. I send some cuttings of them. They may be of use in the Station for the same purpose.

On January 2 we proceeded on donkey back to the mountains near Fang-shan. Well, we had to dismount most of the time on account of the passes between the rocks being too steep. I fell at one time flat under the donkey, or rather the donkey on me, but having a heavy coat on, none of my ribs broke. Well, I had heard there were some nice trees on an old imperial tomb in these mountains but to my great disgust I found that the trees in question had all been cut down some years previous. Yet, the trip was not in vain, for I found in these mountains the genuine wild peaches and apricots growing all between the rocks. There seem to be quite some varieties of these peaches. I send you herewith cuttings of three different varieties but doubtless there are more.

In a better season than this it may be nice to explore these wilds more thoroughly, not that I think it will contribute much to our fruits for the fruit has no value from an eating point of view and even for resistance of cold I hardly think it will be found to be good as such, but as a spring-flowering shrub or tree, it will probably be highly estimated. The natives at least told me that they are very lovely in springtime. Why I do not think they will amount to much in resistance against cold has this reason; in these mountains the cold raw winds are practically shut off and the rocks absorb the sun heat in the day time and let it very slowly radiate at night so it is as a rule warmer there than it is on the plains. One can see it by the trees. While walnuts, for instance, didn't thrive at all down below, up in these mountains they looked thrifty and healthy.

On January 2 we proceeded on donkey back to the mountains near Bag-dad. Well, we had to dismount more of the time on account of the passes between the rocks being too steep. I fell at one time flat under the donkey, or rather the donkey on me, but having a heavy coat on, none of my ribs broke. Well, I had heard there were some nice trees on an old imperial tomb in these mountains but to my great disgust I found that the trees in question had all been cut down some years previous. Yet, the trip was not in vain, for I found in these mountains the gentle willi peonies and aquilegia growing all between the rocks. There seem to be quite some varieties of these peonies. I saw two heavenly matches of these different varieties but doubtless there are more.

In a better season than this it may be nice to explore these wilds more thoroughly, not that I think it will contribute much to our fruits for the fruit has to value from an eating point of view and even for resistance of cold I hardly think it will be found to be good as such, but as a spring-flowering shrub or tree, it will probably be highly esteemed. The natives at least told me that they are very lovely in springtime. Why I do not think they will amount to much in resistance against cold for this reason, in these mountains the cold pan-vines are practically dried off and the vines around the edge of the bed in the day time and let it very slowly rotate at night so it is as a poly house. There then is on the plains. One can see it by the trees. Still *mimosa*, for instance, didn't thrive at all here both, so in these mountains they lessen fertility not possibly.

Some time ago there was an agricultural explorer out here in China in search of the wild peach, wasn't there? Well, did he find them? And where, if I may ask?

After having gotten these peaches we proceeded north again for a couple of days to obtain another lot of seedless persimmon scions and also cherry budsticks, which are budded and grafted by the natives on wild peach stock. That cherry is perfectly unknown to me, at least, I never saw a bush-cherry until I came to China. I am anxious to see the fruits next summer if I am here yet.

A few days ago I went to Fung-tai, a place close by here, to try to obtain a lot of plants of the hardy bamboo which is grown there in some nurseries. Well, they have only a small amount of it for there has been a heavy demand for them last year and it being a rather slow grower, increases by no means very fast. Well, the owner of the best kind didn't seem to be very willing to part with more than a few clumps. He said that this time of the year was the worst of the season to remove bamboo but that it is best accomplished in the hot, wet season, that is in July. Well, I think we had better try a few also in March or April. If I am not here, I'll try to find somebody to do the job.

Besides looking over the bamboos, I saw some other interesting things. They have several varieties there of the Juniperus sinensis. One is golden yellow, others very bushy. This plant is used here very much as a windbreak and around burial places because it is an evergreen and seems to be able to stand an immense amount of drought.

Then, they have yellow roses of which I have already sent

Some time ago there was an agricultural explorer out here in China in search of the wild peach, wasn't there? Well, did he find them? And where, if I may ask?

After having gotten those peaches we proceeded north again for a couple of days to obtain another lot of needless persimmon seeds and also cherry buckeyes, which are budded and grafted by the native on wild peach stock. That cherry is perfectly unknown to me, at least, I never saw a bud-cherry until I came to China. I am anxious to see the fruits next summer if I am here yet.

A few days ago I went to Ning-tai, a place close by here, to try to obtain a lot of plants of the hardy bamboo which is grown there in some nurseries. Well, they have only a small amount of it but there has been a heavy demand for them last year and it being a rather slow grower, increases by no means very fast. Well, the owner of the best kind didn't seem to be very willing to part with more than a few clumps. He said that this time of the year was the worst of the season to remove bamboo but that it is best accomplished in the hot, wet season, that is in July. Well, I think we had better try a few plants in March or April. If I am not here, I'll try to find somebody to do the job.

Besides looking over the bamboos, I saw some other interesting things. They have several varieties there of the Kaffirlily, planted. One is golden yellow, others very lovely. This plant is used here very much as a windowsill and around burial places because it is so ornamental and seems to allude as because associated of Dreams.

Then, they have yellow roses of which I have already sent

No. 67 and 68. Also a rose which looks like R. Rugosa but still differs. When they are in bloom I hope to see them again.

Beside outdoor plants, they have hothouses made of sorghum stems heavily plastered with mud and with vertical paper windows only on the South side. They are heated by flues and to keep the air moist they have large, open vessels filled with water placed at short distances from one another.

In the forcing houses they have also large, open vessels filled with liquid night soil so as to promote a healthy growth. That the atmosphere in these places is far from odoriferous, you may imagine. To my utter amazement I saw forced cucumber plants with nice cucumbers hanging on them. If a young cucumber shows a tendency of going to be crooked, the Chinese simply hang a piece of stone tied to a string on it and force it that way to be straight. Could we only do this thing to crooked people, too!

I inquired after the price of these cucumbers and they answered "50 cents a piece (Mexican)!" So this proves that a Chinaman also can afford to pay much for these luxuries. They do not grow their cucumbers in benches like we do, but have a few plants in a pot; first in a little soil and when the plants get older they add more earth.

They also had fine forced Paeonies which were forced in bloom in the ground above the flues and when in bloom they were planted in pots. They sell for 50 cents per bloom. They certainly looked fine. They were nearly all of the ordinary P. Moutan type and a few had finely pinnated foliage like P. Corallina.

Ex. 67 and 68. Also a very close look like E. Sieboldii but still differs. When they are in bloom I hope to see them again.

Besides outdoor plants, they have hundreds each of various sizes beautifully planted with sand and with vertical paper windows only on the south side. They are heated by flues and to keep the air moist they have large, open vessels filled with water placed at short distances from one another.

In the lowering houses they have also large, zinc vessels filled with liquid night soil so as to provide a heating power. But the atmosphere in these houses is far from odoriferous, to my imagine. In my other amazement I saw floral cucumber plants with also cucumbers hanging on them. If a young cucumber shows a tendency of going to be crooked, the Chinese simply hang a piece of stone tied to a string on it and force it back way to be straight. Could we only do this thing to crooked people, too!

I inquired after the price of these cucumbers and they answered "50 cents a piece (Mexican)!" So this proves that a Chinaman also can afford to pay much for these luxuries. They do not grow their cucumbers in benches like we do, but have a few plants in a pot, first in a little soil and when the plants got older they all more earth.

They also had flue forced benches which were forced in bloom in the ground above the flues and when in bloom they were placed in pots. They sell for 50 cents per bloom. They certainly forced flue. They were nearly all of the ordinary T. Nuttan type and a few had fin ly pinnated foliage like T. Corallina.

Then they had forced Kerria japonica, Weigela amabilis, dwarf wild peaches in many varieties, dwarf magnolia yulan, dwarf cherries, (these last ones all forced in bloom), different kinds of oranges, sometimes 25 fruits on one small tree; as with the lemons, they had two kinds of these lemons, one kind like ours and very sour and one kind looking like a cross between an orange and a lemon and not very sour at all. These oranges and lemons were kept in very cool houses, together with different varieties of Olea fragrans, Nandina domestica, which were loaded with scarlet berries, Oleanders, not hardy roses, and a few more of this kind.

In a very hot house they had a bunch of Jasminum sambac which were just coming in bloom, being heavily forced.

A totally novel industry was the forcing of onion sprouts. There was one house just chuck full of it. They were cutting them and washing and bunching them. It was there about 90°F. and I ate my lunch there and was treated to onion sprouts, tea and forced young leaves of the tree of Heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa).

There were about 8 coolies working half-naked, a furnace was burning and the scent of the onions and the vessels with certain liquids referred to together with the heat, the novel food and the change of temperature while going from one house to another, it was about 20° outside, well, this whole combination produced an effect upon my constitution which made me feel far from well, for a couple of days. Yes, a man has to go through strange experiences down here.

When in the mountains where the peach grows wild, I was followed all the time by a crowd of eight men and boys who walked

Then they had forced Zorria japonica, Weigela amabilis, Sweet alib pumbus in many varieties, Sweet magnolia yulan, Sweet cherries, (these last once all forced in bloom), different kinds of oranges, sometimes 25 fruits on one small tree; so with the lemons, they had two kinds of these lemons, one kind like orre and very sour and one kind looking like a cross between an orange and a lemon and not very sour at all. These oranges and lemons were kept in very cool houses, together with different varieties of Olea fragrans, Muslim domestica, which were loaded with scarlet berries, Olearchers, not hardy roses, and a few more of this kind.

In a very hot house they had a bunch of Jasminum sambac which were just coming in bloom, being heavily forced.

A totally novel industry was the forcing of onion sprouts. There was one house just chock full of it. They were cutting them and washing and bunching them. It was there about 90°F. and I ate my lunch there and was treated to onion sprouts, too and forced young leaves of the tree of Heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa).

There were about 8 coolies working half-naked, a furnace was burning and the sprout of the onions and the vessels with certain liquids referred to together with the heat, the novel food and the change of temperature while going from one house to another, it was about 20° outside, well, this whole combination produced an effect upon my constitution which made me feel for from well, for a matter of days. Yes, a man has to go through strange experiences down here.

When in the mountains where the moon grows wild, I was followed all the time by a crowd of eight men and boys who walked

wherever I went. They certainly kept on following me for twelve miles, apparently for nothing else than to see how the foreign animal was acting. Every movement one makes is observed and comment passed upon. One feels like a monkey in the Zoo who is studied by a crowd of provincials. I sometimes get provoked at these things, especially when one feels a little out of order.

While in search of more seedless persimmon orchards, we happened to strike an awful bleak and poor region and having eaten but very little at breakfast, I got very hungry at eleven o'clock, but the first village we struck couldn't accommodate us, but the villagers said one mile from there was a nice place to get food and tea. Well, we proceeded only to find out it was a perfect falsehood. Well, these natives said again,"it is about 1½ miles that you find an inn." And again while reaching that spot there was nothing to be found. And so they kept that game on until at last at three o'clock in the afternoon I could stretch my cold, weary limbs out on a brick bedstead with at least a nice fire underneath. Well, I closed my doors rather hard, for I was mad with all these lying, yellow rascals, but after having had a pretty substantial meal, I began to feel better and began to think that they probably did it that way not to discourage us by telling at once that we had to go from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. before we would get anything to eat.

I also send with this letter the notes concerning the parcels which I hope to ship tomorrow. In a few days notes and photos will follow, too.

whatever I was. That medicinal bath we followed for the twelve miles, apparently for no thing else than to see how the foreign animal was acting. Every movement one makes is observed and comment passed upon. One feels like a monkey in the zoo who is stalked by a crowd of spectators. I sometimes get provoked at these things, especially when one feels a little out of order.

While in search of more soulless pastimes overhead, we happened to strike an awful place and poor region and having eaten but very little on breakfast, I got very hungry at eleven o'clock. But the first village we struck couldn't accommodate us, but the villagers said one mile from there was a nice place to get food and tea. Well, we proceeded only to find out it was a perfect falsehood. Well, those natives said, my im,"it is about 15 miles that you find an inn." And again while preaching that ever there was nothing to be found. And so they kept that game on until at last at three o'clock in the afternoon I could stand it no more, very little and in a pitch bedstead with at least a nice fire underneath. Well, I closed my door rather hard, for I was mad with all these lying, yellow rascals, but after having had a pretty substantial meal, I began to feel better and began to think that they probably did it that my mind to discourage us by telling at once that we had to go from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. before we would get anything to eat.

I also made with this labor the notes concerning the parcel which I have to ship home. In a few days notes and photos will follow, too.

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Perhaps the Department will send some of those pear scions to Chico, too, isn't it?

Peking, China,

January 14, '06

My dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you see I am back again in the capital, after having been out for about 11 days in the cold and in this time of the year far from agreeable country.

Well, my trip wasn't in vain tho. I secured this time scions of some very fine pears, got them also of the Chinese male and female pistache. The male tree especially may prove to be a fine shade tree for California. It is deciduous, has graceful pinnated foliage and assumes beautifulcolors in fall time. I put on the note concerning it, a number of names of different kinds of sumacs, but you have fine wild sumacs out in Cal. Couldn't you try a few of them too?

Then I found in the mountains near Fangshan the original wild peach and apricot. As fruit trees, they won't amount to anything, but as spring flowering shrubs or smalltrees, they may prove to be nice aquisitions.

I hope the young catalpa trees will arrive in good shape. This is a very beautiful tree and makes a stately trunk. It is exceedingly rare in Europe or America. There are here in China a

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT N. MEYER.

P.S. Perhaps the Department will send some of those poor natives to Chico, too. Isn't it?

Yuba, Mich.,

January 14, '05

My dear Mr. Morrett:

As you see I am back again in the capital, after having been out for about 11 days in the cold and in this time of the year for this miserable country.

Well, my trip wasn't in vain tho. I secured this time seeds of some very fine pears, got them also of the Chinese male and female plateaks. The male tree especially may prove to be a fine shade tree for California. It is handsome, has graceful pinnated foliage and assumes beautiful colors in fall time. I put on the note concerning it, a number of names of different kinds of seeds, but you have fine wild seeds out in Cal. Couldn't you try a few of them too?

Then I found in the mountains near Tangshan the original wild peach and apricot. As fruit trees, they won't amount to anything, but as spring flowering shrub or ornament, they may prove to be nice acquisitions.

I hope the young catalpa trees will arrive in good shape. This is a very beautiful tree and makes a stately trunk. It is exceedingly rare in Europe or America. There are here in China a

few varieties of them existing, at least three, but owing to my late arrival I haven't been able as yet to find them all.

You also have some willow cuttings sent to you under No. 121, 123. Wellthis is a very curious form of a willow. You remember the umbrella trees (Melia azedarach v. umbraculifera) down in Santa Ana? Well, they have really a small resemblance to them, but they are in summertime a trifle more graceful. If you plant some of them on a permanent place be sure to get them on a big distance of a road, otherwise their outlines are somewhat stiff to the eye. They do not need at all a wet place, indeed I should say they seem to grow here on very dry places.

I send most of the things this time to Wash., like pear, peach, apricot scions, etc. I think tho, they'll send some back to you.

In a short time I hope to send different seeds to you, among others a quantity of the Chinese pistache and some walnuts.

I just got a letter from Mr. Fairchild about my accounts. They are not in good shape.

I had made them out in Gold and now they want the official native currency, a currency which only exists on paper, but in daily life all other kinds of currency are used. Now how I am going to square this job is a puzzle to me. If I really will be forced to do it, I probably throw up the job and return for I am a botanist and not a banker.

You must know n.l. that out here in China there is not a stable currency. There are 3 kinds of dollars which allvary,

few varieties of them existing, at least there, but owing to my late arrival I haven't been able as yet to find them all.

You also have some willow cuttings sent to you under No. 121, 126. Wollichia is a very curious form of a willow. You remember the mistletoe trees (Nuytsia [illegible] - [illegible]) here in Perth don't? Well, they have really a small resemblance to them, but they are in summertime a trifle more graceful. If you plant some of them on a permanent place be sure to get them on a big distance of a road, otherwise their willows are annoyance after to the eye. They do not need at all a wet place, indeed I should say they seem to grow here on very dry places.

I send most of the things this time to Wash., like peas, peach, apricot seeds, etc. I think the, they'll send some back to you.

In a short time I hope to send different seeds to you, among others a quantity of the Chinese pistache and some walnuts.

I just got a letter from Mr. Patrohlik about my accounts. They are not in good shape.

I had made them out in Gold and now they want the official native currency, a currency which only exists on paper, but in daily life all other kinds of currency are used. For how I am going to square this job is a puzzle to me. If I really will be forced to do it, I probably throw up the job and return for I am a botanist and not a banker.

The most here is, that our here in China there is not a stable currency. There are 3 kinds of dollars which always

there are numerous kinds of silver coins which also vary, and then there are copper and brass coins which vary so much that one may travel 5 miles and get an entirely different number of small brass coins for 1 dollar as what one received in the place 5 miles up.

When I was in Hsuen Hwa Fu in Mongolia, I got only 640 pieces of cash for 1 dollar, but coming south again (about 60 miles) I received 750. Now, why that is nobody knows, but the fact is the same. So here in Peking we have large copper coins here, which are supposed to be 1 cent pieces, well you try to exchange a dollar and get copper for it. Do you know how much they give you? 80-83 cents! Well, if I am going to translate that money again in official money, that not exist in reality, well then I want a bookkeeper and an accountant all the time with me. Well, I'll sleep one night over it anyway and see tomorrow.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the parcels.

I also got a letter from Mr. Pieters. He says you are very busy and need more help. Good news!

Mr. Oliver wrote me, too, not a long one tho.

Well, wishing you the best and with best regards to all,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Jan. 15, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your welcome letter from Tientsin, dated Nov. 27, 1905, with enclosed identification cards received. The box, however,

there are numerous kinds of silver coins which also vary, and there there are copper and brass coins which vary so much that one may travel 5 miles and get an entirely different number of small brass coins for 1 dollar as what one received in the place 5 miles up.

When I was in Kwan Wa Ta in Mongolia, I got only 640 pieces of cash for 1 dollar, but coming south again (about 80 miles) I received 720. Now, why that is nobody knows, but the fact is the same. So here in Peking we have large copper coins here, which are supposed to be 1 cash pieces, well you try to exchange a dollar and get copper for it. Do you know how much they give you? 80-85 cash! Well, if I am going to translate that money again in official money, that not exist in reality, well then I want a bookkeeper and an accountant all the time with me. Well, I'll sleep one night over it enjoy and see tomorrow.

Enclosed are the notes concerning the pretels.

I also got a letter from Mr. Fisters. He says you are very busy and need more help. Good news!

Mr. Oliver wrote me, too, not a long one tho.

Well, wishing you the best and with best regards to all,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Jan. 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your welcome letter from Tientsin, dated Dec. 27, 1905, with enclosed identification cards received. The box, however,

has not yet arrived. I will do as you request when it is received. I will note all your descriptions and remarks regarding the various plants and seeds sent us upon our record cards, and will do the best we can to get things to germinate and grow. We have been having some quite cold weather 23° above 0. I see from the papers that it was 25° above 0 at Riverside and 23° above at Anaheim. I guess it was cold enough at Santa Ana too. We are getting ready for our spring planting, so far we have only had about three inches of rain.

I agree with you it is a long time between mails, however, I suppose by this time you have received a few of my letters.

We passed a very quiet Xmas. Mother who has been with me since my wife's death helped me fix a tree for the children; they enjoyed it very much. I thought of you and wondered what you were doing and how you would spend your Christmas.

Let me hear from you when it is convenient. All here join in kindest regards and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,

In Charge.

Peking, China, January 15,1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote in my letter yesterday I was going to sleep one night before answering your letter. Well I have slept and my con-

has not yet arrived. I will let you know when it is received. I will make all your descriptions and remarks regarding the various plants and seeds sent to upon our round world, and will do the best we can to get things to germinate and grow. We have been having some quite cold weather 35° above 0. I see from the papers that it was 38° above 0 at Riverside and 32° above at Redlands. I guess it was cold enough at Santa Ana too. We are getting ready for our spring planting, so far we have only had about three inches of rain.

I agree with you it is a long time between mails. However, I suppose by this time you have received a few of my letters.

We passed a very quiet Xmas. Mother who has been with us since my wife's death helped us fix a tree for the children; they enjoyed it very much. I thought of you and wondered what you were doing and how you would spend your Christmas.

Let me hear from you when it is convenient. All here join in kindest regards and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,

Jn Sharpe.

Fulton, Texas, January 13,1920.

Dear Mr. Pitcaithly:

As I wrote in my letter yesterday I was going to close one night before answering your letter. Well I have just had my com-

clusions are: The game is not worth the candle! In other words, I would like to be recalled. You see, my work here is very far from being easy, but I do not mind physical hardships much, but to get all these troubles with the money, too, is a little too much.

That expenses have to be stated in the native currency is all right, but when official currency only exists on paper and all other currencies are used in actual life, well that would require a bookkeeper with me all the time. You must know, namely, that the so-called Tael is simply a measure of a lump silver and it doesn't exist as a coin. Moreover, this measure varies in each town and even in different parts of a town. I varies not only in purity but also in weight. Then, the Tael is divided in smaller bits of silver, which again are divided in copper and brass coins of all descriptions and values.

But the people do not reckon them by the Tael value. No, they consider them as parts of the dollar. Now, I have seen here already three different kinds of dollars in circulation, i.e., the Mexican dollar in use everywhere, the Hong-Kong dollar very scarce, and A chinese dollar met very much between Tientsin and Shan Hai Kwan. Now, these dollars differ all three in value. The Mexican one has a nominal value of 100 cents, the Hong-Kong one of 103, and the Chinese but 90 cents. But this is only nominal value. In reality one gets for a Mexican dollar only 80 or 83 cop er cents when one exchanges it and for the other two 85 and 70 cents. Exchanging the Mexican into cash pieces one gets in the one place 640 and 50 miles farther 800 pieces. In the places between, it varies with every two or three miles. So

clusions are: The more is not worth the cost! In other words, I would like to be recalled. You see, my work here is very far from being easy, but I do not mind physical hardships much, but to get all these troubles with the money, too, is a little too much.

That expenses have to be stated in the native currency is all right, but when official currency only exists on paper and all other currencies are used in actual life, well that would require a bookkeeper with me all the time. You must know, namely, that the so-called Tael is simply a measure of a lump silver and it doesn't exist as a coin. Moreover, this measure varies in each town and even in different parts of a town. I varies not only in purity but also in weight. Then, the Tael is divided in smaller bits of silver, which again are divided in copper and brass coins of all descriptions and values.

But the people do not reckon them by the Tael value. No, they consider them as parts of the dollar. Now, I have seen here already three different kinds of dollars in circulation, i.e., the Mexican dollar in use everywhere, the Hong-Kong dollar very scarce, and a Chinese dollar met very much between Tientsin and Shan Hai Kwan. Now, these dollars differ all three in value. The Mexican one has a nominal value of 100 cents, the Hong-Kong one of 103, and the Chinese but 90 cents. But this is only nominal value. In reality one gets for a Mexican dollar only 80 or 82 cop or cents when one exchanges it and for the other two 85 and 70 cents. Exchanging the Mexican into cash pieces one gets in the one place 640 and 50 miles farther 800 pieces. In the place between, it varies with every two or three miles. So

that shows you what an immense trouble one has with his ordinary accounts.

The amount of one's bill in a hotel is never made out in Taels and as the Tael changes every day in value, you may imagine what a thing that will be to change the amount of every day's lodging into Taels. No, we can't do that. If the Comptroller of the Currency insists upon every day's amount being made out in Taels, then Agricultural exploration will be impossible under this system!

There are two ways, though, to enable one to go along yet. The one is to change the total amount of one month into Taels at the exchange of the average stand of the Mexican dollar pro Taels.

And the second thing is to pay the explorer 5000 or 6000 p.a. and let him pay out of this all expenses; His money could be sent to him in a check monthly or quarterly and his appointment could be for 1/2 year or 1 year, just as they thought best. This last system would do away with any account, but it might prove that with a long lasting expedition the funds would not be sufficient.

Well, I am waiting now for the letter Mrs. Bell is drawing up. Perhaps it will give me a little more light.

If you receive this letter I wish you would cable me one of these two words: Return. Stay. I do not mean you have to do it immediately. No, first you probably will have some conferences with the other officials; but after that I would like to know as quick as possible. Otherwise, I may make expenses

that shows you what an immense trouble one has with his ordinary accounts.

The amount of one's bill in a hotel is never made out in Tuela and as the Tael changes every day in value, you may imagine what a thing that will be to change the amount of every day's lodging into Tuela. No, we can't do that. If the Comptroller of the Currency insists upon every day's amount being made out in Tuela, then Agricultural amelioration will be impossible under this system!

There are two ways, though, to enable one to go along yet. The one is to change the total amount of one month into Tuela at the exchange of the average stand of the Mexican dollar pro Tuela.

And the second thing is to pay the explorer 5000 or 6000 p.a. and let him pay out of this all expenses; His money could be sent to him in a check monthly or quarterly and his appointment could be for 1/2 year or 1 year, just as they thought best. This last system would do away with any account, but it might prove that with a long lasting expedition the funds would not be sufficient.

Well, I am waiting now for the letter Mrs. Bell is drawing up. Perhaps it will give me a little more light.

If you receive this letter I wish you would cable me one of these two words: Return. Stay. I do not mean you have to do it immediately. No, first you probably will have some conference with the other officials; but after that I would like to know as quick as possible. Otherwise, I may make expenses

which I can't get back and that won't do for I am not a rich man.

With best regards,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. This morning I shipped to the Dept. in Washington 20 parcels, all by Japanese mail, and 7 parcels to Chico. They all contain cuttings and scions of different things I have found. I am anxious to know whether they will arrive in good shape or not.

About the financial matters, I have to mention one thing yet, and that is, I didn't get any signed statements from the banks whenever I drew money and I also do not know exactly how much I got every time. What a pity I haven't been informed of all these things before I left. It would have saved us lots of worry. Well, clouds and sunshine have to interchange.

F.N.M.

January 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your welcome letter of the 17th of December, 1905 received. I appreciate your letter and also your kind words of sympathy at the loss of my wife. It does seem good to know that friends though many miles away sympathize with us in our troubles; yes with you, I regret that you did not see her when you were here. She thought so much of you as a friend and was always pleased to hear from you. My dear friend it seems that I miss her more and more as time passes. Our dear little children need her so much, I can't do for them as she did and could. Dear old Mother helps me a good deal, and I do not know how I

which I can't get back and that can't do for I am not a pick one.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY H. MUNN.

P.S. This morning I shipped to the Dept. in Washington 20 parcels, all by Japanese mail, and 7 parcels to Ohio. They all contain curios and relics of different things I have found. I am anxious to know whether they will arrive in good shape or not.

About the financial matters, I have to mention one thing yet, and that is, I didn't get any signed statements from the banks whenever I drew money and I also do not know exactly how much I got every time. What a pity I haven't been informed of all these things before I left. It would have saved us lots of worry. Hall, Olson and Buckles have to interchange.

H.H.M.

January 31, 1906.

Dear Sir, Bryan:

Your welcome letter of the 17th of December, 1905 received. I appreciate your letter and also your kind words of sympathy at the loss of my wife. It does seem good to know that friends though many miles away sympathize with us in our troubles; you with you. I regret that you did not see her when you were here. She thought so much of you as a friend and was always pleased to hear from you. My dear friend is some that I miss her more and more as time passes. Our dear little children need her so much, I can't do for them as she did and would. Dear old Bryan helps me a great deal, and I do not know how I

could get along without her. But she is getting quite old and her health is none too good. You are right, I sometimes feel that I have had more than my share of trouble. However I must live and work not only for myself but for the children, I must be to them both a Mother and a Father. Yes they tell us that "the darkest cloud has a silver lining", and no doubt that is true; it sometimes seems that the darker portion of the cloud has so far overshadowed me, and yet I have much to be thankful for. Yes you too have had some of the bitter mingled with the sweet. But you are now in your element and I am expecting you to make a flowering success. No doubt you have many disagreeable experiences, and yet there is a fascination about your work; new country, strange and interesting people, new, rare, and valuable plants, all of which stimulate a desire to push onward. The photographs you sent are fine, I would not take the tree to be a pine, I can easily recognize you near the trunk of the tree. The mountain scene is beautiful, I can imagine how you enjoy such beauties of nature. Yes I received your photos from Japan, and have written you several times. Two previous letters containing invoice cards received and answered. The registered letter of the 14th of Dec. arrived today. The shipments referred to in these have not yet arrived. No doubt you have heard from Mr. Pieters before this. I met him in San Francisco last month, he was out on special business.

Well, be good to yourself and remember us when you find anything that you think will do well with us. We will do the best we can to get what you send to grow. Look out for the Yang taw,

could get along without her. But she is getting quite old and her health is none too good. You are right, I sometimes feel that I have had more than my share of trouble. However I must live and work not only for myself but for the children, I must be to them both a Mother and a Father. Yes they tell me that "the darkest cloud has a silver lining", and no doubt that is true; it sometimes seems that the darker portion of the cloud has so far overshadowed me, and yet I have much to be thankful for. Yes you too have had some of the bitter mingled with the sweet. But you are now in your element and I am expecting you to make a flowering success. No doubt you have many disagreeable experiences, and yet there is a fascination about your work; new country, strange and interesting people, new, rare, and valuable plants, all of which stimulate a desire to push onward. The photographs you sent are fine, I would not take the trees to be a pine, I can easily recognize you near the trunk of the tree. The mountain scene is beautiful, I can imagine how you enjoy such beauties of nature. Yes I received your photos from Japan, and have written you several times. The previous letters containing invoice were received and answered. The registered letter of the 14th of Jan. arrived today. The shipments referred to in these have not yet arrived. No doubt you have heard from Dr. Slatery before this. I met him in San Francisco last month. He was out on annual business.

Well, be good to yourself and remember us when you find anything that you think will do well with us. We will do the best we can to put what you send to use. Look out for the Tung tree.

Actinidia chinensis, and get me such information as you can concerning it, the quality and value of the fruit, etc; also look out for the wood oil nut, Aleurites cordata, we have about a thousand plants growing here now. If possible secure us some Juncus effusus seed, matting grass.

Do you find Juglans cordiformis and Juglans Sieboldiana to be one and the same thing. I would like some seed of these also of Juglans Manchuria if it grows there.

All here join me in kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely your friend,

In Charge.

Peking, China,

January 27, 1906

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days ago I received the letter signed by Dr. Galloway and requested by you to proceed to Shang-hai as soon as the weather became too inclement to do any more work in North China.

Well, the weather has been pretty rough of late. We got several heavy snowfalls and quite a few icy dust storms. So within

Naturally delighted; and get me much information as you can concerning it, the reality and value of the fruit, etc; also look out for the wood oil and, Hunstiu grains; we have about a thousand plants growing here now. If possible carry on some Jinsin culture and, nutting grass.

Do you find Jinsing conditions and Jinsing transplants to be the same thing. I would like some seed of these also of Jinsing Dendrobia if it grows there.

All here join me in kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours Tchang.

In Charge.

Peking, China.

January 21, 1924

Dear Dr. Polunin:

A few days ago I received the letter signed by Dr. Gallery and regarded by you is created to Hung-hui as soon as the weather become too inclement to do any more work in North China.

Well, the weather has been pretty rough of late. We got several heavy snowfalls and quite a few icy dust storms. So within

a few days I hope to start by railway from Peking to Hankow and from there down the Yang-tse to Shanghai.

I am waiting just now for a few letters which probably will arrive in one or two days. I got a letter from Mr. Dorsett telling me that the first three parcels with cuttings arrived in bad shape. I am very sorry to hear that. I packed them in as I thought it would be right, but the distance is so great and Heavens knows in what places they kept those parcels sometimes, perhaps close to the boiler rooms or in other heated places. If they all arrive in bad shape, we will have to do the whole thing over and I have to take the cuttings or plants over as personal baggage. I have kept some cuttings wrapped up in the way I sent them in my baggage for about three weeks and they were as nice after that time as before, but I had kept them cool. If, however, they are kept in a warm temperature, they probably suffocate as is the case with most of my shipments, I fear. I can try to send them without Sphagnum, but then they will probably dry out to such an extent as to be worthless too for it seems that the journey is between five and seven weeks from here to America. These are very difficult problems. How did other explorers in China get their material over? If I hadn't been in such a hurry when in Washington, I should have investigated all such things.

The account of December and of this month I am not going to send as yet. If the things come back after I have left, perhaps

a few days I hope to start by getting from Peking to Hankow and from there down the Yang-tze to Shanghai.

I am waiting just now for a few letters which probably will arrive in one or two days. I got a letter from Mr. Dorsett telling us that the first three parcels with curtains arrived in bad shape. I am very sorry to hear that. I pushed them in as I thought it would be right, but the distance is so great and however there in that place they just there poorly conditions, perhaps close to the boiler room or in other heated places. If they all arrive in bad shape, we will have to do the whole thing over and I have to take the curtains or plants over as personal baggage. I have kept some curtains wrapped up in the way I sent them in my baggage for about three weeks and they were as nice after that time as before, but I had kept them cool. If, however, they are kept in a warm temperature, they probably mildewed as is the case with most of my shipments, I fear. I can try to send them without Sphagnum, but then they will probably dry out to such an extent as to be worthless too for it seems that the journey is between five and seven weeks from here to America. These are very difficult problems. Mr Gil other explorers in China get their material over. If I hadn't been in such a hurry when in Washington, I should have investigated all such things.

The account of December and of this month I am not going to send as yet. If the things come back after I have left, perhaps

it will give us more trouble yet. I think I had better keep them until I hear from you.

Herewith I send you 104 photographs with accompanying notes. It is rather hard for me to put any new things on these notes as I put the most important items down on these larger notes. If I have to give more descriptions about things, please mention it. In another envelope I send you also the twelve signed account current sheets.

With best regards and with hopes that things turn out in a good way, I am

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking. January 29, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I was called at the Legation on account of a telegram they had from Tokyo saying that there was no objection to me travelling through Manchuria when I was supplied with the proper papers and presented myself to the Commanding General in Kwantung. So, if I am still here in spring, that is, in China, and matters can be so arranged as to facilitate financial affairs, then I wish you would let me know at your earliest opportunity to proceed to Manchuria. I think you had better wire me, for otherwise it will be in the latter part of April before I receive an answer.

It will give me more trouble yet. I think I had better hear from
until I hear from you.

Yours,

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Today I was called at the Jungfeld on account of a delegation
that had from there saying that there was no objection to my travel-
ling through Manchuria then I was supplied with the proper papers
and presented myself to the Commanding General in Harbin. So, if
I am still here in Harbin, that is, in China, and matters can be so
arranged as to facilitate financial affairs, then I will see you visit
let me know of your earliest opportunity to proceed to Harbin.
I think you had better wire me, for otherwise it will be in the
letter - it at April before I receive an answer.

I also wish to express my thanks to Minister Rockhill and to the 1st Secretary of the Legation, Mr. J. C. Coolidge, for the assistance they gave me in regard to obtaining this permission.

I suppose I will be in or around Shanghai when you receive this note, so my official address will be then c/o the American Consul. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Feb. 7, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your welcome letter of the 28th of Dec. 1905, reached me Jan. 28th, and the material referred to came to hand yesterday. We could see no difference in packages 70a and 70b, both appeared equally dry. They have been cared for in the greenhouse and I am hopeful that they will soon show signs of life. If this grass actually has the advantages you claim for it, your estimate of the value is none too high. I certainly hope you are correct in your observations concerning it. I sometimes envy you, in connection with being in a position to get your hands upon such valuable material.

Some of the cuttings of #67 were dead, quite a number appeared o.k. some of them were pushing, we grafted some of them upon some wild stock and placed some in sand in the greenhouse.

The cuttings of #66, appeared in good condition. The platinum label however was in such a condition as to be unintel-

I also wish to express my thanks to Mainstay Football and to the 1st Secretary of the Legation, Mr. G. S. Goldin, for the assistance they gave me in regard to obtaining this photograph.

I suppose I will be in my usual thought when you receive this note, so my official address will be Room 6, the American Consul. I remain

Yours respectfully,

HENRY T. WEYL.

Feb. 7, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your welcome letter of the 26th of Jan. 1906, reached me Jan. 28th, and the material referred to came to hand yesterday. In small use no difference in pictures TOM and FTL look equally ugly. They have been good for in the preliminary and I am hopeful that they will soon show signs of life. If this does actually be the advantage you claim for it, your attitude of the value is some for high. I particularly have you the answer in your observations concerning it. I mentioned why you, in connection with being in a position to get your hands upon such valuable material.

Some of the photos of MT were good, with a number a quarter o.k. some of them were puzzling, we quarted some of them upon some with stock and placed some in used in the preliminary.

The photos of MM. appeared in good condition. The platinum lead paper was in such a condition as to be useless.

ligible; those on the other packages were by no means perfect, but could be read. I am sending these labels to Mr. Fairchild to be forwarded later to you. I do not think it is safe to use these labels. Cuttings #64 and 65 arrived quite damp, many of them being covered with black mould, however, they appeared in good condition.

Cuttings #59, and 60, were quite dry, the bark, however, was bright and nice and they appeared o.k. but possibly not quite as fresh as #64 and 65. These have all been heeled in sand to be grafted and rooted later in the season.

The material referred to in one of your previous letters as coming by freight via Seattle has not yet arrived.

We are having beautiful weather and are rushed with our spring planting.

I hope you had a nice trip to the interior. All join me in kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
In Charge.

Shanghai. Feb. 16, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Several days have passed again since I set foot ashore here in Shanghai.

I will try to give you an oversight of what I have been doing these last weeks.

I received three letters from you dated December 27, January 5 and January 16. After I have described the past events, I will answer them in detail.

Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1906.

Dear Mr. Patrobald:

Several days have passed again since I met Yoel Sabra here in Shanghai.

I will try to give you an example of what I have been doing these last weeks.

I received three letters from you dated December 27, January 5 and January 16. After I have described the past weeks, I will answer them in detail.

Well, I left Peking February 1st at 7 a.m. by railway for Hankow on the Yang-tse. It was a very cold day and the snow was on most places one foot high. We rode through a plain with high mountains on our left hand side and as the sun rose it got to be a little more comfortable as it was in the early morning. After a number of stops at dreary looking villages and towns, we stopped for the night in Shunte fou. I had a look in the Inn but it was so cheerless there that I returned to the car again where I spent a cold night. I say cold because these cars are not heated, neither do they have sleeping accomodations or have even a dining car. Everybody carries his own bedding and his own provisions with him.

The second day was even colder than the preceding one and I had to put my sheepskin over my winter coat in order to keep warm. After two in the afternoon we went through some hilly country and it got somewhat warmer but still travelling by rail in China is not exactly to be recommended to delicate people, at least not in winter time. Between four and five p.m. we crossed the bridge across the Yellow River. This bridge has been opened to traffic only a few weeks ago but the structure doesn't seem to be as strong as it might have been and they were constructing willow wickerwork around the pillars to protect them against damages from heavy floods. We passed some orchards of Chinese dates, persimmons and apricots, but otherwise little of interest was to be seen. At 6 we stopped again for the night and I passed unfrozen through another night.

On the 3rd of February we began to enter milder regions and it was a relief to the eye to see big dark green clumps of hardy

Well, I left Peking February 1st at 7 a.m. by rolling the Shahsee on the Yang-tse. It was a very cold day and the snow was on most places one foot high. We rode through a plain with high mountains on our left hand side and as the sun rose it got to be a little more comfortable as it was in the early morning. After a number of stops at dreary looking villages and towns, we stopped for the night in Sinsite for. I had a look in the Inn but it was so cheerless there that I returned to the car again where I spent a cold night. I say cold because these cars are not heated, neither do they have sleeping accomodations or have even a dining car. Everybody carries his own bedding and his own provisions with him.

The second day was even colder than the preceding one and I had to put my sheepskin over my winter coat in order to keep warm. After two in the afternoon we went through some hilly country and it got somewhat warmer but still travelling by rail in China is not exactly to be recommended to delicate people, at least not in winter time. Between four and five p.m. we crossed the bridge across the Yellow River. This bridge has been opened to traffic only a few weeks ago but the structure doesn't seem to be as strong as it might have been and they were constructing willow wickerwork around the pillars to protect them against damage from heavy floods. We passed some orchards of Chinese dates, persimmons and apricots, but otherwise little of interest was to be seen. At 6 we stopped again for the night and I passed northern through another night.

On the 3rd of February we began to enter milder regions and it was a relief to the eye to see the dirt grey colour of hardly

bamboo around the mud houses and the farther south we went the more prevalent they became. Well, I suppose the locomotive had become overworked by this three days of service for although we had started that day at 9 a.m. we made a halt for the night at a little after 3 p.m. I had been told by the Chinese that there was a foreign bed in the inn in this town, whose name is Chu Ma Tsien. Well, I told the porter of that inn to leave my bedding in the car as I didn't need it this time. Yes, he said, you need it; well, as I have gotten used here to so much lying, I thought the foreign bed story was a fake so I proceeded on and by entering the inn I was shown with an exhibition of pride the so-called foreign bed which proved to be a dirty spring mattress in an iron bedstead; but blankets, sheets, pillows had gone long since. Still, as I had these things with me, it was not so bad after all.

On the fourth day we left before sunrise and now we experienced a great change in temperature. It seemed that with every mile we proceeded farther south the temperature also increased. The bamboo groves became very numerous and they grew also much taller. New shade trees are seen here and there; on the terraced ricefields, a brassica is in full bloom, and wheat is several inches high and looks vivid green. Broad beans (Vicia faba) are on some places one foot high and very much stood out. I understand that these beans are sown in early winter and pass through that season unharmed and produce very early crops. (Couldn't we do a similar thing in the Southern States?)

Now all these crops grow on the higher fields; the lowest

Bamboo around the mud houses and the further south we went the more prominent they became. Well, I suppose the locomotive had taken overcrowded by this three days of service for although we had started that day at 9 a.m. we made a halt for the night at a little after 3 p.m. I had been told by the Chinese that there was a foreign bed in the inn in this town, whose name is Che ka Tsun. Well, I told the porter of that inn to leave my baggage in the car as I didn't need it this time. Yes, he said, you need it; well, as I have gotten used here to so much lying, I thought the foreign bed story was a fake so I pressed on and by quitting the inn I was down with an exhibition of pride the so-called foreign bed which proved to be a dirty native in an iron bedstead; but blankets, sheets, pillows had gone long since. Still, as I had these things with me, it was not so bad after all.

On the fourth day we left before sunrise and now we experienced a great change in temperature. It seemed that with every mile we proceeded further south the temperature also increased. The bamboo groves become very numerous and they grow also much taller. New shade trees are seen here and there; on the terraced vegetables, a brassica is in full bloom, and wheat is several inches high and looks vivid green. Broad beans (Vicia faba) are in some places one foot high and very much stood out. I understand that these beans are sown in early winter and pass through that season unharmed and produce very early crops. (Qualis? as to a similar thing in the Dardanelles Wheat?)

Now all these crops grow on the higher fields; the lowest

ones are too wet and too cold to produce anything in wintertime, but in summer every available inch is occupied with rice.

At the stations whole swarms of beggars pester the travellers and wail like wild animals. A man can hardly look in any direction or he is confronted with some of these parasites.

To show the mildness of the climate, I may mention that boys and men are selling water chestnuts and a smallsugar cane (Saccharum Narenga) to the travellers. It seems that they store that sugar cane in cool cellars for there is not a stalk to be seen in the fields.

In the evening of the fourth day we arrived in Hankow and I am not a bit sorry that I leave the train. I see here for the first time the royal Yang-tse River. My, what a splendid body of water this is. Its future possibilities as a medium of trade are staggering to a newcomer.

In the evening I had a look into the native town and got into some trouble, but by a diplomatic act I got out unharmed. This is the way it happened. I had walked about half an hour, far in the native town, following the main street which got narrower and narrower, the farther I proceeded. Well, I knew I was followed by some rowdies but I didn't pay any attention to them, until I returned, then they jumped me with their fists in the back, and a few put their hands in my coat pockets and they put up a terrible howl which drew at once all the people around me, the merchants came out of their stores and apparently liked this way of doing, for they all joined in the howling and sneering. Well, I knew if I became

[illegible] are dry and too cold to [illegible] anything in [illegible], but in summer every available inch is occupied with [illegible].

At the station which assumes of Dangers greater the travel-lers and vast like will animals. A man can hardly look in any direction or he is confronted with [illegible] [illegible].

To show the mildness of the climate, I may mention that boys and men are selling water chestnuts and a wallopper cake (Saccharum Herbaum) to the travellers. It seems that they store that water came in coal cellars for there is not a stick to be seen in the field.

In the evening of the fourth day we arrived in Hankow and I am not a bit sorry that I leave the train. I see here for the first time the royal Yang-tse River. My, what a splendid body of water this is. Its future possibilities as a medium of trade are staggering to a newcomer.

In the evening I had a look into the native town and got into some trouble, but by a diplomatic act I got out unharmed. This is the way it happened. I had walked about half an hour, far in the native town, following the main street which ran narrower and nar-rower, the farther I proceeded. Well, I knew I was followed by some rowdies but I didn't pay any attention to them, until I returned, then they jumped me with their fists in the back, and a few put their hands in my coat pockets and they got a terrible hard shock. Grew at once all the people around me, the merchants came out of their stores and apparently had the upper of hand. For they all joined in the hooting and shouting. Well, I knew if I become

angry, I would have been a lost man. That is, they would have robbed me of everything and probably been beaten too, if not worse, so I just did as if I took their howling for an ovation, and took my hat off and bowed in all directions and smiled like a president on his inauguration trip. At the same time, though, I took the greatest haste in marching on, and after a few trying minutes I got rid of the mob and didn't stop until I was safely in the foreign quarter. The next day I talked to Mr. Martin, the U. S. Consul, about it. Well, he said it isn't safe exactly to go at night in the native city and especially not now, on account of anti-foreign feelings, and also because only a few days ago the servants of a foreigner killed a Chinaman in a gambling house, and the body was still in the street and the Chinese were rather angry at this act.

Well, these little incidents add a little zest to travel in this uncongenial land.

My first day in Hankow I utilized in calling upon Mr. W. Martin, our Consul, who gave me some addresses of people who could give me information about the flora and products in and around Hankow, and so I came to see Mr. Everhall of the Standard Oil Company who showed me a batch of young wood oil trees which he had raised from seeds and he offered me his assistance in obtaining seeds when I go up the Yang-tse where these trees are plentiful. He also loaned me a copy of Mr. A. Hosie's report on the natural products of the province of Tse-Chuan. A very able report which, if you haven't it as yet, is most certainly well worth getting. I read it all through and learned quite a few things from it.

angry, I would have been a lost man. That is, they would have reduced me of everything and probably been beaten too. If not worse, as I just did as if I took their lending for an evasion, and took my hat off and bowed in all directions and smiled like a president on his inauguration trip. At the same time, though, I took the greatest haste in marching on, and after a few trying minutes I got rid of the mob and didn't stop until I was safely in the foreign quarter. The next day I talked to Mr. Martin, the U. S. Consul, about it. Well, he said it isn't safe exactly to go at night in the native city and especially not now, on account of anti-foreign feelings, and also because only a few days ago the servants of a foreigner killed a Chinaman in a gambling house, and the body was still in the street and the Chinese were rather angry at this act.

Well, these little incidents add a little zest to travel in this unconventional land.

My first day in Hankow I utilized in calling upon Mr. M. Martin, our Consul, who gave me some addresses of people who could give me information about the flora and products in and around Hankow, and so I came to see Mr. Overhall of the standard Oil Company who showed me a block of young wood oil trees which he had raised from seeds and he offered me his assistance in obtaining seeds when I go up the Yang-tze where these trees are plentiful. He also loaned me a copy of Mr. A. Hosie's report on the natural products of the province of Szechuen. Every little report which if you happen to see it, is most certainly well worth getting. I read it all through and learned quite a few things from it.

It is a British Consular report dated 1904.

Another report also of Mr. A. Hosie is called "Journey to the Eastern Frontier of Thibet, 1905." This one is from a botanical point of view, far less interesting, but he makes mention of a plant he met which is burned for fuel and which is sticky like India rubber and smells like gutta-percha when burning. He doesn't know the botanical name. What may that be? If it contains gutta-percha in sufficient quantities, it might be worth cultivating in the arid West. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it weren't some kind of an Asclepias. The Thibetian name is Sa Tung Gma.

In another report, this one called "Imperial Maritime Customs. Decennial reports, 1892-1901. Vol. 1, Northern and Yang-tse ports," there is a short review from the hand of Mr. Wilson of the plants and trees that occur in the Tchang region. This list is well worth copying for the Department's use, and if you have it typewritten, I would be pleased to get a copy of it.

Another gentleman I met in Hankow is Mr. T. J. Brown with whom I went around for two days seeing different gardens and a few nurseries. Mr. Brown gave me some seeds of a good Canton cabbage and of a vine bearing nice edible fruits. This one seems to be an Actinidia according to his description. He got the seeds from Tchang. There is almost nothing here in Hankow which is worth introducing. It is all well known stuff. One tree, though, may be of use for the South as a lesser known shade tree and that is Pterocarya stenoptera. They have this tree here planted along the boulevard along the Yangtse and it does well, growing not too large, yet making enough stem to admit freedom

It is a British Consular report dated 1904.

Another report also of Mr. A. Hoyle is called "Journey to the Kwanza Frontier of Angola, 1906." This one is from a botanical point of view, far less interesting, but he makes mention of a plant he saw which is burned for fuel and which is solely like India rubber and smells like gutta-percha when burning. He doesn't know the botanical name. What may that be? If it contains gutta-percha in sufficient quantities, it might be worth cultivating in the arid West. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it weren't some kind of an Asclepias. The Ambrietan name is Se Kung Ohn.

In another report, this one called "Imperial Service Station, Secondal reports, 1892-1901, Vol. I, Northern and Long-tae ports," there is a short review from the hand of Mr. Wilson of the plants and trees that occur in the Sokong region. This list is well worth copying for the Department's use, and if you have it typewritten, I would be pleased to get a copy of it.

Another gentleman I met in Sokong is Mr. T. J. Brown with whom I went around for two days seeing different gardens and a few ranches. Mr. Brown gave me some seeds of a good Canton cabbage and of a vine bearing nice edible fruits. This one seems to be an Actinidia according to his description. He got the seeds from Tokyo. There is almost nothing here in Sokong which is worth introducing. It is all well known stuff. One tree, though, may be of use for the South as a lower bush shade tree and that is Ficus ~~[illegible]~~ elastica. They have this tree here planted along the boulevard along the Yangtze and it does well, growing not too large, yet making enough shade to be about fresh-

of passage underneath. The most common evergreen is Ligustrum lucidum, then follows the Loquat and in the smaller shrubs we find Nandina domestica, Gardenia florida, Aucuba japonica, etc. In conifers I saw some nice specimens of Gingko biloba, Cupressus funebris, and a few Cunninghamia sinensis. But as a whole the flora is pretty poor.

I obtained some cuttings of a grape vine said to be introduced here by the Italian missionaries. If so, it will be interesting to see how this one will do in the southern states for the vinifera types do not do well there, isn't it?

On the evening of February 7 I got aboard the steamer and after three nights and three days on the river I landed in Shanghai. We had an uneventful trip. I was here just as in the train the only white passenger, but than Heavens, the officers were all good, old white men, so we had many a talk. The river is grand all over, but in this season everything looks dreary and as all over China the hills and mountains are pretty well denuded of tree growth. Still there were a few hills to be seen densely covered with shrubbery. Our stops at different points were too short to allow me to get off the boat and the last day was so rough that a man couldn't stay much on the deck. A strong gale there blew and plenty of wet snow besides and we are having this kind of weather now already for this whole week; rain and wind and wet snow interchange one another.

Yesterday and the day before yesterday I have been out in the country with Dr. Farnham and I got budsticks of different

of passage underneath. The most common everyman is *Literature Italiana*, then follows the *Tagalog* and in the smaller stores we find *Leading Detective Stories*, *Popular Science*, etc. In another I saw very nice specimens of *Stage Plays*, *Conversation Phrasing*, and a few *Spanish-English Phrasing*. All in a whole the Jews is pretty poor.

I obtained some outline of a page visa such to be introduced here by the Italian missionaries. If so, it will be interesting to see how this one will do in the southern states for the vinifera types do not do well there, isn't it?

On the evening of February 7 I got aboard the steamer and after three nights and three days on the river I landed in Hangkow. We had an uneventful trip. I was here just as in the train the only white passenger, but from Nanyang, the officers were all good, old white men, so we had many a talk. The river is grand all over, but in this season everything looks dreary and as all over China the hills and mountains are pretty well denuded of trees growth. Still there were a few hills to be seen densely covered with shrubbery. Our stops at different points were too short to allow me to get off the boat and the last day was so rough that a man couldn't stay much on the deck. A strong gale there blew and plenty of wet snow besides and we are having this kind of weather now already for this whole week; rain and wind and wet snow intermingle one another.

Yesterday and the day before yesterday I have been out in the country with Dr. Harnton and I got buckshots of different

varieties of peaches, some scions of persimmons and of apricots. Whether they are something new is very doubtful and as the Chinese here lie still more than they do farther north, I am very skeptical about distinct varieties. Just to show you how little one can trust them, I may mention this case. We were in an orchard in the outskirts of Shanghai where there were two varieties of peaches, peento ones and a whitish, large one. Well, theowner didn't like it a bit to have some small branches cut off, loss of fruit he said, so when I wanted some more peen-to ones he showed us with great pleasure a large tree of very vigorous growth which I recognized at once as a seedling. No, he said this is a large peen-to peach. Well, I picked a kernel up underneath this tree which was not a peen-to kernel. Oh, he said, the boys threw it there, but when I picked up 24 more of them and went straight to this peen-to tree which I had recognized by having observed on them a few dried up flat peaches, well, then he had to give in and found out that he couldn't beat this foreign devil. But of course to me these things do not tend to inspire with much confidence in Chinese statements.

These scions I will send this time in tin cans to see if they arrive in better shape, but whether they will do I am not so sure. Five weeks is a long time for a cutting to be without moisture.

I will also send you a box with seeds shortly. I expected to take it with me personally, but as I didn't get a letter as yet calling me back I had better send it.

[illegible]

[illegible] of jewelry, two kinds of jewelry and of artists. Chinese jewelry manufacturing now is very beautiful and so the Chinese have life still more than they do furniture work. I am very skeptical about distinct varieties. Just to show you how little one can trust them, I may mention this case. We were in an artwork in the outskirts of Shanghai where there were two workshops of jewelry, quite open and a middle, large one. Well, however didn't like it a bit to have some small brooches cut off. Loss of truth to nail, so then I wanted some more pieces to make be placed on with great pleasure a large tree of very expensive jewelry which I recommended at once as a wedding. So, in fact this is a large piece-to-work. Well, I picked a jewel or emerald this tree which was not a piece-to jewel. So, in mind, the bugs flower it there, but then I picked up 36 more of them and went through to this jewelry tree which I had recommend by having observed on them a for detail on that jewelry. Well, then he had to give, he had found out that he realize that this foreign work. But of course to no there things do not need to inquire with such conditions in Chinese industry.

These actions I will need this time in his come to see if they arrive in better shape. But another day will do I am not so sure. Five weeks is a long time for a nothing to be without molestre.

I will also send you a DCE with weeks shortly. I expected to take it with me personally, but as I didn't get a letter as yet noting on back I had better send it.

After I finished packing in and writing, I am going out in the country about 150 miles S. W. from here in the region where Dr. Farnham sent the seeds from. He told me there is a blood-redpeach there but he doesn't know where it grows exactly. He also thinks there are trees there which may be unknown to us. Now you see, Dr. Farnham is not a botanist at all and by being out here a long time and being very old he doesn't know what trees we have in the U. S. but still there may be some new things there.

I have some difficulty in trying to get a guide and to get proper maps of that region. Still, I bought me a few fairly good maps, but the trouble is that the mountains there haven't been surveyed as yet. I have met Mr. MacGregor a coupld of times and we were glad to exchange thoughts again. He gave me some seeds of Sapium sobiferum, the tallow tree of which I had asked him to save me some.

Yes, now, I 'll come to the more difficult part, the answering of the letters.

In the one dated December 27 you say that nothing has been heard as yet from the boxes with seeds I sent but in your last letter (January 5) I see that the numbers 11a and 13 have arrived. Well, these were in the first box, but there were ten more numbers beside these two. Didn't these arrive, too? I sent them addressed to Washington, D. C., care of the U. S. Quartermaster, Seattle, through the China Forwarding and Forwarding Company. I will refrain as yet from getting in correspondence

When I finished posting in and writing, I am going out in the country about 150 miles S. W. from here in the region where my [illegible] and the [illegible] from. My [illegible] as there is a [illegible] there but is doubtful [illegible] where it goes exactly. In the little towns there are three there which may be [illegible] to go. The [illegible], Mr. Hamilton is [illegible] retained at all and by being out there a long time and being very old he doesn't know much about [illegible] in the U. S. but still there may be some new things there.

I have some difficulty in trying to get a guide and to get proper maps of that region. Still, I hope to [illegible] the fairly good maps, but the trouble is that the [illegible] there haven't been surveyed as yet. I have met Mr. Hartinger a cousin of [illegible] and he very glad to welcome [illegible] in. He gave me some [illegible] of Jordan [illegible]. The [illegible] time of which I had asked him to save me some.

Yes, now, I'll come to the more difficult part, the answering of the letters.

In the one dated December 27 you say [illegible] the letter [illegible] in yet from the [illegible] which I send but in your last letter (January 6) I see that the [illegible] [illegible] arrived. Well, those were in the first box, but there were two more another [illegible] there yet. [illegible] writes, that I [illegible] addressed to Washington, D. C., care of the U. S. Quartermaster. Well, [illegible] the [illegible] Company. I will return as yet from [illegible] [illegible]

with the different parties for I have a feeling that the things have arrived in good shape by this time.

Yes, about the wrapping up. It seems that that isn't always satisfactory. I will try whether tin cases without sphagnum will do. In your last letter you didn't mention whether the last parcels arrived in better shape. Yes, I sent off some things part to Chico, to Washington and to Boston and gave them different numbers, but referred on the carbon sheets to numbers sent. As you see from my last shipments I didn't send anything more to the Arnold Arboretum because I got a feeling that it wasn't quite agreeable to the Department people.

That the tags are bad I knew but as a precaution I gave them a light coating with vaseline and put the number on the shipping tag as well as on the right hand upper corner of each parcel, so even if the tag got off it could never come off from the parcel itself but you say the humic acid still acted on the metal tags. Please send me a few so I can see them.

About those Chinese names, well, that is an extremely difficult matter. In the future I'll try to give the Chinese name when possible but the characters - that will be very often utterly impossible. You must know, n.l., that the common class of Chinese can neither read nor write, notwithstanding the belief which prevails in

with the different parties for I have a feeling that the others have arrived in good shape by this time.

Yes, about the wrapping up. It seems that isn't always satisfactory. I will try showing its mess without wrapping still do. In your last letter you didn't mention whether you had actually arrived in Saint Louis. Yes, I sent off some things out to Ohio, to Washington and to Boston and gave them different numbers, but referred on the order sheets to numbers sent. As you see from my last shipments I didn't send anything more to the Arnold Arboretum because I got a feeling that it wasn't quite appropriate to the Department people.

That the bags are bad I know but as a precaution I gave them a light coating with varnish and put the number on the shipping tag as well as on the right hand upper corner of each parcel, so even if the tag got off it would never come off from the parcel itself but you say the inside mold still noted on the metal tags. Please send me a few so I can see them.

About those Chinese names, well, that is an extremely difficult matter. In the future I'll try to give the Chinese name when possible but the characters - that will be very often utterly impossible. You must know, m.l., that the common class of Chinese can neither read nor write, notwithstanding the belief which prevails in

Western countries that every Chinaman is able to read and to write. And as I deal mostly with the humbler classes, I will have a pretty hard job in getting these things. Then you speak of photographing a character. Did you ever try to imitate a difficult Chinese character, Mr. Fairchild? Do you know that a slight variation changes often the entire meaning? If I am going to stay long in this country I'll be obliged to buy different kinds of dictionaries for the different dialects but as yet I haven't done it. I have baggage enough most of the time and books are heavy and rather expensive too.

About the money matters, well, that is the worst of this whole business. I had a talk with Mr. Rodgers, the Consul-general down here, and he told me that his compradore would assist me in changing these dollars into taels, etc. etc. I'll wait now till my first accounts come back, then we do the whole d---thing at once. Do you have some account sheets on the road to me? Otherwise, I am left out in the cold anyway.

Suppose now, everything can't be settled, do you think I'll have to pay out of my own pocket? Or rather the Loan Company will have to pay and I them again. Well, I haven't got it, so if such a thing might occur, I would like to know it beforehand. You see, I have been offered more or less a good position here in China and although I do not fancy this country, I would accept it to save some money to pay such debts off as I might incur with this exploring business and then I would return again to America

as a free man.

I see some scions got mixed up because there were two different kinds in one package. Well, that is strange. I suppose the numbers on the labels got eroded. Yes, in the future I'll send only one kind in one package. Now we come to your letter of January 5th. I see my two letters of October 30 and November 28 arrived on the same day. That is funny. They must have been delayed for that first one has been two months on the road. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if some of my letters hadn't become lost and also that I failed to receive some of the mail addressed to me. I have already several indications of that.

You speak about sending seeds by sample post in tin cans, but you see then they must be made so that they can be inspected by the postal authorities and then can steal them for these Chinese here are not too honest. Mr. MacGregor just told me yesterday that the postal service has suffered a good deal from thievery among the employees.

About these vegetable seeds, yes, if Mr. Tracy can handle them, all right. I have seen very little when I was in Washington of these trial gardens so I thought that the Potomac flats were the only ones we had and I know that not all things could do well there. You write about the tubers. Well, they have quite a few for sale here in the markets. I do not know as yet whether

they grow here, but I am looking into this matter. As you know, you can buy most of these tubers in Chinatown in San Francisco and some kinds also in Chinatown in New York City and in New Orleans and as for water chestnuts you can get them even in Washington in one or two of the Chinese stores at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. So what shall I do about these things? Look only into the cultural side or also send the things?

About entirely new crops which may be of use to us, yes, there are a few things, but do we care for them? Now take, for instance, the lotus Nelumbium peciosum. This plant is useful here in many ways. The Rhizomes are eaten raw, boiled, pickled and preserved in sugar. The seeds are boiled and then coated with sugar and are very nice as such. The green leaves are harvested, dried, and are universally used as wrapping material for meats, fish, fruits, etc., and they are as such very suitable material, being supple and yet rather strong. These lotuses surely could be grown down south in swampy regions.

Then, the bamboo shoots. Just now one finds splendid young shoots in the market, but do the Americans care for this vegetable?

Among the preserved fruits one finds a few items of interest. They have pickled green apricots here which after they have been in brine for a long time are taken out and put in a syruppy liquid, they

they grow here, but I am looking into this matter. As you know, you can buy most of these bulbs in Oklahoma in San Francisco and some Idaho also in Oklahoma in New York City and in New Orleans and as for water chestnuts you can get them even in Washington in one or two of the Chinese stores at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. So what shall I do about these things? Look only into the cultural side or also send the things?

About entirely new crops which may be of use to us, yes, there are a few things, but do we care for them? How take, for instance, the lotus Nelumbium speciosum. This plant is useful here in many ways. The flowers are eaten raw, boiled, pickled and preserved in sugar. The seeds are boiled and then coated with sugar and are very nice as much. The green leaves are harvested, dried, and are universally used as wrapping material for meats, fish, fruits, etc., and they are as such very suitable material, being supple and yet rather strong. These leaves surely would be given here much in many regions.

Then, the bamboo shoots. Just now one finds splendid young shoots in the market, but do the Americans care for this vegetable?

Among the preserved fruits one finds a few items of interest. They have pickled green apricots here which after they have been in brine for a long time are taken out and put in a syrupy liquid, they

retain their nice green color and are really a nice relish. I think we would like them too.

Is the Canarium album and Canarium pimelia introduced in America? These are what we call Chinese olives. They are eaten fresh, salt-pickled, preserved in sugar and dry. As a preserve in sugar they are very nice and surely do not have to be lower ranked than candied citron rind.

A material which we might use perhaps, too, is the fibre of the fan palm (Trachycarpus excelsa). The Chines make brushes from it, nice floor mats, raincoats for the poor people and use it as packing material.

Do you know that the young alfalfa is used as human food. I haven't eaten it as yet, but as soon as I have a change I'll try it. That water chestnut might be useful to us as a winter substitute for green corn. Mrs. Williams served it to us at Christmas dinner and the looks, taste, and smell were those of green corn. It was grated, of course, so that made it still more deceptive.

I see extraordinarily large tangerines in the market. Some are as large as our navel oranges. I learned that they come from the Foochow Islands. Then we get pomelas here which are served in sections. In other words, one can peel them and separate them like tangerines and they are neither bitter nor sour. I haven't seen as yet this kind in the States.

You ask whether I received the letter of December 27. Yes, As I have already written.

I inquired at the Consul's the other day about Dr. Barchet's

retain their nice green color and are really a nice relish. I think we would like them too.

In the Canarian album and Canarian pimento introduced in America? These are what we call Chinese olives. They are eaten fresh, salt-pickled, preserved in sugar and dry. As a preserve in sugar they are very nice and surely do not have to be lower ranked than pickled citron rind.

A material which we might use perhaps, too, is the fibre of the Jamaica (Pachyrrhizus erosus). The Chinese make brushes from it, also flour sacks, raincoats for the poor people and use it as packing material.

Do you know that the young alfalfa is used as human food. I haven't eaten it as yet, but as soon as I have a change I'll try it. That water chestnut might be useful to us as a viable substitute for green corn. Mrs. Williams served it to us at Christmas dinner and the looks, taste, and shell were those of green corn. It was grated, of course, so that made it still more deceptive.

I see extraordinarily large tangerines in the market. Some are as large as our navel oranges. I learned that they come from the Ryukyu Islands. Then we get pomelos here which are served in sections. In other words, one can peel them and separate them like tangerines and they are neither better nor worse. I haven't seen as yet this kind in the Ryukyu.

Im-ma reminds I received the Lists of Seeds etc. Yes, as I have already written.

I inquired at the Consul's the other day about Mr. Barclay's

arrival. He is expected to land in Shanghai March 5 so maybe I'll see him.

About that pear blight in China. Yes, it exists in Chefoo on the foreign pears there and I also saw a disease looking very much like it on a wild pear in the grounds of the temple of Heaven, Peking. I dried a few twigs of it which I'll send you. Then Mr. Waite may see whether it is blight or not.

They have two funny diseases here which I have never seen anywhere else as yet and these are a witch-broom disease in the wild as well as in the cultivated Jujube trees (Zizyphus vulgaris) and a witch-broom-like disease in the apricot trees.

The peach trees around Shanghai are badly attacked by gum disease and have also scales on them and most of the trees seen around here are more or less infested by scales.

About the carbon notes, I marked them 104 and 105 because there were two parcels of them and each had to have a lable, but they are the same kind. I put I and II on the pages so as to show that the one was a continuation from the other, there being too much writing for one page. I invariably put down at the bottom of the page where I sent the material to, this time it was Washington, D. C., on other pages you may see Chico, or Arnold Arboretum. I'll look over my notes and write down a few explanations for some numbers.

28 and 29 -- the same

67 and 68 -- the same

71 and 90 -- the same

72 and 89 -- the same

87 and 88 -- the same

104 and 105 -- the same

arrived. He is expected to land in Shanghai March 5 so maybe I'll see him.

About that pear blight in China. Yes, it exists in Szechwan on the foreign pears there and I also saw a disease looking very much like it on a wild pear in the grounds of the temple of Heaven, Peking. I dried a few twigs of it which I'll send you. Then Mr. Waite may see whether it is blight or not.

They have two fungi diseases here which I have never seen anywhere else as yet and those are a witch-broom disease in the wild as well as in the cultivated Jujube trees (Zizyphus vulgaris) and a witch-broom-like disease in the apricot trees.

The peach trees around Shanghai are badly affected by the disease and have also scales on them and most of the trees seen around here are more or less infested by scales.

About the cactus notes, I saw 4 than 104 and 107 because there were two parcels of them and each had to have a label, but they are the same kind. I put I and II on the pages so as to show that the one was a continuation from the other, there being too much writing for one page. I invariably put down at the bottom of the page where I sent the material to, this time it was Washington, D. C., on other pages you may see Chico, or Arnold Arboretum. I'll look over my notes and write down a few explanations for some numbers.

20 and 39 — the same

41 and 49 — the same

73 and 90 — the same

92 and 93 — the same

97 and 98 — the same

104 and 107 — the same

102, 106 and 107 -- the same

109 and 120 -- the same

121, 122, 123, 124 -- the same.

The next time I send things I'll explain a few more things if they look complicated.

Now, your last letter of January 16. I am very sorry for Mr. Dewey about the hemp, but you can't expect me to send seeds when I don't come across them. The only instance I saw genuine hemp was one row of straggling plants along a ditch near Peking and otherwise I have never seen the plants or the seeds as yet. Now, about that hemp seed which was sent through missionaries to Kentucky; could you perhaps find out from what part of China that comes? China is such an enormous country and I have seen nothing, so to speak, of it; I was told that the best hemp grows in Manchuria. Perhaps these seeds came from there.

Then, I got a funny letter from Mr. A. Zappone about to furnish him copies of all decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury that I have received while acting as temporary special disbursing agent. Well, I never got any decisions as yet, so I can't supply that gentleman with any. Or do they mean, perhaps, a thing like this money business now in which all amounts have to be made out in native currency, but still this is a decision of the Comptroller of the Currency, as you wrote me. And I suppose these two gentlemen are different persons, aren't they?

I received a letter from Mr. Dorsett telling me that Mr. Pieters had told him that he would write me to ship all material to Chico. Then Mr. Dorsett could reship what was not for him.

105, 106 and 107 — the same

102 and 120 — the same

123, 124, 125, 126 — the same.

The next time I may claim (?) explain a few more things if they look complicated.

For, your last letter of January 16. I am very sorry for Mr. Dewey about the horse, but you can't expect me to send seeds when I don't come across them. The only instance I saw growing hemp was one row of straggling plants along a ditch near Toledo. Mr. Sherwin I have never seen the plants or the seeds as yet. Now, about that hemp seed which was sent through misconceptions to Kentucky could you perhaps find out from what part of China that grows. China is such an enormous country and I have been asking, so to speak, of late I was told that the best hemp grows in Manchuria. Perhaps these seeds came from there.

Then, I got a funny letter from Mr. A. Sapiro about to furnish him copies of all documents of the Department of the Treasury that I have received while acting as temporary special disbursing agent. Well, I have got any instructions as yet, so I can't supply that gentleman with any. Or do they mean, perhaps, a ruling like this money business now in which all accounts have to be made out in multiple copies, but still this is a decision of the Comptroller of the Currency, as you wrote me. And I suppose these two gentlemen are different persons, aren't they?

I received a letter from Mr. Sherwin telling me that Mr. Flahive had told him that he would write me to ship all material to Toledo. Then Mr. Sorrell could really what was not for him.

Has that been decided as yet?

You say you and Mrs. Fairchild have a place outside of Washington. Outside the District line! If you plant cherries as a spring delight, do not fail to plant Japanese maples for fall effects. I hope to see it some of these days.

Well, I see I got my 45th page. You may say perhaps, "Couldn't you condense it somewhat?". Well, the next time I will.

With best of regards to all, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

Febr. 20 '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letters of Dec. 20th and 29th at hand. Of those of the 20th I got 2 copies, but the one was franked and the other not, so I had to pay 30 cts. Mex. for package.

Well, to answer the first one, first. I am exceedingly sorry that some of those cuttings arrived in bad shape; I thought I did as good as I could, the more as I had carried some cuttings packed in, in exactly the same way in my baggage for quite awhile to see whether they could stand it and I must say when I unpacked them they were as fresh as ever, but I had kept them cool and I suppose some of the packages were put near boilers or stoves and got suffocated.

You say cuttings of olives and pomegranates shipped by Mr.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letters of Dec. 20th and 30th at hand. Of those of the 20th I got 2 copies, but the one was franked and the other not, so I had to pay 30 cts. Mon. for postage.

Well, to answer the first one, first. I am absolutely sorry that some of those entries worked in bad shape; I thought I did as good as I could. The more so I had counted some entries paid in, it exactly the same day it my package for quite sadly to see whether they could stand it and I wait my time I expected them they were as fresh as ever, but I had kept them cool and I suppose some of the packages were put near heater or stove and got mildewed.

The my entries of silver and [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

Kearny from Tunis reached you in good shape, but compare the distances with one another, Mr. Dorsett. From Tunis to California is 14 days, while mine shipments are often 6-8 weeks on the road.

Still this time I'll send you the things, except three packages, all packed in tin cases and coated with parafine to see if they arrive better, for there isn't one more interested in the well-being of these things as I am myself.

You say in your letter of December 29th, that Mr. Pieters would write me to ship all things to you. Well, that will relieve me of a good deal of work, but you get it then there, for there are quite a few thingswhich are not intended for Pacific Coast work.

I do not think I send you any of the large seedless persimmons, did I. Well, I hope they send you some from Washington.

Why do you think I failed to get some of your letters? Letters take sometimes a long time in this country to reach a man. About No. 102. I may say that if I wrote you, that I sent it to you, I simply made a mistake for that number was for Washington. You see I had a whole lot of this var. of grape, so I send 102 to the Dept. in Wash., 106 to the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and 107 to you and I see you got it too.

I am sending you now 1 box of seeds but there are only a few things in which are intended for you. All these cereals and samples of basketry, rake, etc. are really for Wash., D. C. but I leave it over to your discretion what to send. These papershell and softshell walnuts are for your garden. Be good to that papershell, for it is the only large one I was able to lay hands on and the

Henry from Tunis reached you in good shape, but concerns the distance with one another, Mr. Dorsett. From Tunis to California is 14 days, while mine shipments are often 6-8 weeks on the road.

Still this time I'll send you the things, except three packages, all packed in tin cases and coated with paraffine to see if they arrive better, for there isn't one more interested in the pull-ship of these things as I do myself.

You say in your letter of December 3rd, that Mr. Fletcher would write me to ship all things to you. Well, that will relieve me of a good deal of work, but you get it then there, for there are quite a few things which are not intended for Pacific Coast work.

I do not think I send you any of the large seedless persimmons, did I. Well, I hope they send you some from Washington.

Why do you think I failed to get some of your letters? Letters take sometimes a long time in this country to reach a man. About Jo. 102. I may say that if I wrote you, that I sent it to you, I simply made a mistake for that matter one for Washington. You see I had a whole lot of this var. of grape, so I send 102 to the Dept. in Wash., 105 to the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and 107 to you and I see you got it too.

I am sending you now 1 box of seeds but there are only a few things in which are intended for you. All these cereals and samples of basketry, rugs, etc. are really for Wash., D. C., but I leave it over to your discretion what is good. These paperweights and cultural vignets are for your guidance. To meet to that paperweight, for it is the only large one I was able to lay hands on and the

owner wasn't even willing notwithstanding I offered him much money to show me the tree.

You see, you have also the wild persimmon among them, you may keep them all. Wash. got enough already. I think you better keep the Pistacia sinensis seeds; do you know that I measured one specimen of this tree that had a trunk more than 15 ft. in circumference? It was a male tree tho. The females don't seem to grow that large.

The seeds of 173a, a small quince, you better keep. I wasn't able as yet to find the bushes where they grow on. No. 194 I recommend to you especially. May be tho it is the same thing which you showed me in your lath house, climbing toward the sky.

About the parcels I am sending you now, I may say this: do not take too much trouble with them for the natives are here (Shanghai) are very much given over to lying and as I am in the wrong season, I am not at all sure that I obtained very valuable things. It may be that most of these peaches are known already to Americans, for there have been explorers here who have sent some of them home. Well, do what you think best to them.

I enclose all the notes within this letter. Please send the notes to Wash. which you don't keep with your selection.

I ship the box addressed care Dr. G. S. Baker, 6th & Townsends St., S. Francisco, with the S.S. Coptic, expected in San Francisco March 30, '06 and I suppose that most of the parcels will go the same way.

Just now we have an awful rainy time here; since these last 10 days the sun hasn't been seen as yet and the rain pours down every so many hours, sometimes it changes into wet snow and a man doesn't

Dear Sam:I was thinking,indeed,that you offered his most sincere [illegible] when he [illegible].

The day you have also his with particular among them, you may [illegible] all. Yeah, not enough already. I think you better keep the [illegible] weeks! Do you know that I recovered one [illegible] of this type that had a trunk more than 12 ft. in circumference! It was a male [illegible]. The Indian dare's now to [illegible].

The week of 17th, I shall [illegible] you better [illegible]. I wasn't able as yet to find the [illegible] where they [illegible]. No. 104 I recommend to you especially. My [illegible] is the same [illegible] which you showed me in your last horse, climbing toward the sky.

About the parcels I am sending you now, I may say that [illegible] not take too much trouble with them for the natives are here (Mongolia) are very much given over to lying and so I am in the strong [illegible]. I am not at all sure that I obtained very valuable things. It may be that most of these parcels are [illegible] already in Australia, for there have been explorers here who have sent [illegible] of their [illegible]. Well, do what you think best to them.

I enclose all the notes which this letter. Please read the notes to Wash. which you don't keep with your selection.

I ship the box addressed care Mr. G. [illegible], with a [illegible] Fil. Mr. Francisco, with the G.M. Lopsis, equipped in San Francisco [illegible] 'OK and I suppose that some of the parcels will be the same way.

Well sam we have to [illegible] [illegible] 10 days the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

feel like exploring in this weather.

Still I hope to go out next week to explore the mountain wildernisses 150 miles S.W. from here, where it is reported strange trees exist. Let me see!

Did the lost parcels arrive in better shape as the preceding ones: I got some complaints from Wash. that some of my labels were badly erased, you got that too? Well, I always put the number not only on the tag but also on the right hand upper corner of the parcel too, so it is hardly possible that any evil could result even if a number got erased, and I gave all the labels a rubbing with vaseline, so as to prevent any action of acid or whatever it may be.

Well, goodbye Mr. Dorsett, with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I forgot to mention that I packed No. 116 entirely dry, but the others I wrapped in nearly dry sphagnum for I had observed that a 4 days stay in oil paper alone in a tin case had shriveled them up badly. I also used parafine wax instead of collodion, not that I think collodion does do any harm but still, we'll try to do the best we can.

This dried specimen is a sweet potato in bloom, so you see we got even things here which you people haven't got and as you always wanted to see one in bloom, I think it may be of interest to you. I enclose bill of lading but you needn't bother about it. It is only a matter of safety, i.e. if the box doesn't appear within a reasonable time, then you have something to substantiate your claims.

Shanghai, China,
February 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

Your letter of January 16 was received by me yesterday. It

feel 100% equipoise in this weather.

Still I hope to go out next week to explore the insects within 100 miles S.E. from here, where it is reported strange trees exist. Let me see!

Did the last parcels arrive in better shape as the preceding ones? I got some complaints from Canada that some of my labels were badly erased, you get that too? Well, I always put the number not only on the tag but also on the right hand upper corner of the parcel too, so it is hardly possible that any evil could result even if a number got erased, and I gave all the labels a rubbing with vaseline, so as to prevent any rotation of acid or whatever it may be.

Well, goodbye Mr. Dorsett, with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MINK.

P.S. I forgot to mention that I packed Mr. Ill entirely dry, but the others I wrapped in nearly dry sphagnum for I had observed that a few days stay in all paper alone in a tin case had shrivelled them up badly. I also used paraffine wax instead of collodion, not that I think collodion does do any harm but still, we'll try to do the best we can.

This trial specimen is a sweet potato in bloom, so you see we got even things here which you people haven't got and so you always wanted to see one in bloom. I think it may be of interest to you. I enclose bill of lading but you needn't bother about it. It is only a matter of safety, i.e. if the box doesn't appear within a reasonable time, then you have something to substantiate your claims.

Sincerely,
Kingsley Fry Mink.

Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of January 10 was received by me yesterday. It

worked quieting upon me, notwithstanding it touched these miserable money subjects.

Yes, I'll try to give you as accurate a statement as possible. The ciphers are all in Gold.

My Railroad and Steamship tickets from Washington, D. C. to Shanghai were together $302.00

The bill for expenses during the period from July 27 until September was	268.90
from October 1 to October 31 incl.	246.65
from November 1 to November 30 incl.	240.50
from December 1 to December 31, incl. about	150.00
from January 1 to January 31, incl., about	165.00
from February 1 to February 28, incl., about	260.00
From July 27 until February 28, incl.	$1652.05

So that seems to be about $220.00 per month, but suppose we say $250.00. That will be for the remaining four months $1000.00 and then my salary for one year (I was appointed July 10, 1905) is another $1000.00. So if I am not going to be sent out on very expensive trips, then I think that $3500 will clear me through. If, however, I make an ocean trip of long endurance, then it will be somewhat more. Well, I hope you will be satisfied with this statement. It leaves you about $1500 to use somewhere else.

I think I am doing the things rather economically down here. I wonder how much it cost others to do this work. Mr. McGregor told me that Wilson, the English explorer, spent 25,000 Lbs. in a period from six to seven years. That is something like $20,000 per year. But of course he went way inland and sometimes 50 coolies in employ and I know myself that servants cost money. Not in actual wages, no, the "squeeze" as we call it here. That is, they charge us far more for articles than they are worth and it is very hard to remedy this evil because it is universally done all over China.

worked out falling upon us, nevertheless it involved them a sensible money outlay.

Yes, I'll try to give you as accurate a statement as possible. The figures are all in Gold.

My Railroad and Steamship tickets from Washington, D. C. to Shanghai were together $[illegible]

The bill for expenses during the period from July 27 until September was $[illegible]
from October 1 to October 31 incl. $[illegible]
from November 1 to November 30 incl. $[illegible]
from December 1 to December 31, incl. about $[illegible]
from January 1 to January 31, incl., about $[illegible]
from February 1 to February 28, incl. about $[illegible]
from July 27 until February 28, incl. $[illegible]

So that seems to be about $[illegible].00 per month, but suppose we say $[illegible].00. That will be for the remaining four months $1000.00 and then my salary for one year (I was appointed July 10, 1908) is another $1000.00. So if I am not going to be sent out on very expensive trips, then I think that $[illegible]00 will clear me through. If, however, I make an ocean trip of long endurance, then it will be somewhat more. Well, I hope you will be satisfied with this statement. It leaves you about $1500 to use somewhere else.

I think I am doing the things rather economically here. I wonder how much it cost others to do this work. Mr. McGregor told me that Wilson, the English engineer, spent 25,000 lbs. in a period from six to seven years. That is something like $50,000 per year, but of course he went way inland and sometimes 50 coolies in employ and I know myself that servants cost money. Not in actual wages, no, the "squeeze" as we call it here. That is, they charge us far more for articles than they are worth and it is very hard to remedy this evil because it is universally done all over China.

You think I have done rather well, isn't it? Well, this is a most difficult country to do things well and I have tried to do as good as I could, but now I begin to feel tired. These financial matters, especially, worry me. The last vouchers and accounts had two slips with them upon which the auditor had made different criticisms. For instance, I had bought seeds from different people to the amount of $1.40 Now I must get a subvoucher or waive it.

He also remarks that soda water and mineral waters are not proper purchases for reimbursement, but do people know that it is very hard sometimes to get something to drink in this country? And if one drinks, one has to be careful. I have had quite some bowel trouble already. Even in the European hotels the water is far from pure. I wish some people could just come over and see how miserably one lives even in a large hotel.

Then, I had sometimes boys and men employed in collecting seeds for me to the amounts of 20 or 30 cents apiece. Well, this is called personal service and I must get subvouchers for it.

You say near the end of your letter that I will continue to send in my accounts at the interval of a month. Well, of late I haven't done so. I'll wait till the last one comes back and then I'll have the vouchers changed into the currency of the country and make the whole thing up at once.

If an explorer goes out the next time, it would be a wise thing not to hurry him so much but on the contrary to give him a thorough instruction and save him and his superiors plenty of worry!!!

I didn't answer you as yet on your first letter, December 2nd, 1905. Well, I was glad you got that letter and also saw that to Dr. Smith. If you make extracts from my letters, please send me copy of a paper so I may see how it looks.

You spoke about sending pruning scissors and pruning knives.

I'm sorry, Dr. Lewis, but I'm afraid I can't do it. I'm very busy at the moment and I don't have time to do it. I'm sorry, but

Yes, if you could do that, it would be very nice. My own pruning knife broke, so I wouldn't mind it a bit to get another one. And if I am going to be left here, I am getting sorely in need of account sheets, envelopes and paper. I mean official paper. I wrote to Mr. Fairchild already so maybe a box is on the road to me.

A few days ago while opening one of my boxes I found out that I had been robbed of a good suit of clothes, hat and shoes inclusive, and they also stole some paper and envelopes with it. It happened either in the baggage car while going from Peking to Hankow or otherwise on the boat from Hankow to Shanghai. What can a man do against such a thing?

I got a telegram a few days ago from the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, to proceed to Nagasaki, if I consider it advisable. Well, really, there doesn't seem to be any danger in remaining here. It is true the air is full of uncertainty, but there are twelve foreign warships in the harbor and many more along the coast and we do not expect a general uprising. The last time 100 rowdies were killed here by the foreigners and they got a pretty good lesson. Whenever I come in contact with Chinese I tell them to be very quiet with the foreigners for the next time they would smash China and many of them know it, too, but they are too conceited to admit it.

As soon as the weather clears up I'll go out in the country, for I have heard from different people that there are strange trees in the mountains southwest of here.

I am sending Mr. Dorsett one box of seeds and several parcels with cuttings. Did the others arrive in good shape.

While I write the rain pours down in sheets and everything

Yes, if you could do that, it would be very nice. My own pressing suits broke, so I wouldn't mind it a bit to get another one. And if I am going to be left here, I am getting nearly in need of several shirts, sponges and paper. I mean official paper. I wrote to Mr. Fitzhilli already so maybe a box is on the road to me.

A few days ago while opening one of my boxes I found out that I had been robbed of a good suit of clothes, but and shoes inclusive, and they also stole some paper and sponges with it. It happened either in the baggage car while going from Tientsin to Shanhaikwan or otherwise on the boat from Shanhaikwan to Shanghai. What can a man do against such a thing?

I got a telegram a few days ago from the Secretary, Mr. Filson, to proceed to Shanghai, if I receive it advisable. Well, really, there doesn't seem to be any danger in remaining here. It is true the air is full of uncertainty, but there are twelve foreign warships in the harbor and many more along the coast and we do not expect a general massacre. The last time 100 rowdies were killed here by the foreigners and they got a pretty good lesson. Whenever I come in contact with Chinese I tell them to be very quiet with the foreigners for the next time they would attack China and many of them know it, too, but they are too conceited to admit it.

As soon as the weather clears up I'll go out in the country, for I have heard from different people that there are plenty trees in the mountains southwest of here.

I am sending Mr. Everett one box of seeds and several parcels with cuttings. Did the others arrive in good shape.

While I write the rain pours down in sheets and everything

smells moist. We haven't seen the sun as yet for those last ten days. May it soon clear.

Well, Mr. Pieters, I hope you receive this message in the best of health. With best regards also to Mrs. Pieters and those who remember me yet, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China.

February 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I shipped a box with seeds to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California. Most of the things in it are for other parts of the U. S. and not for California, but as Mr. Dorsett wrote me, he would reship things that were not for him. There are not over-valuable things in. You already have some of most of them. The box is shipped through the agents of P. & O. S. S. Company and goes with the S. S. Coptic which will arrive in San Francisco about March 20. To get the box through I had to go through a whole lot of trouble. To the shipping people I had to go a couple of times, to the doctor to have him pass it, to the customs house to declare it of no value, then to the lighter and tug office and perhaps I am not through yet, for the steamer leaves the day after tomorrow.

I had a talk with the doctor about shipping bulbs, etc. Well, he said nothing that has earth around it or that has been in the ground can be shipped from here to the U. S. unless it has been

omelle model. He haven't seen the box as yet for fear lest he hope. Hop it soon alone.

Well, Mr. Gatewy, I know you realize this message is the best of health. With kind regards also to Mrs. Gatewy and those who remember me, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MYERS.

Shanghai, China.

February 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I shipped a box with seeds to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California. Most of the things in it are for other parts of the U. S. and not for California, but as Mr. Coresett wrote me, he would rather this that were not for him. There are not-over-valuable things in. Yet already have some of each of them. The box is addressed through the agents of A. C. S. I. Concern and goes with the S. S. Coptic which will arrive in San Francisco about March 20. To get the box through I had to go through a whole lot of trouble. To the shipping people I had to go a couple of times. To the customs house to declare it of no value, then to the lighter and the office and perhaps I am not through yet, for the customs layers the duty after inspection.

I had a talk with the doctor about bulging seeds, etc. Well, he said nothing but has gone around it or that has been the present one he shipped from here to the U. S. unless it has been

dipped in formaline. Well, as that will kill most things, I asked him if there was not another way. Yes, he said, if you can get a special permit from the Marine Health Department in Washington, D.C., then I can let them pass. Now, if I am going to stay here, could you perhaps get such a special permit for me; that would ensure us a far greater success in shipping live material, as to have things disinfected.

I am sending Mr. Dorsett also budsticks of different varieties of peaches collected around here. It isn't very sure whether there are valuable things among them for I wasn't able to see if any fruits and the natives around here are very much given over to lying, so we can only try and see if there is something among them.

This time I packed all the cuttings (except three kinds) in tin cases with almost dry sphagnum around them and we'll see if they arrive better. I didn't dare to omit sphagnum for I had tried to wrap some cuttings up only in oil paper in a tin case and after four days they were already remarkably dry and shriveled and would never have stood it for another week, not to speak of four or five weeks. This oil paper we got here is not air or moist proof, so I have to use moss around them. I also used parafine wax instead of Collodian as Mr. Dorsett had written me that it seemed as if it had had a bad effect upon the ends of the cuttings. I can't believe that Collodian would be bad, but still, we'll try until we find out the best way.

I received your letters of January 16 and 18 together with the vouchers. Yes, I'll try to make the necessary changes.

dipped in formaline. Well, as that will kill most things, I asked him if there was no other way. Yes, he said, if you can get a special permit from the Marine Health Department in Washington, D.C., then I can let them pass. Now, if I am going to stay here, could you perhaps get such a special permit for me, that would ensure us a far greater success in shipping live material, as to have things disinfected.

I am sending Mr. Forsett also buckets of different varieties of pawpaw collected around here. It isn't very sure whether there are valuable things among them for I wasn't able to see if any fruits and the natives around here are very much given over to lying, so we can only try and see if there is something among them.

This time I packed all the varieties inside wet sphagnum in tin cases with almost dry sphagnum around them and we'll see if they arrive better. I didn't dare to omit sphagnum for I had tried to wrap some cuttings up only in oil paper in a tin case and after four days they were already remarkably dry and shriveled and would never have stood it for another week, not to speak of four or five weeks. This oil paper we got here is not air or moist proof, so I have to use moss around them. I also used paraffine wax instead of Collodion as Mr. Forsett had written me that it seemed as if it had had a bad effect upon the seeds of his cuttings. I don't believe that Collodion would be bad, but still, we'll try until we find out the best way.

I received your letters of January 10 and 16 together with the vouchers. Yes, I'll try to make the necessary changes.

I also received a telegram from the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, to proceed to Nagasaki, if I thought it advisable, to investigate the rushes and matting in Japan. Well, it isn't so dangerous here as the telegrams have made it. We have plenty of foreign warships around here and the Chinese know it, too. We'll wait in going into the interior for a couple of days yet. Firstly, on account of the very bad weather we experience of late, nothing but rain and rain, no sun to be seen for more than ten days, and secondly, I will wait until after February 25 because a general massacre of foreigners has been predicted and if the Chinese would be silly enought to start some rioting, then it is always safer to be under protection of foreign troops than to be alone in the country.

After I come back from the interior perhaps after two weeks or so, I may proceed to Nagasaki, for by that time the letter giving instructions will have arrived there.

I am sending you some dried specimens of some interesting plant diseases I came across. I suppose you will know better than I to whom to give them.

When I have been sending scions of different things I was always careful not to take them from diseased orchards or trees so I hope I am not introducing any bacterial diseases or scales, etc., you always fumigate the things, don't you?

Well, with best of regards also to Mrs. Fairchild and others who know me, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I also received a telegram from the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, to proceed to Magnesia, if I thought it advisable, to investigate the rumors and nosing in Japan. Well, it isn't so dangerous here as the telegrams have made it. We have plenty of foreign warships around here and the Chinese know it, too. We'll wait in going into the interior for a couple of days yet. Firstly, on account of the very bad weather we experience of late, nothing but rain and rain, no sun to be seen for more than ten days, and secondly, I will wait until after February 20 because a general massacre of foreigners has been predicted and if the Chinese would be silly enough to start some rioting, then it is always safer to be under protection of foreign troops than to be alone in the country.

After I come back from the interior perhaps after two weeks or so, I may proceed to Kuyuanli, for by that time the letter giving instructions will have arrived there.

I am passing you some brief experiences of some interesting plant diseases I came across. I suppose you will know better than I to whom to give them.

Now I have been sending notes of different kinds, I was almost afraid not to take them from Diamond, Cobjuda or Ilaya so I hope I am not interfering any bacterial diseases for coolies, etc., you always troubled the things, don't you?

Well, with best of regards also to Mrs. Reinhold and others who know me, I am

Yours respectfully,

"Jim" K. Kelly.

Notes in regard to the following Plant Diseases observed in China.

Pear Blight.

When in Chefoo, September 9, 1905, many of the pear trees had unmistakably severe attacks of blight; some branches were entirely dead, others the tops were black and here and there a whole tree had died. These trees were either imported from America or were grafted from the imported stock.

One pear tree, growing wild in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, in Peking, had apparently also blight; the top ends of many branches died back and blackish lines running through some leaves as if bacterial decomposing was setting in. A few of these branches collected and herewith send. On some of the leaf tops a fungus had made some destruction and from such a beginning often a whole leaf turned black. This particular pear tree was the common wild Chinese pear and was a rather old specimen (30 to 50 years old) (Pyrus betulaefolia).

Witch-broom-like disease in Apricots.

Apparently caused by action of some very diminutive animal parasite, preventing the young leaves and branches from growing out. I was too late to see any animal like creatures, most of the trees shedding their leaves already, but these dwarfed branches kept their leaves on, notwithstanding they had turned dark brown and a tree with the naked healthy branches but interspaced with these bunches of dead brown leaves gave the impression of a witch-broom.

In some localities the trees were badly attacked and had produced little fruit, old trees especially were heavily attacked.

Notes in regard to the following plant diseases observed in China.

Peer Blight.

Was in Hubei, September 8, 1924, many of the pear trees had unmistakably active stages of blight; some branches were entirely dead; others the tops were black and bare and there a whole tree had died. These trees were either imported from America or were grafted from the imported stock.

One pear tree, growing wild in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, in Peking, had apparently also blight; the top ends of many branches died back and blackish lines running through some leaves as if bacterial decomposing was setting in. A few of these branches collected and burnt with sand. On some of the last tops a fungus had made some destruction and from each a beginning often a whole leaf turned black. This particular pear tree was the same wild Chinese pear and was a rather old specimen (30 to 50 years old) (Pyrus betulaefolia).

Witch-broom-like disease in Lychee.

Apparently caused by action of some very diminutive animal parasite, preventing the young leaves and branches from growing out. I was too late to see any animal like organisms, most of the trees shedding their leaves already, but these dwarfed branches kept their leaves on, notwithstanding they had turned dark brown and a tree with the usual healthy branches but interwoven with these bunches of dead brown leaves gave the impression of a witch-broom.

In some localities the trees were badly attacked and had produced little fruit, old trees especially were heavily affected.

It also seemed as if the one variety was far more resistant than the other to its ravages.

Witch-broom-like disease in the Chinese date.

This is quite a different disease as the preceding one. Instead of turning brown at the close of the season, the branches keep on growing and form leaves that are much lighter green than the normal ones and much smaller and appear in tufts; they also appear in out of the way places, like on the old trunk or at the base of the stem and make a tree look rather curious. A tree heavily attacked bears no fruit whatever, but mostly one part of a tree is attached, while another part seems to be in good health. This disease occurs also on the wild Jujube but as yet I saw only two cases of it, notwithstanding the millions of bushes of wild ones I saw.

F.N.M.

Shanghai, China,

March 10, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I send you 6 parcels.

No. 517 - A seedless persimmon (medium size).

" 518 - A wild " (on which the above is grafted).

" 519 - A small fruited red cherry.

" 140 - A red mulberry, 520 - A white mulberry used both for silk-worm foods. Try to graft 1/2 of each lot.

It also seemed as if the one variety was far more susceptible than the other to its ravages.

Little-known-like disease in the Orange Lady.

This is quite a different disease to the preceding one. Instead of turning brown at the close of the season, the branches keep on growing and from leaves that are much lighter green than the normal ones and much smaller and appear in twos; they also appear in out of the way places, like on the old trunk or at the base of the stem and make a tree look rather curious. A tree heavily attacked bears no fruit whatever, but mostly one part of a tree is attacked, while another part seems to be in good health. This disease occurs also on the wild Jujube but as yet I saw only two cases of it, notwithstanding the millions of hedges of wild ones I saw.

E.E.M.

Shanghai, China,

March 30, '02.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Dorsett, I send you 6 parcels.

To, 027 - A smaller persimmon (Indian size).

" 028 - A wild " (Jun which the above is grafted).

" 029 - A small dwarfed pot mulberry.

" 200 - A tea-mulberry, 000 - A white mulberry seed both for silkworm food. Try to grow 1/2 of each 1st.

No. 141 - A creeping Euonymus.

" 142 - An erect Euonymus.

" 143 - An evergreen Eleagnus.

" 144 - A small hard plum.

" 145 - Liquidambar chinense.

" 146 - Probably a Sarsaparilla.

" 147 - A shrub.

" 148. - A Daphne.

Try to slip these all except 144. In an awful hurry, the mail leaves within a few minutes. Later on detailed descriptions.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Shanghai,

March 12, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days have passed again since I returned from the mountains southwest of here. My trip wasn't as successful as I wish it had been. The season, n. l. is a little unfavorable just now. We have had an excessive rainfall for a few weeks and when I was out in the country many roads were two feet below the surface of the water and in the higher altitudes there was so much snow that one couldn't go there. I was in the country around Hunchan most of the time and even in these low lands the snow was still lay-

80. 141 - A crowding Sherman.

* 142 - In great Danger.

* 143 - In [illegible] Transport.

* 144 - A small hard place.

* 145 - Unsatisfactory situation.

* 146 - Probably a harmonville.

* 147 - A shrug.

* 148 - A dogface.

Try to play these all through 141. In no well hung, 3D will leave within a few minutes. Never go [illegible] [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

MILTON H. [illegible]

Enclosed.

March 19, 1944.

Dear Mr. Patrolski:

A few days have passed up in which I returned from the mountain conflagrant of here. My trip wasn't as successful as I wish it had been. The reason, a. I. is a little unfavorable just now. We have had an unusually rainfall for a few weeks and when I was out in the country some weeks ago we had below the surface of the water and in the lower distribution flume was so much more that one couldn't go there. I was in the country around Santana and of the time had even to wade the lands the open ag with the

ing on shady places. The loquats and oranges had suffered severely from the extraordinary heavy snowfall and many trees were completely ruined. For instance, large branches had been broken off and some of the bamboo groves were also in a sorry state of affairs as many of the fine big stems were broken down by the snow. As these large stalks are worth from one to two Mexican dollars apiece, you may imagine what a loss the Chinese suffered, for one Mexican dollar here is for a Chinaman pretty nearly as much as five dollars in gold is to us.

I obtained some scions of what appears to be a different variety of large, seedless persimmon. Also some scions of the wild one upon which they graft the large one. This wild one has a gray-white stem with hardly any bark, so it looks rather curious to see the sharp line between scion and stock. I took some good photos of it which I will send up shortly.

Another thing which exists here and that is a white loquat. But it is exceedingly rare. They told me there are two worthless varieties of it and one a very good one. And the Chinese are not willing to part with the trees. The missionary himself, who is Mr. Alexander Kennedy, Tank-hsi, near Hanchan, made me acquainted first with the fact and who has been living seven years here did not get the right variety, though they promised him to do so and the Commissioner of Customs at Hanchan (Mr. Von Hana) has been trying in vain for a couple of years to get a plant of it. Now these fruits ripen here in about early June, they tell me, so the only time to get the right kind is to find out the trees, buy some scions and graft them, oneself. I told Mr. Kennedy to buy me at least 10

ing on shady places. The lepvata and oranges had suffered severely from the extraordinary heavy snowfall and many trees were completely ruined. For instance, large branches had been broken off and some of the bamboo groves were also in a very state of affairs as many of the fine big stems were broken down by the snow. As these large stalks are worth from one to two Mexican dollars apiece, you may imagine what a loss the Chinese suffered, for one Mexican dollar here is for a Chinaman nearly as much as five dollars in gold is to us.

I noticed here an idea of what appears to be a different variety of lichi, small and yellowish. Also some sections of the wild one upon which they graft the large one. This wild one has a grayish white stem with hardly any bark, so it looks rather curious to see the sharp line between scion and stock. I took some good photos of it which I will send up shortly.

Another thing which exists here and that is a white longan. But it is exceedingly rare. They tell me there are two worthless varieties of it and one a very good one. And the Chinese are not willing to part with the trees. The missionary himself, who is Mr. Alexander Kennedy, Tank-hai, near Hankow, made no acquaintance first with the fruit and who has been living seven years here did not get the right variety, though they promised him to do so and the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow (Mr. Van Hsia) has been trying in vain for a couple of years to get a plant of it. Now these fruits grow here in about early June, they tell me, so the only time to get the right kind is to find out the trees, buy some scions and graft them, myself. I told Mr. Kennedy to try so if ever he

plants grown in pots of the true white one. That is, if he can get them; price is no objection, as long as it is not too much. So even if I am not here myself I am in hopes we will be able to get some.

I also obtained a few lemons from the American Acting-Consul in Hanchan, Mr. F. D. Cloud, and as the lemons spoiled I send you the seeds, packed in a few different ways.

In the garden of Bishop G. E. Moule in Hanchan I saw the trees growing and notwithstanding the heavy snows they get here in winter time (some days ago there fell 11 inches) and also the severe frosts, still these trees do not mind it much, so maybe they will be hardier than anything we have. But now I call them lemons, but in my heart I do not think they are such. I really think they are are a small-fruited pomelo, for the largeness of size, the shape of the seeds, the heavy coarse rind and the very unusual scent of the rind-oil, and last but not least, they come true to seed--these all point to a pomelo. So that seems to prove it is either a species or a constant variety. As the trees grow tall and have many spines they comply with all rules of simply being the wild pomelo.

There are some cherry and plum orchards in these parts of China, but the Europeans consider the fruits as very inferior to anything we have. Still I send a few scions up to Chico. Perhaps they may be used in breeding work.

In wild plants there are some exceedingly beautiful ever-green shade trees in these mountains. I saw large specimens of camphor trees and a large number of live oaks, some with beautiful

plants grown in pots at the trees with one. That is, it is, and that their price is so ridiculous, as long as it is not too much. In spite if I am not here myself I am in hopes my will be able to get some.

I also obtained a few lemons from the American Legion Council in Rangoon, Br. C. C. Pinnd, and so the lemons spelled I sent you the seeds, packed in a few different ways.

In the garden of Bishop G. F. Monie in Maubin I saw the trees growing and notwithstanding the heavy snows they met here in winter time (some days ago there fell 11 inches) and also the severe frosts, still those trees do not mind it much, so maybe they will be hardier than anything we have. But now I will show lemons, but in my heart I do not think they are much. I really think they are a small-fruited pomelo, for the largeness of size, the shape of the seeds, the heavy coarse rind and the very unusual scent of the rind-oil, and last but not least, they come true to seed--those all point to a pomelo. So that seems to prove it is either a species or a constant variety. As the trees grow tall and have many spines they comply with all rules of simply being the wild pomelo.

There are some cherry and plum cuttings in these parts of China, but the Secretary regretted the fruits are very delicate to carried so long. Still I send a few seeds to Dalco, perhaps they may be used in breeding with.

In wild plants there are some accordingly beautiful ever-green shade trees in these mountains. I saw large specimens of maybe trees and a large number of lily roots, some with beautiful

dark green foliage, also a large leaved evergreen chestnut. This is a remarkable ornamental tree and I am exceedingly sorry that I could not obtain any fruits or young trees. I wrote Bishop Moule to try to get me some next fall and the Consul too, promised me to collect some if he was still in Hanchan, a thing which was not likely to be, though. There are also some large deciduous trees growing in the mountains, for instance, large Liquidambars, maples, leguminous trees. I collected seeds from different things which I hope to send you shortly.

There are quite a few climbing plants in the woods. The Ficus repens is seen on many places. So are different species of Ivy (Helia) Wistaria sinensis, smilax, evergreen honeysuckle, and a few I don't know as yet.

In the lowlands the people cultivate as winter crops a mustard-like plant for its seeds, out of which a very good oil is made, 2nd, broad beans to be eaten fresh or dried, and 3rd, wheat, but this is a very small item with them because rice is the staple food. They grow all these three crops on ridges and lay the seeds at regular distances by hand. This is done in late fall time and the crops are harvested just before they start planting rice--in May and June.

On the higher laying lands, that is, those a few feet above the water line, there they have their mulberry orchards which they were just pruning while I was there. They cut them back on 5 or 6 eyes of the wood. They have two varieties here. One with a light yellow bark and one with a brown colored bark. The light colored onedis best and they graft them upon seedling stock. I sent cuttings

dark green foliage, also a large laurel evergreen oleaster. This is a remarkable ornamental tree and I am accordingly sorry that I could not obtain any fruits or young trees. I wrote Blabey Brothers to try to get me some next fall and the Consul too, promised me to collect some if he was still in Lourenco, a thing which was not likely to be, though. There are also some large deciduous trees growing in the mountains, for instance, large liquidambars, maples, lagerstroemias trees. I collected seeds from different things which I hope to send you shortly.

There are quite a few climbing plants in the woods. The Pueva repens is seen on many places. So are different species of Ivy (Hedera elemensis, helix, evergreen honeysuckle, and a few I don't know as yet.

In the lowlands the people cultivate as winter crops a mustard-like plant for its seeds, out of which a very good oil is made, 2nd, broad beans to be eaten fresh or dried, and 3rd, wheat, but this is a very small item with them because rice is the staple food. They grow all these three crops on ridges and lay the seeds at regular distances by hand. This is done in late fall time and the crops are harvested just before they start planting rice--in May and June.

On the higher laying lands, that is, those a few feet above the water line, there they have their mulberry orchards which they were just pruning while I was there. They cut them back on 5 or 6 eyes of the wood. They have two varieties here. One with a light yellow bark and one with a brown colored bark. The light colored needs heat and they graft them upon seedling stock. I sent cuttings

(or scions) from both of them to Chico. I also took a few pictures of some of these mulberry plantations. They look very queer on account of being cut back year after year, for the Chinese cut them back to obtain vigorous shoots with large leaves on them. As a result of this pollarding, though, one finds very few good orchards in which the trees are older than eight or at the utmost ten years, for when a little too old, they haven't the vigor any more to produce a paying crop.

Well, I have alot of your mail now and will answer it. First I will take your letter of February 1, 1906.

Yes, I got the letter of January 5 which was sent to Peking back to here but as I had received the copy of it and answered it, too, I won't touch this one any more.

I am very pleased to find that my work is appreciated by you all, and that your last letters are of a far less brief character. Yes, it may be somewhat childish of me, but we all have our faults, and as you say yourself, that you enjoyed encouraging letters while you were in the field, you being a Nestor in this business, then a novice may surely feel the same, isn't this so?

Yes, that one photo of the mountains near Shan Hai Kwan is really the best of all my scenic pictures. As you have seen already by this time, not all of the photos are howling successes and yet, I did the best I could, but apparently something was wrong sometimes.

I see you wrote that a new stock of stationery is on the way to me. That is good. I hope to get it bynext mail. I received a sample of hull-less barley and as the tag bore the postmark of February 2, 1906, I am afraid that the first sample lies peacefully

(or notions) from both of them to China. I also took a few pictures of some of these mulberry plantations. They look very queer on account of being cut back year after year, for the Chinese cut them back to obtain vigorous shoots with large leaves on them. As a result of this pollarding, though, one finds very few good orchards in which the trees are older than eight or at the utmost ten years, for when a little too old, they haven't the vigor any more to produce a paying crop.

Well, I have alot of your mail now and will answer it. First I will take your letter of February 1, 1906.

Yes, I got the letter of January 5 which was sent to Yokohama back to here but as I had received the copy of it and answered it, too, I won't trouble this one any more.

I am very pleased to find that my work is appreciated by you all, and that your last letters are of a far less brief character. Yes, it may be somewhat childish of me, but we all have our faults, and as you say yourself, that you enjoyed once reading letters while you were in the field, you being a leader in this business, then a writer may possibly feel the same, don't this?

Yes, that was photo of the mountains near Tsai Chou is really the best of all my scenic pictures. As you have seen already by this time, not all of the photos are showing successes and yet, I did the best I could, but apparently something was wrong sometimes.

I see you wrote that a new stock of stationery is on the way to me. That is good. I hope to get it by next mail. I received a sample of mail-less barley and as the tag bore the postmark of February 2, 1906, I am afraid that the first sample like possibly

somewhere in a Chinese post office. I certainly wouldn't have recognised it as Barley. It looks rather like a strange kind of rye. You said in a former letter you had the pleasure of obtaining it for the U. S. Well, had you seen it ever before or did some good friend draw your attention to it?

To show you I am not the only one who had never seen it before, I may mention that I showed it to Dr. Barchet who paid me a visit last night and he wouldn't believe it. But when I told him that I had seen plenty of hairless dogs in Mexico and had even been invited to a dinner where such a dog (in stewed form, of course) was the main dish, then he almost gasped and we both acknowledged that when a hairless dog exists hull-less barley isn't any more miraculous.

About the tea seeds, I found out that they ripen in late fall down here and while I was in the country now, I looked underneath many a tea bush only to find that the seeds were all spoiled already, they being too old and on old neglected plantations one found quite a lot of young seedlings which looked as if they had germinated last fall.

And, about the shipping, too. You are quite right. It would be silly to send them by way of Suez as they skim the coast of the hottest countries of the earth. No, when the Trans-Siberian railroad is again in good working order, then it will be only fourteen days from Peking to Paris and from there about eight days to the Eastern U. S. Then, of course, that route is better for quick shipments, but as yet it seems that the direct line from Shanghai to Vancouver or Seattle is the best. I marked nearly all of my

somewhere in a Chinese post office. I certainly wouldn't have recognized it on Sunday. It looks rather like a strange idol of ye. You call in a Tower idiom you had, the phrase of shelling it for the U. S. Well, had you seen it ever before or did some poor friend show you snapshots to let

To show you I am not the only one who had never seen it before, I may mention that I showed it to Mr. Burnett who paid me a visit last night and he wouldn't believe it. But when I told him that I had seen plenty of Surface Cops in Mexico and had even been invited to a dinner where such a dog (in stewed form, of course) was the main dish, then he almost gasped and we both acknowledged that was a Salivan dog quite well-fed Surfy isn't any vermicrutens.

Above the tree roads, I found out that they close in late fall down here and while I was in the country now, I looked wistfully many a tow road only to find that the roads were all spoiled already, they being too old and on old neglected plantations one found quite a lot of young woodlings which looked as if they had germinated last fall.

And, about the shipping, too. You are quite right. It would be silly to send them by way of Suez as they skim the coast of the hottest countries of the earth. No, when the Trans-Siberian railroad is again in good working order, then it will be only fourteen days from Peking to Paris and from there about eight days to the Western U. S. Then, of course, that route is better for quick shipments, but as you it seems that the direct line from Shanghai to Vancouver or Seattle is the best. I marked nearly all of my

parcels that way but of course, the Chinese do not always pay regard to such things. They cannot comprehend why one would rather wait a week and ship by a Northern Route than to ship immediately and go through milder latitudes. My last box of seeds, though, I shipped by way of the P. Mail Boat, the Coptic, which passes through Honolulu, but the seeds are all dry and the climate in this time of the year is far from warm as yet on nearly the whole voyage. Several travellers assured me of this fact.

Yes, the next time I am again in an occasion like the last time in Pekin, in other words, when I find out that I can't do much useful work on account of climate, I'll do as you say and wire, though wiring is enormously dear here.

About the dry land rice around Shan Hai Kwan and other northern points, you ask me how it is grown. Well, when I came in these regions it was all harvested, but in looking at the stubbles I could see that it was near Shan Hai Kwan sown in drills. That is, I saw a bunch of stubble at regular distances of about 3/4 feet from one another; but in Chang-li it was grown in long rows like wheat.

The rice I was told of by Mr. Williams and Mr. McCormick as growing in Manchuria was a dry land rice. I'll write Mr. Williams, though, and hear more about it. Perhaps he knows an address where it is obtainable, thought that will be a hard job, for out here in China one has to do the collecting on the spot. Otherwise the Chinese send any old thing. Even they cheat old residents who thoroughly understand the language and the customs of them. Take old Dr. Farnham now, for instance, a man who has

parcels that way but of course, the Chinese do not always say regard to such things. They manage everything by one world rather well a week and only by a Northern train to ship inned is July and go through milder latitudes. My last box of seeds, though, I shipped by way of the P. Mail Boat, the Cupid, which passes through Honolulu, but the seeds are all dry and the climate in this time of the year is far from warm as yet on nearly the whole voyage. Several travellers assured me of this fact.

Yes, the next time I am again in an occasion like the last time in Pekin, in other words, when I find out that I can't do much useful work on account of climate, I'll do as you say and also, though sleep is unknown here.

About the dry land rice around Shan Hai Kwan and other northern points, you ask me how it is grown. Well, when I came in these regions it was all harvested, but in looking at the stubbles I could see that it was near Kan Lai Kwan corn in drills. That is, I saw a bunch of stubble at regular distances of about 3/4 feet from one another; but in Chang-li it was grown in long rows like wheat.

The rice I was told of by Mr. Williams and Mr. McCormick as growing in Mongolia was a dry land rice. I'll write Mr. Williams, though, and hear more about it. Perhaps he knows an address where it is obtainable, thought that will be a hard job, for out-here in China one has to do the collecting on the spot. Chinese the Chinese want any old thing. Even they about all residents who thoroughly understand the language and the customs of them. Take old Mr. Forman now, for instance, a man who has

been here over forty years and yet, when he bought two years ago some peach trees which were sold to him as large fruited peaches and he paid accordingly, well, when they were planted, not a peach appeared on them, although they had flowered beautifully. Well, they had simply soaked him for a pair of flowering peaches instead of the fruiting ones. So you see how little one can trust their statements.

I see your note about the insect pests which were found upon some cuttings. Yes, whenever I saw things I scraped them off or threw them away, but I do hope that you give them down there always a thorough fumigation for you see, some of these eggs are in crevices in the bark where one could never see them. If I was having a permanent place here to live, I would fumigate them myself but while going around all the time I couldn't carry these dangerous requisites with me. I wrote Mr. Dorsett, too, a long time ago to fumigate all the things I send him. Besides that, I always moisten the sphagnum in which the things are packed with a weak solution of a disinfectant, like creosotin or Lysol, so as to prevent fungus from growing upon the cuttings and I think it won't make life too comfortable for animal parasites, too.

Well, this time I'll finish. With the best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. [illegible],

been here a few long years ago yet, when he bought two pieces of some peach trees which were sold to him as large fruited peaches and he paid accordingly, well, when they were finished, not a peach appeared on them, although they had flowered beautifully. Well, they had simply sucked life for a year or flowering peaches instead of the fruiting ones. Do you see how little one can trust their statements.

I am just this minute sure the insect pests which were found upon some crystals. Yes, however I saw this I swept them off or threw them away, but I do hope that you give them down there always a thorough fumigation for you see, some of these eggs are in crevices in the bark where one could never see them. If I was having a permanent place here to live, I would fumigate them myself but while going around all the time I couldn't carry these dangerous requisites with me. I wrote it, however, too, a long time ago to fumigate all the things I send him. Besides that, I always molesten the refugees in which the things are packed with a very solution of a disinfectant, like creosote or lysol, so as to prevent them from growing upon the crystals and I think it won't make life too unpleasant for animal parasites, too.

Well, this time I'll finish. With the best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK M. MOORE.

Shanghai, China,

March 13, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Both your letters received 1. i. one dated Jan. 15, and the other one of Jan. 25th.

On the last one your clerk had omitted to put a stamp so I had to pay 20 ct. mex., a good thing it wasn't a heavy letter, otherwise they would have soaked me for much more.

I sent you the other day 6 parcels, containing various cuttings and scions. I am afraid the season gets a little too far advanced, already, to send any more things that way. At least the plum trees here are in full bloom just now and peaches may be seen occasionally too in the same garb of spring.

I put a few little notes on that postal, which I hope you received. I wasn't able to write any more, for having come back the evening previously, it took all my time to pack and ship things. I would have liked to put them all in tin cases, but the Chinaman didn't deliver the things to me, notwithstanding I sent my servant 3 times to him. A man is here often entirely at the mercy of such people and one may kick or even swear, but it is of no avail.

The more valuable things in these parcels are: No. 517, 518, 519, 520, & 140. The other things I haven't been able to see enough of so if they grow, all right, if not, there is little lost. I am here in the wrong season just now and have met as yet few people who could

Shanghai, China.

March 12, 1926.

Dear Mr. Jarrett:

Both your letters received 1, 2, and 3 (the latter dtd. 12, and the other two of 4th, 5th).

On the last one poor clerk had omitted to put a stamp on I had to pay 20 ct. mex. a good thing it wasn't a heavy letter, otherwise they would have waited on the dock.

I took you for the other day (yesterday, postponing writing until noon. I'm afraid the mailman gets a little too far advanced, already, to send my here things that day. As later the plan times here are in full bloom, just now and perhaps may be seen occasionally till in the same part of writing.

I put a few little notes on that pretal, which I hope you received. I wasn't able to write my story, for having seen that the evening previously, it took all my time in just not only thinking, I must have tried to put down all in its order, but the Chinese didn't leave the things to me, particularly I said my servant's there to life. a man is here often entirely at the mercy of such people and one may lack or even water, but it is of no avail.

The more valuable things in those pretals are: No. 517, 518, 519, 520, & 140. The other things I haven't been able to see enough of so if they grow, all right, if not, there is little loss. I am here in the crowd season just now and have met as yet few people who could

give me any solid information of the real useful plants of this region. So I have either to come back here in late summer or early fall, or have to leave things as they are. The climate is rather mild here, so most of the plants and trees of this region will be useful only for a limited area of the United States.

Yes, now I'll answer your letters. I see the boxes hadn't arrived as yet. Well, Mr. Fairchild just wrote me a letter, they got notice from Seattle that they had arrived, so I suppose you got things by this time.

I haven't heard as yet from Mr. Pieters in regard to shipments. May it be that it isn't favorably rec'v'd in other quarters? If so, they will jump on me, for I send the last things all to you. Well, never mind, all things are of a passing nature.

You speak about the Yang-taw, well may it be that that small package of seeds is the one which I numbered 194a. I got on the track of Aleurites cordata but they are growing way up the Yangtse river near Ichang. I have been told that they love poor, stony soil and that the trees are rather short-lived. The climate around Ichang is something like the So. Atlantic States. A mild winter with occasional rains and a hot summer with an excessive rainfall. So may be the tree will do well on the bad lands of the South.

I didn't come as yet across any Juncus effusus seed, but I am on the track of a locality where the Chinese assured me it grows and I bought a piece of matting, said to come from there. If possible, I'll go within a few days to that locality.

Juglans cordiformis & J. sieboldiana haven't come under my vision as yet. They probably grow farther north. Juglans manchurica

give me any solid information of the real useful plants of this region. So I have either to come back here in late summer or early fall, or have to leave things as they are. The climate is rather mild here, so most of the plants and trees of this region will be useful only for a limited area of the United States.

Yes, now I'll answer your letters. I see the boxes hadn't arrived as yet. Well, Mr. McFrohlid just wrote me a letter, they got notice from Seattle that they had arrived, so I suppose you got things by this time.

I haven't heard as yet from Mr. Fletcher in regard to shipments. May it be that it isn't favorably received in other quarters? If so, they will [illegible] on me, for I send the last things all to you. Well, never mind, all things are of a passing nature.

You speak about the Long-Lee, well may it be that that small package of seeds is the one which I numbered 1944. I got on the track of Alnustes cordata but they are growing way up the Yangtze river near Ichang. I have been told that they love poor, stony soil and that the trees are rather short-lived. The climate around Ichang is something like the So. Atlantic States. A mild winter with occasional rains and a hot summer with an excessive rainfall. So may be the tree will do well on the bad lands of the South.

I didn't come as yet across my Juglans cathayensis seed, but I am on the track of a locality where the Chinese assured me it grows and I bought a piece of matting, said to come from there. If possible, I'll go within a few days to that locality.

Italian corkscrews & C. Chrysanthemum haven't come under my vision as yet. They probably grow further north. Chrysanthemum

I met only once in So. Mongolica, but there were only a few poor trees and the nuts had been collected already by those everlasting industrious Chinese. Still I send some seeds to Washington of what I take to be a cross between J. regia var. sinensis x J. manchurica.

I am just back for these last 3 days from a 10 days trip into the interior. There is one think I would have liked to have obtained seeds from and that is of a large leaved evergreen chestnut. A beautiful tree it is. Well, I suppose when I come in Sept. or Oct. I may be able to get some nuts; now there wasn't a single good one to be had.

Well, now a few personal talks and then I'll finish again.

It does do me good that you take your loss so bravely, Mr. Dorsett. It wouldn't be good for you if you let your head go wrong, for you really have your children left, who will always be a precious memory of their mother. How helpful to you that your mother is able yet to assist you again; few of us are in such a condition. Of many of us, our mothers are too far away even to speak by by way of wire.

My thanks also for your best wishes of my success. I try to do it as well as I can and - the rest will take care of itself. I personally think that the money I spend during this exploration trip is not wasted though someone might perhaps have obtained more good out of it, but this country is so difficult that one is glad even if one get only a little something. I enclose in this letter the notes concerning the parcels and also give you these 3 fotos, which you may enjoy perhaps.

With best regards to your friends and associates and with sincere wishes for your further happiness, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I met only one in So. Mongolia, but there were only a few poor trees and the ground had been cultivated already by their ancestors, Dahurian Chinese. Still I used some needle to translation of what I take to be a stone tablet [illegible] [illegible].

I am just back for there last 3 days from a 10 days trip into the interior. There is one thing I would have liked to have obtained made from and that is of a large leaved evergreen oleodent. A beautiful tree it is. Well, I suppose when I come in next, or Got. I may be able to get some rubbing now there wasn't a single good one to be had.

Well, now a few personal lines and then I'll trouble [illegible].

It does do me good to hear you take your loss so bravely, Mr. Stevens. It wouldn't be good for you if you let your heart go weak, for you really have your children left, who will always be a precious memory of their mother. How helpful to you that your mother is able yet to assist you again; few of us are in such a condition. Of many of us, our mothers are too far away even to reach by by way of wire.

My thanks also for your best wishes of my success. I try to do it as well as I can and the rest will take care of itself. I particularly think that the money I spend during this exploration trip is not wasted though someone might perhaps have obtained more good out of it, but this country is so difficult that one is glad even if one get only a little something. I enclose in this letter the notes concerning the wrestle and also give you these 3 fotos, which you may enjoy perhaps.

With best regards to your friends and associates and with sincere wishes for your further happiness, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Roy C. Andrews.

Shanghai, China.

March 15, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few more days passed and things have taken a different turn again. I received the telegram which was worded "Frank Meyer, go Manchuria April. Get grains. Wilson."

I suppose, however, that other things too are included and that you are not in a hurry for these grains because the new crop isn't ripe as yet and the old seeds have been sown perhaps last fall or will be sown very soon. Still, I will do the best I can.

Among the letters I received from you I saw that you were very anxious to obtain some Opium poppy and some hemp seeds. Well, unfortunately I haven't come across either one of them and yesterday I went with my guide to every shop in Shanghai where they might have things like these, but I didn't obtain a single things. A few promised me to get them for me within some days, but---a Chinaman's promise is something so subtle that I won't gladden my heart with it.

Still, I got some seeds of a hemp, but it is not a Cannabis. I do not know what it is. According to the shape of the seeds and the structure of the fibre, it looks like a Tiliaceous plant. I send you these seeds under No. 210a (18435) and sample of the fibre under No. 208a and 209a. I wonder what it may be. Also I obtined some other samples of what they call hemp but neither one of them looks like the true Cannabis. I send them under No. 205a, 206a, and 207a.

Shanghai, China.

March 15, 1906.

Dear Mr. Palmblad:

A few more days passed and things have taken a different turn again. I received the telegram which was worded "Frank Meyer, go Manchuria April. Get grains. Wilson."

I suppose, however, that other things too are included and that you are not in a hurry for these grains because the new crop isn't ripe as yet and the old seeds have been sown perhaps last fall or will be sown very soon. Still, I will do the best I can.

Among the letters I received from you I saw that you were very anxious to obtain some Opium poppy and some hemp seeds. Well, unfortunately I haven't come across either one at Ilan and yesterday I went with my guide to every shop in Shanghai where they might have things like these, but I didn't obtain a single things. A few promised me to get them for me within some days, but--a Chinaman's promise is something so subtle that I won't gladden my heart with it.

Still, I put some seeds of a hemp, but it is not a Cannabis. I do not know what it is. According to the shape of the seeds and the structure of the flower, it looks like a Hibiscus plant. I send you these seeds under No. 210a (10838) and sample of the fibre under No. 205a and 205b. I wonder what it may be. Also I obtained some other samples of what they call hemp but neither one of them looks like the true Cannabis. I send them under No. 206a, 206b, and 207a.

Well, I'll first answer your letters. First, I take the one of January 31, 1906. I am sorry to see that the cuttings keep on arriving in poor shape. You say the poplar and willow cuttings had rootlets one inch and more in length. Well, they must have been kept warm and while some other cuttings arrived dry, these must hav been much moister. I wish I could have a look at the things while they are being unpacked. It would teach me more what to do and what not to do than ten letters would tell me.

Did you get the boxes and are you satisfied with the contents? Of course, I don't expect it to be an ideal collection, but I may say that there are mighty few things which escaped me and many are the things which I collected and which were never seen even by very old residents. And then, China is not exactly a paradise for a large variety of things. On the contrary, one is amazed to see how few things they really have.

You say that it will be very important to work up some new industry like matting, bamboo, tea, paper plant, etc., Right you are, sir, but--give me time, please. For a thing like this means a stay of many months in one place. Nay, it may even mean a few years. I am now on the track of a district where fine mats are being made. At least, the samples I saw were pretty nice. I won't mention the name as yet because it may not be that particular place, but if I have the least possibility before going to Manchuria I'll go to it. It seems to be a couple of days from here, but one cannot trust to that on account of the Chinese either not knowing themselves whether these mattings really come from there or that they told me

Well, I'll first answer your letters. First, I take the one of January 31, 1906. I am sorry to see that the cuttings keep on arriving in poor shape. You say the poplar and willow cuttings had rootlets one inch and more in length. Well, they must have been kept warm and while some other cuttings arrived dry, these must have been much neater. I wish I could have a look at the things while they are being unpacked. It would teach me more what to do and what not to do than too letters would tell me.

Did you get the horse and are you satisfied with the contract? Of course, I don't expect it to be an ideal collection, but I may say that there are mighty few things which escaped me and many are the things which I collected and which were never seen even by very old residents. And then, China is not exactly a paradise for a large variety of things. On the contrary, one is amazed to see how few things they really have.

You say that it will be very important to work up some new industry like matting, bamboo, tea, paper plant, etc., Right you are, sir, but--give me time, please. For a thing like this means a stay of many months in one place. May, it may even mean a few years. I am now on the track of a district where fine mats are being made. At least, the samples I saw were pretty nice. I won't mention the name as yet because it may not be that particular place, but if I have the least possibility before going to Kansuria I'll do it. It seems to be a couple of days from here, but one cannot trust to that on account of the Chinese either not knowing themselves whether the matting really comes from there or that they tell us

the wrong place.

About the variety names, yes, I will try as much as possible to obtain them, though what has one name in one district has a totally other name in another district or two things have the same name and are utterly different but when I mention the exact place, it will perhaps be possible to send a perfect Chinese scholar to such a place and find out what the thing really is.

Your letter of February 3 has an item about Peanuts. Well, they grow quite some peanuts around Peking, but they are not so very large. Still, I will send you some samples of them when I am in Peking and I think I will surely see them in Manchuria for the Chinese cultivate them even near Shan Hai Kwan and in the Ming Tombs Valley.

I also see that in the box with stationery some vouchers are put in. I suppose I'll get these things in a few days and then I will fix the whole thing. From that corner (the financial one) I expect many a storm yet to come. Well, let them come. At least, I will get weathered and then they won't disturb my sleep any more.

In your letter you ask me at what time I would be able to get into Manchuria. Well, for so far I have been talking with different kinds of people who had been there. They told me nearly all that Central and Northern Manchuria have a late spring, but in the Southern part the vegetation starts growing in the latter part of April. So when I leave Shanghai early in April, go to Peking to get papers and passport fixed, then I will arrive there about at the right time. I requested in my letter to the Japanese authorities

the wrong place.

About the variety names, yes, I will try as much as possible to obtain them, though what has one name in one district has a totally other name in another district or two things have the same name and are utterly different but when I mention the exact place, it will perhaps be possible to send a perfect Chinese scholar to such a place and find out what the thing really is.

Your letter of February 3 has an item about Peanuts. Well, they grow quite some peanuts around Peking, but they are not so very large. Still, I will send you some samples of them when I am in Peking and I think I will surely see them in Manchuria for the Chinese cultivate them even near Sen Mok Kwan and in the Ming Tombs Valley.

I also see that in the box with stationery some vanders are put in. I suppose I'll get these things in a few days and then I will fix the whole thing. From that corner (the financial one) I expect many a storm yet to come. Well, let them come. At least, I will get weathered and then they won't disturb my sleep any more.

In your letter you ask me at what time I would be able to get into Manchuria. Well, for so far I have been talking with different kinds of people who had been there. They told me nearly all that Central and Northern Manchuria have a late spring, but in the Southern part the vegetation starts growing in the latter part of April. So when I leave Shanghai early in April, go to Peking to get papers and passport fixed, then I will arrive there about at the right time. I requested in my letter to the Japanese authorities

to be allowed to explore the region around the Yalu River and near the mouth of that river is Antung. So I may start there and work slowly up. I have been informed there are big robber bands there and I talked with fellows who showed me the scars of wounds they had received while in combat with these chaps, so I have some interesting trips ahead of me!

Yes, you have seen the thing in the right way, that there is a great amount of exploration ahead of us in the region southwest of Shanghai. There are tremendous districts there where no people have been as yet. It is nearly all mountains and some are pretty high, too. I have been informed that there is an enormous amount of game there and that tigers and wild cats are quite common. I didn't see any of these last ones while around Kanchan, but I know that some sportsmen killed a nice deer a few yards from where we passed that same morning. In ornamental plants, we will find there especially some fine evergreens, but of course, they will be only fit for the mild wintered regions. Still, on the highest mountains there may be also new hardy deciduous trees. I saw a few Larix while there and Bishop Moule told me that up to a few years ago Larix was never known to be in existance as far South as this latitude.

I received the cards but the envelope was badly broken, so I am afraid some were lost in transport. A pity if it is so. Do you know you can send letters to Shanghai via the American post office at domestic rates? As you have seen by my last mails, I am doing this already from here. So if I ever come again here, it might save the Department some. Sometimes the people have asked me why the Department doesn't send its mail through the Consular

to be allowed to explore the region around the Yalu River and near the mouth of that river is unknown. So I may start there and work slowly up. I have been informed there are big rubber bands there and I talked with fellows who showed me the scars of wounds they had received while in conflict with these chaps, so I have some interesting trips ahead of me!

Yes, you have seen the thing in the right way, that there is a great amount of exploration ahead of us in the region southwest of Shanghai. There are tremendous districts there where no people have been as yet. It is nearly all mountains and some are pretty high, too. I have been informed that there is an enormous amount of game there and that tigers and wild cats are quite common. I didn't see any of these last once while around Hangchow, but I know that some sportsman killed a nice deer a few yards from where we p used that same morning. In ornamental plants, we will find there especially some fine evergreens, but of course, they will be only fit for the mild wintered regions. Still, on the highest mountains there may be also new hardy deciduous trees. I saw a few larix while there and Bishop Merle told me that up to a few years ago larix was never known to be in existence as far South as this latitude.

I received the cards but the envelope was badly broken, so I am afraid some were lost in transport. A pity if it is so. Do you know you can send letters to Shanghai via the American post office at domestic rates? As you have seen by my last mails, I am doing this already from here. So if I ever come again here, it might save the Department some. Sometimes the people have asked me why the Department doesn't send its mail through the Canadian

and Minister's mail pouches which would do away with stamps. Well, I don't know. Of late, I was allowed to send my mail unstamped through the American Legation pouches; but here in Shanghai the post master says that anybody who isn't directly connected with the Consular or with the diplomatic service has to pay for his mail.

Now, I come to your last letter--the one of February 7, 1906.

About the naked oats, well, I didn't see them as yet. From what part of China do they come? Surely not from around here. Indeed, I didn't see any oats as yet where I have been. In Manchuria however, I suppose they have them, too. I have been told, at least, that they have all cereals there and also some fine hemp.

About root crops I haven't found out much as yet. I will have to go farther south and stay there a little while to find out. Around here there do not seem to be very many root crops. The water chestnut is grown and here and there a patch of taro, but the better things all grow farther south.

I see your note about rushes. Well, I think I had better go to that place mentioned to me and see things. I haven't seen a Japanese as yet who could give me some information and these Japs here are so distrustful of the whites that one has to handle these things very carefully. You say rushes being grown as annuals. Well, I never heard of that. I can hardly believe it, for a round-stemmed rush never makes much of long stalks the first year. Still, I will see what I can find out about it.

I do not thing I will send any more cuttings or scions from this time on. It is getting too warm for them and unless I

and Military's mail provides which would be among well-wishers. Well, I don't know. Of late, I can allude to some of mail received through the Military Lady's Secretary that have been delivered to me as service men that anybody who isn't directly associated with the Military will look flabbergast service men to pay for his mail.

Sir, I gave to your last letter—the six of February 7, 1900.

About the young Bell, Mail, I didn't see him on you. Then that part of claim to they owned. Really was from western know. Indeed, I didn't get only mail as yet where I have been. In Washington however, I suppose they have been some, too. I have been told, at least, that they have all a whole lot more and also some time long.

About your copy. I haven't seen and much as yet. I will take to go further south and stay there a little while to find out. Looks here do not seem to be very pretty such days. The water-street is grown and here and there a patch of bare, but the better things all you further south.

I was quite sick at Tucson. Well, I think I had better go to that place instead to do the pen thing. I haven't been a lawyer so yet the years give me a the letters that and have. Our are a distinctly white that and the in Bell-Tone thing a very morality. The are ranch being in and as <u>Lucinda</u>. Well, I never heard of him. I was hardly bullen it, for a cowboy already such never made-pick of long ranks the first year. Well, I will see when I can find out about it.

I do not think I will need any more-religion or plans from this time on. It is getting too warm for them and unless I

could make special arrangements to keep them in cold storage they will spoil.

Now we come at last to one point yet about which I have a few things yet to mention. The shipment of rooted plants. As you are aware up till now I haven't shipped any of such things as yet and I won't do it any more, because the season gets too far advanced. If I had been recalled this spring as I had expected, I would have brought several things with me, but as this is not the case now, I will do it the next time. Why, I haven't shipped such plants is for two reasons. First, I have seen shipments of plants here in China which came from America, England and even from close by Japan and yet in nearly every case the plants were in a very poor condition and a very great many were beyond help. So I do not want to ruin my reputation (for so far I have any) and ship things for which I only could receive criticisms and for which I would pay much money in freight and otherwise only to see them arrive dead. So that is the main reason. The second reason is that I haven't found many things really which were worth doing great expenses for and so it wouldn't have payed me to bring things personally down to Shanghai and see that they were placed aboard of a proper steamer and in a proper place.

But now there are a few things which are worth doing some trouble for and these are the hardy bamboo around Tientsin and Peking. Some varieties of Juniperus chinensis, some varieties of oranges and lemons and Olea fragrans and a few more plants grown in gardens up north and then around here we get the white loquat, a small variety of square bamboo, some very large bamboos, some larix trees and a

could make special arrangements to keep them in cold storage till
will equal.

Now we come at last to one point yet about which I have
a few things yet to mention. The shipment of rooted plants. In
you are aware up till now I haven't shipped any of such things as
yet and I won't do it a y more, because the season gets too far
advanced. If I had been recalled this spring as I had expected,
I would have brought several things with me, but as this is not the
case now, I will do it the next time. Why, I haven't shipped such
plants is for two reasons. First, I have seen shipments of plants
here in Cuba well made from Jacksonville, Fla. and even from elsew-
by dealers and yet in nearly every case the plants were in a very
poor condition and a very great many were dropped dead. So I do not
want to risk my reputation (for so far I have any) and ship things
for which I only would receive criticism and for which I would pay
much money in freight and otherwise only to see them arrive dead.
So that is the main reason. The second reason is that I haven't
found many things really which were being good sellers for me
and so it wouldn't have paid me to bother things personally down
to Jacksonville and see that they were placed aboard of a proper steamer
and in a proper place.

But here are a few things which are worth doing some
trouble for and these are the hardy bulbs around Florida and Mobile.
Some varieties of Jonquils & Narcissi, some varieties of oranges and
lemons and the Tangerine and a few more plants grown in gardens up
north and this around here we get the white lotus, a small variety
of Wisteria Sinensis, some very large Gardenia, and Lapis lazuli and a

strange kind of a Daphne and farther south we have the giant tangerine the loose-skinned and loose-segmented pomelo and the root crops. All these things are well worth doing trouble for and now I come with my proposal. If I am alive and well after having explored Manchuria, let me bring my collections with me to America and let me leave this country at such a period as to assure the best time to take shipments with me. That time is between the first of December and the first of April, but the best time will be between January 1st and March 1st and I should say that the month of February is really the best, but a man can't always count upon an exact time. I do not know if you agree with me in this, but I have had a kind of a vision in which I would be in the early part of the year in cold regions, in summer I would be in a nice climate and find many valuable things, in fall I would be in strange, densely wooded, lonesome but beautiful countries and in winter I would feel quite some cold and take at the middle of December a rest. So what this means we don't know as yet. I had this vision New Years Day and it was realistic that I almost accept it forgranted.

Well, I will see what next mail tells me. I am busy now with my notes and will send you some in a few days. Also some seeds, samples of fibre, photos, etc.

I will write probably another letter, too, with them. I failed to mention asyet how pleasantly I was treated by the American Acting Consul at Hamhan, Mr. W. D. Cloud. I stayed at his house for about four days and had it very nice there. He lives outside the city close to the mountains, so that made it very easy for me to have the

Always kind of a hunter and fisherman which we have the right designation the lower-minded and lower-segmented people and the root crops.

All these things are well worth doing because for and now I come with my journal. If I am alive and well after having achieved Jerusalem, let me bring my collection with me to Jerusalem and let me know this country is such a world as to assure the best time to have dispute with me. That time is between the first of December and the first of April, but the best time will be between January 1st and March 1st and I should say that the month of February is really the best, but a man can't always count upon an exact time. I do not know if you agree with me in this. But I have had a kind of a vision in which I would be in the early part of the year in cold regions, in summer I would be in a more climate and find many valuable things, in fall I would be in France, dangerously wooded, lonesome but beautiful scenaries and in winter I would feel quite some cold and then at the middle of December a rest. My wife's table means we don't know no job. I had this vision New Years Day and it was realistic that I almost accept it forgrant.

Well, I will see what next mail tells me. I am busy now with my duties and will send you some in a few days. Give some sample, samples of flour, dudes, etc.

I will write properly another letter, for, it is time. I failed to mention about her pleasantly I was treated by the musicians playing round at random, Dr. L. S. Stern. I stayed at his house the exact time day and had it very fine there. He lives outside city close to the mountains, so that made it very easy for me to have the

comforts of home, near the field of work. I would like to have gone somewhat farther in the interior, but the Consul didn't advise me to do so. There is quite a pronounced anti-foreign feeling here in South China and our talks ran often on this topic. When the Consul and I passed through the streets of Hanchan sitting in Sedan chairs, some of the Chinese sneered at us and said in a satiric way: "Maaigwa (Americans). The Consul also got an anonymous letter, just the evening I left, that the Chinese would murder all us foreigners at some date. Pleasant news, isn't it? Well, let them do it if they like it; they will be sorry, though, for we whites will die hard!

Well, I'll stop for this time.

With best regard to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Septl 28, 1908.

These strange premontions have really come true, now that I think about them!

In the early part of the year I suffered much cold up around Peking and in the train and even while around Shai.

In the summer I was in South Manchuria and North Korea in cool climes and found much in the line of shrubbery and woody plants. In the fall I passed through the lonesome, densely forested regions of Northern Korea and in the winter I travelled through Siberia and Northern Manchuria. In the month of December I was sick in Harbin and had to rest there for about three weeks before being in good shape again.

spectrum of them, near the field of view. I would live to see some unusual feature in the instrument, but the Council didn't advise me to do so. There is quite a pronounced anti-foreign feeling here in South China and our fellows often run into trouble. Once the Consul had I passed through the village at Canton sighting in some chairs, when if the fellows escaped so or not mid in a bottle way. Changes (indefinite). The Consul also got an emergency letter, just the evening I left, that the Chinese would murder all us foreigners at Kuka Kuka. Pleasant news. Isn't it? Well, let them do it if they also try. Well all is merry, though. Our we shall will do best!

Well, I'll stop for this time.

Give my regard to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WALTER K. H. TYE.

Moore Park, Massachusetts, Sept. 20, 1900.

Those electric premonitions have really come true, my dear I think about it.

In the early part of the year I attempted such call up events making and in the trouble but even still current that.

In the summer I was in south Manchuria and north China in coal mines and found such in the line of anthracite and woody plants. In the fall I passed through the Japanese, nearly drowned twice of Tientsin there and in the winter I hurried through Korea and Manchuria Manchuria. In the month of December I was also in Berlin and had to work there for about three weeks before being in such place again.

Shanghai, China,

March 17, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Today I brought to the P. O. 2 parcels addressed to you. In one of them there are some pods of what appears to be a new kind of a honey-locust tree (Gleditsia sp.) and in the other one there is a miscellaneous collection.

There is one little tin case in that box numbered 214a, that has some what they call here lemon seeds in it; but I do not think they are lemons. They are probably the wild pomelo. In the region where I got them, they get sometimes severe frosts and also lots of snow. Some weeks ago they got 11 inches at one fall, so it may be that these trees are pretty hardy. Now, in what I am most interested in is which of the seeds came over the best, i.e., those that were embedded in a low melting point paraffine wax or those in charcoal, especially in germination qualities I would like to hear something about them. If you can't get these seeds out easy, please heat the tube a little, so that it loosens from the edge, then it will slide out by itself.

My descriptions of different things are rather poor, but I am in the wrong season. Most things are leafless, so I can't see what they are.

2 nights ago I received a telegram from Washington, D. C., telling me to proceed to Manchuria in April, so I won't come home as yet this time. Well, Manchuria seems to be an interesting country. A little dangerous, no doubt, on account of big robber bands and deserters from the armies, but I seem to roll through all kinds of things,

Kendal, Chile,

March 17, '06.

Dear Mr. Burnett:

Today I brought to the F. O. 3 parcels addressed to you. In one of them there are some pods of what appears to be a new kind of a hump-leaved tree (Dimitria?) and in the other one there is a miscellaneous collection.

There is one little thing that we wondered this. That has some what they call here lemon seeds in it; but I do not think they are lemons. They are probably the wild pomelo. In the region where I got them, they get sometimes severe frosts and also lots of snow. Some weeks ago they got 11 inches at one fall, so it may be that these trees are pretty hardy. Now, in what I am most interested in is which of the seeds came over the best, i.e., those that were embedded in a low melting point paraffine wax or those in charcoal, especially in germination qualities I would like to hear something about them. If you can't get these seeds out easy, please heat the tube a little, so that it loosens from the edge, then it will slide out by itself.

My descriptions of different things are rather poor, but I am in the wrong season. Most things are leafless, so I can't see what they are.

A night ago I received a telegram from Washington, D. C., telling me to proceed to Quintrala in April, so I won't come home as yet this time. Well, Quintrala seems to be an interesting country. A little dangerous, at least. In addition of the former Bonn and Davis-ers from the states, but I seem to visit through all kinds of things.

so this trip won't hurt me neither.

How are my last batches of cuttings arriving? Somewhat better? I hardly think I'll send any more things from now on, for the season gets too far advanced. It is even warm here and the poorer classes of Chinese go already barefooted and have only 2 pieces of clothes on.

We are living here in China in a state of unrest, nobody seems to know from where the storm may be expected, but that the foreign nations are afraid of something proves that there are 15 man of war laying here in the harbor and I think the Chinese will think twice before they attack us.

Still such a state of affairs is not exactly pleasant and I hope that matters will be more peaceful these next coming years.

Well I'll stop again for this time. Receive, with your family and associates, my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Enclosed are the notes belonging to the seeds sent.

so this trip won't hurt me neither.

Now are my last batches of cuttings arriving? Somewhat late! I hardly think I'll send up more things from me ... for the season gets too far advanced. It is even now late but the poorer climes of Chinese go already barefooted and have only pieces of clothes on.

It is lively here in China in a state of unrest, nobody seems to know from where the storm may be expected, but that the foreign nations are afraid of something proves that there are 15 men of war lying here in the harbor and I think the Chinese will think twice before they attack us.

Still such a state of affairs is not exactly pleasant and I hope that matters will be more peaceful. Some days ago [illegible] I'll stop again for this time. Remains with your [illegible] and [illegible], by that [illegible].

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER.

Enclosed are the notes belonging to the seeds sent.

Shanghai, China,

March 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you five parcels in the Consular pouch. They contain different seeds and samples of fibre. I enclose also the notes belonging to these things. I am sorry I can't give better descriptions of some things but I am in the wrong season now for so far leaves are concerned, so I cannot write any more of most things.

There are a few things about which I would like to hear a little information. I sent you a small tin tube containing lemon seeds marked No. 214a (10439). Well, I imbedded 1/2 of these seeds in parafine wax and the other in charcoal. Please tell me which of the two germinates best. If you haven't got the time to mention these things, please let Mr. Oliver do it, for I am very interested in that matter. If it is possible to ship perishable seeds in parafine wax of low temperature melting point, then we may ship mango seeds and other very quickly perishing seeds the same way.

Of the Gymnocladus chinensis (Nos. 202a and 203a) I wish you would keep one or two pods in the collection of seeds of the Department and send also a couple of them to Mr. Forsett. They may do well, perhaps in California. Could you, perhaps, ask Mr. Coville what kind of a family No. 211a belongs to?

I send you also this time some of the photos which I took of late. If you have a few nice photos of mountainous scenery or of things which may be of use to me, please send me some.

Mangbel, Ohio,

March 18, 1941.

Dear Dr. Lehrlich,

Herewith I am sending you five packets in the regular pouch. They contain different seeds and samples of fibers. I would-also like some-clarifying to these things. I am sorry I didn't give Dr.Van Leewenhoek lots of more things but I am in the wrong season now for so far learns are concerned, so I cannot write any more of new things.

There are a few things about which I would like to have a little information. I sent you a small tin tube containing lemon seeds marked No. 21Ga (16489). Well, I imbedded 1/2 of these seeds in paraffine wax and the other in charcoal. Please tell me which of the two germinates best. If you haven't got the time to mention these things, please let Dr. Oliver do it. For I am very interested in that matter. It is possible to ship varicosis seeds in paraffin wax at low temperature mailing wise, that is my will make seeds and other very quickly perishing seeds the same way.

Of the Gymnocladus chinensis (No. 30Ga and 30Ba) I wish you would keep one or two pods in the collection of seeds of the department and send also a couple of them to Dr. Darsch. They may do well, perhaps in California. Could you, perhaps, ask Dr. Deville what kind of a family Dr. Ellis belongs to?

I send you also this time one of the photos which I took of late. If you have a few dozen photos of mountainous country or of things which may be of use to Dr. Oliver send me some.

Of the oil seed, No. 216a, I will send more later on, when the new crop is ripe. I told Mr. Kennedy in Tang-hsi to save me a whole lot. Then you may try it on these southern ricelands.

Dr. Barchet paid me a visit yesterday and brought a few oranges with him which are extremely interesting. They look like an orange but on tasting them one finds they are tangerines with tonic bitter qualities. They come from Wan-chan, a few hundred miles south from here. Dr. Barchet says that is the only place they grow. Well, according to my opinion, they are a cross between the bitter orange and the tangerine and they are a very good hybrid. It is well worth getting them. They are of rather large size, dark orange colored, loose-skinned, loose-segmented and could be eaten at the breakfast table as a tonic fruit.

Dr. Barchet herewith sends his best regards to you and he hopes to write you before long. He was also kind enough to introduce me to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little, the author of Yangtse fame. It seems that there are interesting fruits in existence on these western borders of Se-schuan, where he spent most of this time. At least, I was told that some very fine persimmons and jujubes come from there.

I had a talk with Mr. D. MacGregor the other day. He received a letter from you, he told me, about the Pistache seeds. Well, he told me that he sent $10.00 up last fall to some missionaries up the Yangtse where the trees were reported to be in existence and the missionaries wrote that they had used the money in hiring men trying to find the trees but that all the seeds had gone already. Well, I suppose Mr. McGregor will write you himself soon about this matter.

of the pit week. Mr. Kim, I will meet you later on, when the new copy is ready. I told Dr. Hamsly is tangerines is now a whole lot. That you may by it on those wonderful citrus.

Dr. Barnhart paid me a visit yesterday and brought a few oranges with him which are extremely interesting. They look like an orange but on tasting them one finds they are tangerines with some litte qualities. They come from non-odom, a few hundred miles south from here. Dr. Barnhart says that is the only place they grow. Well, according to my opinion, they are a cross between the bitter orange and the tangerine and they are a very good hybrid. It is well worth getting them. They are of rather large size, dark orange colored, loose-skinned, loose-segmented and could be eaten at the breakfast table as a tonic fruit.

Dr. Barnhart haswith sends his best regards to you and he hopes to write you before long. He was also kind enough to introduce me to Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins Lirin, the author of Hughes Com. It seems that there are interesting fruits in existence on these western borders of Ko-ochuan. Here is quite such of this time. At least, I was told that some very fine persimmons and jujubes come from there.

I had a talk with Mr. D. Hadrogge the other day. He received a letter from you, he told me, about the Pakoko seeds. Well, he tell me that he sent $10.00 up last fall to some missionaries up the Tsingtao where the trees were reported to be in existence and the missionaries wrote that they had used the money in hiring men trying to find the trees but that all the seeds had gone already. Well, I suppose Mr. Hadrogge will write you shortly and tell the matter.

We had it also about the way Mr. Wilson was equipped before starting out on his travels. My, that is different from what I went through. He first studied in the Kew Herbarium for a year almost, looking over the Chinese plants there, then went to Prof. Sargent and stayed with him there four months for the same purpose, then went to see Dr. Henry and stayed with him over a year and was also in the Hong Kong Botanical Garden for many weeks looking over the plants there and then after all these primary preparations he started the real exploring work. I also hear that they made it a practice to collect as little of rooted material as possible but on the contrary, wherever they could obtain seeds they did it and the Veitch people are very gratified with the results. I wish I could meet Mr. Wilson and some other explorers some of these days. They could give me many a pointer. He didn't take photos, though, so in this I am somewhat ahead of him.

I am sending you with this mail, also all my duplicate carbon cards. Some numbers are not in it because I sent some of them one to Mr. Dorsett and some to the Arnold Arboretum, too, but unless the mail failed to reach you, you have received one each, too. I, of course, keep also always one of each copy. Well, when you need duplicate copies of some, perhaps you may have some extra man helping you in typewriting them and if some are really lost, please give me the numbers and I will send you a copy of mine.

The American mails come in tomorrow and I suppose that the strawberry plants will be in that mail. Mr. Farnham has been after me already a few times, but they hadn't arrived as yet so I couldn't

We had it also about the way Mr. Allen was equipped before starting out on his travels. My, what a different from what I went through. He first studied in the New Hebrides for a year almost, looking over the Christian plants there, then went to Tiel, Borgent and stayed with him there four months for the same purpose, then went to see us. Henry and stayed on the year a year and was also in the Long Bay Botanical Garden for many weeks looking over the plants there and then after all these preliminary preparations he started the real exploring work. I also hear that they made it a practice to collect as little of posted material as possible but on the contrary, wherever they could obtain seeds they did it and the native people are very pleased with the results. I wish I could meet Mr. Allen and some other explorers some of these days. They could give me many a pointer. He didn't take photos, though, so in this I am somewhat ahead of him.

I am sending you with this mail, also all my duplicate carbon cards. Some numbers are not in it because I sent some of them one to Mr. Borgent and some to the Arnold Arboretum, too, but unless the mail failed to reach you, you have received one each, too. I, of course, keep also always one of each copy. Well, when you need duplicate copies of seeds, please let me know and write me fully- tell you in typewriting then as if some are really lost, please give me the numbers and I will send you a copy of them.

The Jackson mail came in yesterday and I suppose that the strawberry plants will be in now soon. Mr. Jackson has been after me already a few times, but they hadn't arrived at yet so I couldn't

give him. He received your letter mentioning that they were sent in my care.

I won't close this envelope as yet for the mail may tell me something on which I have to answer.

Well, with best of regards to all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

March 20, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed a few seeds of what seems to be a hybrid between a tangerine and a bitter orange. Try to grow them and report me especially in what state they arrived. When I'll be given an opportunity, I'll get the trees, but they grow quite a distance south from here.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Dear Mr. Burnett:

Enclosed a few seeds of what seems to be a hybrid between a tangerine and a bitter orange. Try to grow them and report me especially in what state they arrived. When I'll be given an opportunity, I'll get the trees, but they grow quite a distance north from here.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chargé d'Affaires,

March 20, '06.

Dear Mr. Burnett:

Enclosed a few seeds of what seems to be a hybrid between a tangerine and a bitter orange. Try to grow them and report me especially in what state they arrived. When I'll be given an opportunity, I'll get the trees, but they grow quite a distance north from here.

With best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

March 21, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today the mail steamer leaves at about noon so I will drop you a line or two announcing that I am going for a couple of days up the Yangtse River to find out where those matting rushes are grown. It is close to Nang-king.

I talked with Dr. Barchet about it. He says they have very fine rushes growing near Ningpo, where they cultivate them in large fields. When talking about the way of propagating them, Dr. Barchet said that they divide the old plants in spring time and plant them on the fields by hand. They don't use seeds.

Well, I hope to find out and send you some plants.

I received a book on Chinese medicinal products, a custom-house publication. You would oblige me very much if you could send the donor a few of our bulletins on fruit growing. His name is Mr. H. Webber, Health Departm., Municipal Consul, Shanghai, China.

Well, I close with this.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Hongkong, China,

March 21, 1956.

Dear Dr. Wulzbiki

Today the mail steamer leaves at about noon so I will drop you a line or two mentioning that I am going for a couple of days up the Tungkuan River to find out where these nettling snakes are grown. It is close to Hung-hsing.

I talked with Dr. Bordner about it. He says they have very fine robes growing near Kiangsu, where they medicinally them in large fields. Then talking about the way of propagating them, Dr. Bordner said that they divide the old plants in spring time and plant them on the fields by hand. They don't use seeds.

Well, I hope to find out and send you some plants.

I received a book on Chinese medicinal products, a matter-of-fact publication. You would delight me very much if you would send the donor a few of our bulletins on fresh produce. His name is Dr. H. Webber, Health Department, Medical Council, Hongkong, China.

Well, I close with this.

Yours respectfully,

PAUL T. BUTTS.

Shanghai, China,

March 30, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

After a very trying and tiresom trip of nine days in the country in search of the matting rushes I came back at last to Shanghai, with the plants, of course.

We had rainy, chilly weather most of the time and accommodation and foods were bad, so I am not feeling as well as I should. Still, I hope to send the plants by tomorrow's mail.

I have lots of mail from you but I don't feel yet like answering it. I'll need to rest a few days. Then I'll be all right again.

The questions Mr. J. H. Tull put in his letter I will answer here.

Juncus effusus. Are you sure it is Juncus effusus?

This plant grows wild in Western Europe and in Holland. I have often seen them but they are much heavier of stem than these matting rushes are. If this is a Juncus effusus, it surely is a very different type from the wild one of Western Europe.

Soil. The character of the soil around Soochow, China, where they grow them in large fields is medium heavy clay. No sand or gravel in it.

Note: The wild one in Western Europe, though, always grows on low lying sandy land and wherever they occur it is an indication to the farmers that the land is sour.

Water supply. They always have 2 to 3 inches standing water on

Shanghai, China.

March 30, 1906.

Dear Mr. Meirowitz:

After a very trying and tiresome trip of nine days in the country in search of the matting trades I came back at last to Shanghai, with the plants, of course.

We had rainy, chilly weather most of the time and accommodation and foods were bad, so I am not feeling as well as I should. Still, I hope to send the plants by tomorrow's mail.

I have lots of mail from you but I don't feel yet like answering it. I'll need to rest a few days. Then I'll be all right again.

The questions Mr. L. H. Tull put in his letter I will answer here.

Insect effects. Are you sure it is insect attack?

This plant grows wild in Western Europe and in Holland. I have often seen them but they are much heavier of stem than those matting trades are. If this is a insect attack, it surely is a very different type from the wild one of Western Europe.

Soil. The character of the soil around Soochow, China, where they grow them in large fields is medium heavy clay. No sand or gravel in it.

Note: The wild one in Western Europe, though, always grows on low lying sandy land and wherever they occur it is an indication to the farmers that the land is sour.

Water supply. They always have 2 to 3 inches standing water on

the fields! Except in harvest time. Then they drain the fields for a few days, but as soon as the mown stems have dried and are removed they put the water on again.

Seeds. No seeds to be had for love nor money. They never let them come into seed.

Planting. In the month of October they divide the old clumps and plant them in the fields in rows. The rows are one foot apart and the plants in the rows 8 inches from one another.

Manuring. Around Soochow, China, they apply a liberal supply of beancake to the land which is plowed under before planting. When the plants show signs of being established, they fertilize with liquid night soil until the cold weather sets in. They then stop with it until the warm spring weather starts (early April). Then they start fertilizing again which they continue until the stems are about full grown.

Harvesting. In the hottest time of the year, for instance, the end of July, when the stems are full grown and the flowers haven't appeared as yet, then the Chinese cut them with a sickle. They let them dry on the fields which have been drained now of the standing water and after 2 to 4 days they are cured and are made into sheaves each about 8 inches in diameter at the base and they are stored in a dry, cool, airy shed. The Chinese assured me that while the stems are drying they mustn't have a drop of rain upon them, otherwise they spoil and lose their nice color.

Curing. I didn't see anything special about this around Soochow. I may say this, though, when they weave the stems into matting,

the fields! Except in harvest time. Then they drain the fields for a few days, but as soon as the worm stems have dried and are removed they put the water on again.

Seeds. He seems to be bad for love nor money. They never let them come into need.

Planting. In the month of October they divide the all sizes and plant them in the fields in rows. The rows are one foot apart and the plants in the rows 6 inches from one another.

Manuring. Around Soochow, China, they apply a liberal supply of manures to the land which is plowed under before planting. When the plants show signs of being established, they fertilize with liquid night soil until the cold weather sets in. They then stop with it until the warm spring weather starts (early April). Then they start fertilizing again which they continue until the stems are about full grown.

Harvesting. In the hottest time of the year, for instance, the end of July, when the stems are full grown and the flowers haven't appeared as yet, then the Chinese cut them with a sickle. They let them dry on the fields which have been drained now of the standing water and after 2 to 4 days they are cured and are made into sheaves each about 8 inches in diameter at the base and they are stacked in a dry, cool, airy shed. The Chinese assured me that while the stems are drying they mustn't have a drop of rain upon them, otherwise they spoil and lose their nice color.

Curing. I didn't see anything special about this around Soochow. I may say this, though, when they cure the stems into matting,

then they soak the sheaves for a night in the water and shake the water thoroughly out again before using.

Making of the matting. Around Soochow the women are employed in this industry which is done at the homes of the people. They have a strong, heavy frame, composed of 2 square vertical poles and 2 round horizontal ones. Around these two horizontal poles they have strung strings of a very strong, greenish fibre, probably a corchous (I obtained seeds from it). These strings are at regular distances and by having a narrow board with 2 rows of holes at regular distances through which these strings run, they are able to obtain distance enough to insert a wooden needle with a cut at the end in which a rush stem is inserted. They always put the top of the rush stem in the middle of the matting and have then the butt end at the edge of course. They wet the fibre string with water so as to make the stems slide easy. After several stems (5 or 6) have been inserted, they bring the dividing board down with some force so as to make the stems come close together and after they have woven 2 or 3 inches then they bring the board down with a heavy force and give several hard blows, after which the stems are close enough together so as to be left alone. They have different widths of frames of course for different sizes of matting.

Well, this is about all I could find out about the matting rushes here in this part of the country. Around Ningpo I have been told some taller varieties exist yet. I have no time anymore now, to find out; maybe later on.

then they cast the stones for a right in the water and then the water thoroughly wet again before using.

Making of the matting. Around Scooby the women are employed in this industry which is done at the homes of the people. They have a strong, heavy frame, composed of 2 square vertical poles and 2 round horizontal ones. Around these two horizontal poles they have strung strings of a very strong, greenish fibre, probably a coconuts (I obtained seeds from it). These strings are at regular distances and by having a narrow board with 2 rows of holes at regular distances through which these strings run, they are able to obtain distance enough to insert a wooden needle with a nut at the end in which a rush stem is inserted. They always put the top of the rush stem in the middle of the matting and have then the butt end at the edge of course. They wet the fibre string with water so as to make the stems slide easy. After several stems (5 or 6) have been inserted, they bring the dividing board down with some force so as to make the stems come close together and after they have woven 2 or 3 inches then they bring the board down with a heavy force and give several hard blows, after which the stems are close enough together so as to be left alone. They have different widths of frames of course for different sizes of matting.

Well, this is about all I could find out about the matting trades here in this part of the country. Round things I have been told some taller varieties exist yet. I have no time anymore now, so that only maybe later on.

It may be that I will be criticized for spending so much time in hunting up these rushes, but I thought that the people at Washington were unusually interested in this matter for otherwise I would have received a cablegram and different letters about it and so I went. If the people here had told me the truth I could have been back in three days but as usual they only believed that the plants came from a certain place and this proved not to be the case.

Well, this time I will close. I will rest a night and maybe feel better tomorrow.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

March 31, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you three boxes with plants, one box with seeds and one bag with seeds and one cloth-wrapped bag containing one juncus. I think they will go in the Consular pouch.

I have no time to write notes in regard to them so I will on a apparate page, some information about them.

The mail leaves in an hour so I must close. Godd-bye.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

It may be that I will be criticized for spending so much time in hunting up these proofs, but I thought that the people at Washington were unusually interested in this matter for otherwise I would have received a cablegram and different letters about it and so I went. If the people have had told me the truth I could have been back in three days but as usual they only <u>believed</u> that the plants came from a certain place and this proves not to be the case.

Well, this time I will close. I will rest a night and maybe feel better tomorrow.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MUTH.

Marysvl, Ohio.

March 2, 1904.

Dear Mr. Malcolm:

Hereto I am sending you three boxes with plants, one you will make one box and with weeds you are one white-wrapped bag containing one jimson. I think they will go in the Command porch.

I have no time to write more in regard to them as I will on a separate page, some information about them.

The mail leaves in an hour so I must close. Good-bye.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MUTH.

521. The Matting Rush. From near Soochow, where I collected them. They must be grown in muddy soil with2-3 inches of standing water above the surface of it.

523. The Rush. From which pith, wicks, or Chinese oil lamps are made. Must also be grown in standing water.

525. The "Kaba." A new vegetable, said to be very delicious. Must also be grown in muddy soil with 3-4 inches of water on the top and must never get dry.

241a. A sample of matting, as made from the rushes sent. These small pieces of matting are used by Chinese (and foreigners in the interior too) to put on the pillows in the sultry summer nights.

242a. A sample of cured rush stems, ready for weaving into mats.

243a. A sample of wicks made from the piths of the wicker rush.

244a. An edible bean called pape to.

245a. Seeds of a white winter turnip.

246a. Seeds of a fibre-producing plant called pa ma. Probably Abutilon Avicennae.

247a. Seeds of the only genuine hemp I have come across yet. Called here Gu ma.

248a. Seeds of an oil producing plant called Ka su tse. Probably a variety of Brassica campestris.

249a. Seeds of a fibre-producing plant called Ching ma tse. The fibre is used in weaving the rush mats. Probably a Corchorus.

250a. A sample of barley.

251a. A white pea, considered a fine food. Called pa we tse.

321. The bathing bush. Grow near bushes, where I collected them. They must be grown in muddy soil (?10-4 inches of standing water above the surface of it.

322. The Bush. From which pith, wicks, or Chinese oil lamps are made. Must also be grown in standing water.

323. The "Kaka." A new vegetable, said to be very delicious. Must also be grown in muddy soil with 3-4 inches of water on the top and must never get dry.

324a. A sample of matting, as made from the rushes sent. These small pieces of matting are used by Chinese (and foreigners in the interior too) to put on the pillows in the sultry summer nights.

324b. A sample of cured rush stems, ready for weaving into mats.

324c. A sample of wicks made from the pith of the wicker rush.

324d. An edible bean called pere ts.

324e. Seeds of a white winter turnip.

324f. Seeds of a fibre-producing plant called pa ma. Probably Boehmeria nivea.

324g. Seeds of the only genuine hemp I have come across yet. Called hwe ma.

324h. Seeds of an oil producing plant called la ma tsu. Probably a variety of Brassica campestris.

324i. Seeds of a fibre-producing plant called ching ma tsu. The fibre is used in weaving the rush mats. Probably a Corchorus.

324j. A sample of barley.

324k. A white pea, considered a fine food. Called pa ma tsu.

252a. A brown pea of which the young tops are often boiled as a vegetable. Is grown as a winter crop on high lands. Called we too.

253a. A sample of wheat from Tan yang.

254a. Hull-less barley. Obtained at Tan yang near Chinkiang. South of the Yang-tse River.

My servant mixed the outside bags so I am afraid a few got on the wrong boxes. Well, it doesn't harm the inside labeling is o.k. I have no time to tear the covers off and see if they are right. Too much hurry.

Please write me at your earliest convenience in what state things arrived.

F.N.H.

Shanghai, China,

March 31, '06

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you 3 small boxes by parcel post. They contain a few plants, which may arrive in good shape. I say they may, because I think it is getting too warm to ship things now.

I have no time anymore to write notes for these things, for the mail leaves in an hour and I came back yesterday from a very tiresome trip and do not feel as I ought to.

On the next page I'll write a few suggestions:

522 - 4 plants. The matting rush, as it grows around Soochow, where I collected them. They grow in standing water, 2-3 inches of it.

524 - 1 plant. The rush from which lamp wicks are made, of which I enclose a sample. It also must grow in the water.

[illegible]. A brown pea of which the young tops are often boiled as a vegetable. Is grown as a winter crop on high lands. Boiled we too.

[illegible]. A sample of wheat from Tua Yang.

[illegible]. Hull-less barley. Obtained at Tua Yang near Chinhtang, South of the Yang-tse River.

My servant mixed the outside bags so I am afraid a few got on the wrong boxes. Well, it doesn't harm the inside labelling is o.k. I have no time to tear the covers off and see if they are right. Too much hurry.

Please write me at your earliest convenience in what state things arrived.

Y.S.K.

March 31, '06

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you 2 small boxes by parcel post. They contain a few plants, which may arrive in good shape. I say they may, because I take it by parcel post seems to odd things out.

I have no time anymore to write notes for these things, for the mail leaves in an hour and I some[illegible] yesterday from - very tiresome trip and do not feel as I ought to.

On the next page I'll write a few suggestions:

Box - 4 plants. The rushing reed, in 4 grass cornal Dockery where I pulled them. They grow in standing water, 2-3 inches of it.

Box - 1 plant. The rush from which lamp wicks are made, of which I enclose a sample. It also must grow in the water.

526 - The"Kaba", 1 plant. A new vegetable, said to be very delicious. Grows also in standing water, 3-4 inches of it.

149 - Small red turnip. 3 pieces.

150 - A very large yellow carrot (2 pieces). Please try to raise seeds from them if possible and I wish you would write me in that state they arrived.

I got your letter of February 7 (Your clerk didn't put a stamp on again.) and I see that diff. things keep on arriving, some in good, some in bad shape. I got also the aluminum labels sent to me by Mr. Fairchild. My, I never thought they were that bad. I send you herewith only 2 more, so as to make the number complete, for now I have reached 150 which is easier for me to remember. Even if these last 2 do not arrive well there is nothing lost, for the turnips are 149 and the carrots 150.

Well, this time I have to close. I have to write Mr. F. also yet. Hoping the plants arrive well and wishing you the best, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

April 5, 1906

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I will try to answer all your letters which I received by two mails.

Yours of February 3 (copy sent to Peking) was received and as I answered the original, I needn't refer to it any more, except that insofar as you speak of a cablegram which you sent me in care of the American Minister, to proceed to Shanghai, well, I didn't

526 - The "Cabe", 1 plant. A new vegetable, said to be very delicious. Grows also in standing water, 3-4 inches of it.

149 - Small red tomato. 1 plant.

150 - A very large yellow carrot (2 pieces). Please try to raise seeds from them if possible and I wish you would write me in what state they arrived.

I got your letter of February 7 (Tom dare claim's put a stamp on again.) and I see that it. Bigger loss on carriage, seems to cost, none in bad shape. I got also the aluminum labels sent to me by Mr. Fairchild. By, I never thought they very dirt bad. I send you herewith only 2 more, so as to make the number complete. For now I have reached 150 which is easier for me to remember. When if these last 2 do not arrive well there is nothing lost, for the turnips are 149 and the carrots 150.

Well, this time I have to close. I have to write Mr. F. also yet. Hoping the plants arrive well and wishing you the best, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Frank N. Meyer.

Shanghai, China.

April 5, 1908

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I will try to answer all your letters which I received by the mails.

Yours of February 3 (copy sent to Peking) was received and as I answered the original, I needn't refer to it any more, except that inasfar as you speak of a cablegram which you sent me in care of the American Minister, to proceed to Shanghai, well, I didn't

receive such a cablegram. If Minister Rockhill received it, he probably thought it better not to forward it because I was on my way to Shanghai.

In your letter of February 14 you mention that the lot of grass packed with moist sphagnum is coming along better than the one packed dry. That is valuable information from my point of view (i.e., a shipper's). I also saw the labels sent by Mr. Dorsett to you. My, I never thought that this could be that bad. What firm sold these labels to the Department. Such a man ought to be prosecuted for imposing upon us such low class material.

From now on I won't use any of them, unless I might send dry material, but as I mark dry things always with an g. I hardly think I'll have need for them any more.

I also received the letter of February 16 sent to Nagasaki and the postal telegram forwarded to me by the Quartermaster of the U.S. Army at Seattle. Well, you know long ago already that I didn't go to Japan. The cablegram was happily worded in such a way that I didn't have to go if I thought it was better to stay here. I suppose the rushes have already arrived at Washington and at Chico and so I have a feeling that all that cabling and writing hasn't been entirely for nothing.

I didn't find out perhaps all the details of curing matting reeds, but I hope to have a little more opportunity to visit some more regions where rushes grow.

In regard to my travels in Manchuria, yes, you received the letter of the last of January in which I said that the Japanese government granted me permission but that I had to present myself to the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, who would give me the necessary permits. Minister Rockhill was of the

receive such a cablegram. If Minister Rockhill received it, he probably thought it better not to forward it because I was on my way to Shanghai.

In your letter of February 14 you mention that the lot of gems packed with moist cinnamon is weeks along better than the one packed by. That is valuable information from my point of view (i.e., a shipper's). I also saw the labels sent by Mr. Dorsett to you. My, I never thought that this could be that bad. What fine nail these labels to the Department. Such a man ought to be prosecuted for imposing upon us such low class material.

From now on I won't use any of them, unless I might send dry material, but as I mark dry things always with an X, I hardly think I'll have need for them any more.

I also received the letter of February 11 sent to Tokyo and the postal telegram forwarded to me by the Quartermaster of the U.S. Army at Seattle. Well, you knew long ago already that I didn't go to Japan. The cablegram was happily worded in such a way that I didn't have to go if I thought it was better to stay here. I suppose the trunks have already arrived at Washington and at Chico and so I have a feeling that all that cabling and writing hasn't been entirely for nothing.

I didn't find out perhaps all the details of curing matting roots, but I hope to have a little more opportunity to visit some more regions where rubber grows.

In regard to my travels in Manchuria, yes, you received the letter of the last of January in which I said that the Japanese government published no permission but that I had to present myself to the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, who would give me the necessary permits. Minister Rockhill was of the

opinion that I wanted to go right away but as I hadn't received any such instructions from the Department of Agriculture I couldn't do it, so they thought that when I knew I had better come to the Legation again and then we would settle things and I just wrote two days ago to Minister Rockhill, informing him of my being ordered to proceed to Manchuria and asking him to be so kind and see that I receive the necessary papers. I also asked for a Russian permit because I have a feeling I am going to have dealings with them up in Manchuria.

If I am not allowed to have a free hand up there, I'll inform you at the earliest date. But, although the Japs act very funny these last times with tradespeople up in Manchuria, I hardly think they will have objections to scientific exploration work.

I see with interest your remarks about the different products of Japan. Yes, when I have an opportunity, I will do my best to obtain different things, but believe me, Mr. Fairchild, China is a far better country yet for America in so far as suitable plants are concerned, than Japan. Most of the plants which are of any use in Japan are simply introduced from China and I sometimes get angry when I see that the botanist have called nearly every plant as coming from Japan while their real home is China. Even in bamboos for which Japan is famous, do you know that China has things just as good? Did you see my photo No. 117? Isn't that fine bamboo, too, and though the Chinese are not as ingenious as the Japs are, still they make a wonderful lot of things out of them. Two things for which we especially could use them is to make step-

opinion that I wanted to go right away but as I hadn't received any such instructions from the Department of Agriculture I couldn't do it, so they thought that when I knew I had better come to the Legation again and then we would settle things and I just wrote two days ago to Minister Hoskins, informing him of my being ordered to proceed to Manchuria and asking him to so inform and use that I receive the necessary papers. I also asked for a Russian permit because I have a feeling I am going to have dealings with them up in Manchuria.

If I am not allowed to have a free hand up there, I'll inform you at the earliest date. But, although the Japs not very friendly towards us, they treat us up in Manchuria, I hardly think they will have objections to scientific exploration work.

I see with interest your remarks about the different products of Japan. Yes, when I have an opportunity, I will do my best to obtain different things, but believe me, Mr. Hoskins, China is a far better country yet for seeing in so far as suitable plants are concerned, than Japan. Most of the plants which are at my use in Japan are simply introduced from China and I sometimes get angry when I see that the botanist have called nearly every plant as coming from those odile that real home is China. Even in bamboo for which Japan is famous, do you know that China has things just as good? Did you see my plants No. 117? That's that fine bamboo, too, and though the Chinese are not as ingenious as the Japs are, still they make a wonderful lot of things out of them. The things for which we usually credit our Japs is to pay step-

ladders and for irrigating purposes instead of these dear rubber hoses.

Your photographs of the Japanese maps were received yesterday. They are valuable. Don't you feel almost a pang at your heart in parting with such fine things? Now, you must not look strange at this remark for I feel it is quite a job to part with a thing like this when a man himself would rather explore the regions he has mapped out so well.

I received your letter of February 24, too, in which were enclosed the authorization to go to Japan and return and the note for Dr. True regarding the Camphor industry in Japan and Formosa.

You say you had a long talk with Professor Gore in regard to me. I wish I could have stood in invisible form behind your chairs and had overheard your conversation! "He is a strange kind of a chap and of a roving disposition." Isn't that the conclusion to which you both came?

Now I come to the letter of February 21 in which you announce you received my communication in regard tomy desire to be called back. Well, as matters stand now, I think I had better go to Manchuria. I love the work so well that I would hate myself to give it up, but you see, peace of mind is a first requisite to do successful exploration work and with all these financial difficulties and with the chances of losing so much, you surely will agree with me that a man would rather get out of such a position than to keep on incurring heavy expenses.

Indian and for investing purposes instead of these deer rubber boxes.

Your photographs of the Japanese maps were received yesterday. They are valuable. Don't you feel almost a pang at your heart in parting with such fine things? Now, you must not look-strange at this remark for I feel it is quite a job to part with a thing like this when a man himself would rather explore the regions he has mapped out so well.

I received your letter of February 24, too, in which were enclosed the authorization to go to Japan and return and the note for $7. Thus regarding the Gunpier industry in Japan and Formosa.

You say you had a long talk with Professor Gore in regard to me. I wish I could have stood in invisible form behind your chairs and had overheard your conversation. "He is a strange kind of a chap and of a roving disposition." Isn't that the conclusion he made you both agree?

Now I come to the letter of February 21 in which you announce you received my communication in regard some desire to be called back. Well, as matters stand now, I think I had better go to Manchuria. I love the work so well that I would hate myself to give it up, but you see, peace of mind is a first requisite to do successful exploration work and with all these financial difficulties and with the chances of losing so much, you surely will agree with me that a man would rather get out of such a position than to keep on incurring heavy expenses.

I am glad you think my work is of value. I do not know much about what other explorers obtained and even if others got hold of more things than I did, they surely were not in such difficult countries as this heavenly kingdom is.

You received the photos, didn't you? Well, if you are going to publish some things, you may use any photo you think best. Even if we publish later on a final report about exploration work in China, it won't hurt to use a good photo which has been used before. The public never gets tired of a good thing.

I see you are building a model cold-house. Where is it going to be? By the way, how is the new building progressing? When I come back things will look different again.

About the position for a gardener on the Panama Canal. Are there any financial problems down there, too? (This I only joke, of course). Well, I do not know a man just now whom I could recommend. Mr. Fullgraft is not exactly a strong man and would he like it himself. You see, Panama has a very bad name and when there isn't much pay in it either, I am afraid you will have a hard job to find a good man. In my opinion the best way is to put an advertisement in a gardening paper. Then you will get applications from those chaps that love some adventure and select the one that has had some previous experience in some tropical land, even if he drinks a little, because a newcomer doesn't know absolutely what to do in such entirely different conditions and may get sick, too, in less than no time.

I see you are at the beautification of your country home and would like to hear of new plants which may be of use to you.

I am glad you think my work is of value. I do not know much about what other explorers obtained and when it others got hold of more things than I did, they surely were not in such difficult countries as this heavenly kingdom is.

You received the photos, didn't you? Well, if you are going to publish some things, you may use any photo you think best. Even if we publish later on a final report about exploration work in China, it won't hurt to use a good photo which has been used before. The public never gets tired of a good thing.

I see you are building a model gold-house. Where is it going to be? By the way, how is the new building progressing? When I come back things will look different again.

Have the publishers for a garden or the lawns yet? Are there any financial problems down there, too? (This I only joke, of course). Well, I do not know a man just now whom I could recommend. Mr. Wilgardt is not exactly a strong man and would be like a lily-bell. The rest, Simon has a very good eye and when there isn't much pep in it either, I am afraid you will have a hard job to find a good man. In my opinion the best way is to put an advertisement in a geographic paper. Then you will get applications from those people that love some adventure and select the one that has had some previous experience in some tropical land, even if he drinks a little. Because a newcomer doesn't know absolutely what he is in such entirely different conditions and may get sick, too, in less than no time.

I see you are at the beautification of your country home and would like to hear of new plants which may be of use to you.

Well, are you having some brook or some creek running through your property? If so, do plant some Japanese flags (Iris Kaempheri). There are dreams of beauty among them. You can get almost all shades of color from pure white to almost black.

Among plants I sent, the beautiful large leaved oak, Nos. 24a and 25a, will be very nice to plant. They change into a most gorgeous scarlet in fall time. The maple, No. 27a, is a fine tree, too, having nuances of color in autumn of the most delicate descriptions. Then, do you love weeping trees? The weeping Pagoda tree (Sophora japonica var. pendula) is a delightful little tree. The Chinese and Japanese both regard it with a religious respect. Plant also a few clumps of the Chinese tree peony (Paeonia Moutan) and have some big Chinese or Japanese porcelain vessels in which you can plant some lotus roots. A white-barked pine would be nice too, but still you would be old and gray and ready to go to sleep forever, before you could see its glistening white bark. In small shrubs, Forsythia suspensa, flowering in early spring with golden bells, is nice, and the Chinese redbud (Cercis sinensis) is pleasing, too. Have also a few clumps of Magnolias. They are so noble in early spring. A shrub to plant near an old wall or near a waters edge is the Euonimus Bungeanus. This shrub is covered in fall with white capsules out of which scarlet berries hang. Have Boston ivy planted against the walls of your house. Have a Celastrus paniculatus run against your chimney or in an old tree. Have against your porch the beautiful Japanese Virgin's Bower (Clematis paniculata grandiflora.) Have some white barked birches along a roadside. They are

Well, are you having some brook or some other winding stream on your property? If so, do plant some Japanese flag (Iris kaempferi). There are dreams of beauty among them. You can get almost all shades of color from pale white to almost black.

Among dainty ferns, the beautiful large leafed sea, Nos. 2da and 2ba, will be very nice to plant. They change into a most gorgeous scarlet in fall time. The maple, No. 27a, is a fine tree, too, having masses of color in autumn of the most delicate description. When, do you love growing insect the weeping Japan tree (Sophora japonica var. pendula) is a delightful little tree. The Chinese and Japanese both regard it with a religious respect. Plant also a few clumps of the Chinese tree peony (Paeonia lutea) and have some big Chinese or Japanese porcelain vessels in which you can plant some lotus roots. A white-barked pine would be nice too, but still you would be old and gray and ready to go to sleep forever, before you could see its glistening white bark. In small ponds, Pteropodia nelumbo, flowering in early spring with yellow balls, is nice, and the Chinese redbud (Cercis sinensis) is pleasing, too. Have also a few clumps of Magnolias. They are so noble in early spring. A shrub to plant near an old wall or near a water edge is the Hoginus Bungeanus. This shrub is covered in fall with white capsules that are white inside berries. Have Boston ivy planted against the walls of your house. Have a Celastrus paniculatus run against your chimney or in an old tree. Have against your porch the beautiful Japanese Fuchsia Sieb. (Hemsley points out pseudo-flora.) Have some white barked birches along a roadside. They are

the most elegant of all northern trees. If you can get a specimen of the Davidia involucrata, sent to England by Wilson, do try it. Mr. McGregor told me it has proven hardy in Scotland. I hardly think my yellow rose will be fit for your work. It isn't a trailing rose, you see, although it makes shoots ten feet long sometimes. For lattice work I would take some ramblers and also Wisterias, or even trumpet-vine (Tecoma radicans), although this last one rather likes a wall to climb against. In Clematis you may find some species well fit for covering lattice work. The aforesaid Clematis paniculata var. grandiflora is very fine for it. This one perfumes the whole neighborhood when in bloom (September). Well, I think you have a more competent man there in Washington than I so I had better close with all my advice.

I won't touch the money problems now. I am busy on straightening my accounts out and will thank Heaven when I am through.

I use this time paper that was badly damaged by the typhoon here. You said in a former letter I could use it to you and so, paper being rather hard to obtain here, that is, the right kind, I had better use it up. Enclosed are the notes concerning the plants I sent last week. I also sent cuttings of Buddleya asiatica. I think this plant is unknown as yet to us. Mr. Oliver will try his best at them if they are new to us.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

the most elegant of all modern trees. If you can get a medium of the Dwarfis Involucrata, you is delighted by Allen, by Gray it.

Mr. Sanders tell me it has grown pretty in Montana. I hardly think my Julian rose will be 20 ft. for four years. It isn't a small-growing rose, you see, although it does climb for long sometimes. For lattice work I would take some rambler and also Wichuraiana, or even trumpet-vine (Bignonia radicans), although this last one rather likes a wall to climb against. In Olympia you may find some species well fit for covering lattice work. The ephemeral Clematis paniculata var. grandiflora is very fine for it. This you perhaps may hold neighborhood when in bloom (September). Well, I think you have a very wonderful new place in Washington like I as I feel better close with all my advice.

I won't touch the money problem now. I am busy on straightening my accounts out and will think heaven when I am through.

I was this time paper that was badly damaged by the typhoon here. You said in a former letter I could use it to you and so, paper being rather hard to obtain here, that is, the right kind. I had better use it up. Replied a few notes concerning the plants I sent last week. I also had nothing or Wallace catalogue. I think this plant is unknown as yet to us. Mr. Oliver will try his hand at them if they are ripe in ...

This post struggle is all.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai China,

April 4, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed are the few notes which belong to the plants I send you last Saturday and which I hope arrived already and in good state.

I also send part of them to Washington in special consular pouch. I wonder which of the two lots will arrive best.

How is No. 70 getting along? Mr. Fairchild wrote me that the ones sent with sphagnum between them are doing well in Washington and that Mr. Oliver succeeded in making a lot of them grow. Now, which locality will prove to be the best for them. I think your place because you haven't the warm, muggy summer which they have down East, but let we see. -

You wrote that the box with seeds hadn't arrived yet, Febr. 7. That 's funny; from Wash., tho, I got tidings that the things have arrived there. Perhaps they send the box intended for you down there too. But then they must have changed the address, for I addressed it to your place.

Mr. F. and Mr. Pieters wrote me that they hope I reconsider my intentions of going back to America. They are extremely well satisfied with my work and want me to keep it up. Well, I think I better stay then in this country but it must be made somewhat easier for me in financial matters, for I can't afford to loose my hapiness for a lot of red tape business. O, no, I can't afford that.

I have been offered some good pisitions in this country, but I rather stay with the country I have adopted; but if money matters didn't

Triangular Clubs,

April 4, '08.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed are the few notes which belong to the plants I found you last Saturday and which I have arrived already and in good state.

I also send part of them to Washington in special consular pouch. I wonder which of the two lots will arrive best.

How is Mr. TO getting along? Mr. Pitcairn wrote me that the cases sent with sphagnum between them are doing well in Washington and that Mr. Oliver succeeded in making a lot of them grow. Now, which locality will prove to be the best for them. I think your place because you haven't the warm, muggy summer which they have down east, but let we see. -

You wrote that the box with seeds hadn't arrived yet, Yeah. Y. That's funny; from Wash., tho, I got tidings that the things have arrived there. Perhaps they and the box intended for you been there too. But then they must have changed the address. Yo I delivered it to your place.

Mr. T. and Mr. Pieters wrote me that they hope I reconsider my intentions of going back to America. They are extremely well satisfied with my work and want me to keep it up. Well, I think I better stay then in this country but it must be made somewhat easier for me in financial matters, for I can't afford to loose my business for a lot of red tape business. O, no, I can't afford that.

I have been offered some good platitons in this country, but I rather stay with the country I have adopted; but if money matters didn't

go straight, well, then I prob. would accept a position here.

I see from your letter that you are in a rush of work. Well I would like to see the garden again. How is your well now, still caving in? And that Actinidia in the lathhouse, did it bear fruit last year?

Well, with best wishes and regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

In a few days I'll be on the road to far away Manchuria.

Shanghai, China,

April 6, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It wasn't possible to do all things in one envelope and so instead of enclosing the notes in the big one I have to make a second letter.

Have you anybody in the Department who would be able to say from what material these Japanese envelopes are made? They are much tougher than ours and they are admirably good to put seeds in because they do not tear or do not crack open when a little too full. They seem to glue them, too, with a different material than we use.

Yesterday I received the strawberry plants for Dr. Farnham. They had been put into the Legation pouch instead of in the Consular one and were sent up to Peking. They were quite moist, but I am afraid the hearts had rotted a little too much. Well, Dr. Farnham will do his best to get them to grow.

Enclosed are also three photos. I had bad weather most of the time, much rain and very dull, chilly weather, so a few photos I took turned out to be failures.

There is another question yet which I wish you would take up.

Dr. Strelight, well, then I guess, would accept a position here.

I see from your letter that you are in a rush of work. Well I would like to see the cookie again. How is your wall now, still caving in? And that bottleneck in the lavatory, did it bore fruit last year?

Well, with best wishes and regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Frank L. Byrne.

In a few days I'll be on the road to the new Headquarts.

Bloomfield, Ohio,

April 8, 1906.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

It wasn't possible to do all things in one envelope and so instead of enclosing the notes in the big one I have to make a second letter.

Have you anybody in the Department who would be able to say from what material these Japanese envelopes are made? They are much tougher than ours and they are admirably good to put reads in because they do not tear or do not crack open when a little too full. They seem to glue them, too, with a different material than we use.

Yesterday I received the strawberry plants for Dr. Furnham. They had been put into the Legation pouch instead of in the Consular one and were sent on to Peking. They were quite moist, but I am afraid the leaves had rotted a little too much. Well, Dr. Furnham will do his best to get them to grow.

Moloseed are also there yours. I had bad weather most of the time, much rain and very cold, chilly weather, so a few plants I took turned out to be failures.

There is another question yet which I - what you would know.

I begin to find out that some of the material I collect might prove to be of great value to the U. S. but now the U. S. has such poor postal regulations with other countries concerning parcels that notwithstanding the great value of some plants I may find I won't be able to send by parcel when they are a little heavier than four pounds. Now I wish the Secretary of Agriculture would take the matter up with the Postmaster General and give me a special written permit that on account of the value of the things I collect I will be allowed to send things through the mail heavier than four pounds but not to exceed the international limit, i.e. eleve n pounds. If we could get such a thing through it might prove to be a wedge with which we could split the opposition against an international parcel tariff.

And another thing, too. You have probably seen that these last parcels I sent you containing seeds, rushes. etc. were far heavier than four pounds. Well, that was because they were sent in the Consular pouch and Consul-General, Mr. Rodgers, was so kind as to give me the last time even a special Consular pouch. When I expressed my thanks to him for this very special privilage, he expressed doubts as to whether the State Department will approve of him doing so. Now, it would be an awful pity, if he would receive a rebuke for such a thing, so I wish that you might obtain through the Secretary of Agriculture a special written permission from the Secretary of State that I am allowed, as its being of the utmost importance to the U. S. to use the Consular pouches in sending letters and material to the U. S. It will insure us greater safety and at the same time will be a considerable saving of money.

The plants I sent to Mr. Dorsett the last time (some rushes) I had to put in very small parcels because otherwise they would have weighed over four pounds. Is, there, then, not even so much honesty in America that we can't fight the lobby who puts up for the express companies?

I begin to find out that one of the material I collect might prove to be of great value to the U. S. but now the U. S. has such poor postal relations with other countries concerning parcels that notwithstanding the great value of some plants I may find I won't be able to send by parcel when they are a little heavier than four pounds. Now I wish the Secretary of Agriculture would take the matter up with the Postmaster General and give me a special written permit that on account of the value of the things I collect I will be allowed to send things through the mail heavier than four pounds but not to exceed the international limit, i.e. eleve a pounds. If we could get such a thing through it might prove to be a wedge with which we could split the opposition against an international parcel tariff.

Had another thing, too. You have probably seen that three last pounds I sent you containing seeds, roubes, etc. were far heavier than four pounds. Well, that was because they were sent in the Consular pouch and Consul General, Mr. Hodgers, was so kind as to give me the last time even a special Consular pouch. Then I writing at Mr Hanlon to ask for this very special privilege, he expressed doubts as to whether the State Department will approve of him doing so. Now, it would be an awful pity, if he would receive a reprimand for such a thing, so I wish that you might obtain through the Secretary of Agriculture a special written permission from the Secretary of State that I be allowed, in the being of the public improvement to the U. S., to use the Consular pouches in sending letters and material to the U. S. It will insure me greater safety and at the same time will be a considerable saving of money.

The plants I sent to Mr. Forsyth the last time (some roubes) I had to put in very small parcels because otherwise they would have weighed over four pounds. Is there, then, not even as much honesty in America that we can't find the lady who puts up for the express company?

pounds. Now I wish the Secretary of Agriculture would take the matter up with the Postmaster General and give me a special written permit that on account of the value of the things I collect I will be allowed to send things through the mail heavier than four pounds but not to exceed the international limit, i.e., eleven pounds. If we could get such a thing through it might prove to be a wedge with which we could split the opposition against an international parcel tariff.

And another thing, too. You have probably seen that these last parcels I sent you containing seeds, rushes, etc. were far heavier than four pounds. Well, that was because they were sent in the Consular pouch and Consul-general, Mr. Rodgers, was so kind as to give me the last time even a special Consular pouch. When I expressed my thanks to him for this very special privilege, he expressed doubts as to whether the State Department will approve of him doing so. Now, it would be an awful pity, if he would receive a rebuke for such a thing, so I wish that you might obtain through the Secretary of Agriculture a special written permission from the Secretary of State that I am allowed, as its being of the utmost importance to the U. S. to use the Consular pouches in sending letters and material to the U. S. It will insure us greater safety and at the same time will be a considerable saving of money.

The plants I sent to Mr. Dorsett thellast time (some rushes) I had to put in very small parcels because otherwise they would have weighed over four pounds. Is there, then, not even so much honesty in America that we can't fight the lobby who puts up for the express companies?

pounds. Now I wish the Secretary of Agriculture would take the matter up with the Postmaster General and give me a special written permit that on account of the value of the things I collect I will be allowed to send things through the mail heavier than four pounds but not to exceed the International limit, i.e., eleven pounds. If we could get such a thing through it might prove to be a wedge with which we could split the opposition against an International parcel tariff.

And another thing, too. You have probably seen that three last parcels I sent you containing seeds, roots, etc. were far heavier than four pounds. Well, that was because they were sent in the Consular pouch and Consul-General, Mr. Rodgers, was so kind as to give me the last time even a special Consular pouch. Then I expressed my thanks to him for this very special privilege, he expressed doubts as to whether the State Department will approve of him doing so. Now, it would be an awful pity, if he would receive a rebuke for such a thing, so I wish that you might obtain through the Secretary of Agriculture a special written permission from the Secretary of State that I am allowed, as item being of the utmost importance to the U. S. to use the Consular pouches in sending letters and material to the U. S. It will insure us greater safety and at the same time will be a considerable saving of money.

The plants I sent to Mr. Jorasst theilast time (some roses) I had to put in very small parcels because otherwise they would have weighed over four pounds. In short, then, we are so much behind in America that we can't fight the lobby who puts up for the express avowed

You didn't mention one word in your last letter about the contents of the boxes. Did things arrive in good shape or not? How was that quince fruit? And these parcels I sent from Peking in early January, did they arrive? If so, how were the Pistache and horse chestnut scions?

I would suggest to you to give part of your correspondence over to Mr. Barret, I mean that part concerning arrival and condition of things for as you will understand, I am very interested in these matters as they will guide me in future shipments.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

April 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you the accounts of November, 1905, December, 1905, January 1906, February 1906, and March 1906. They are each in a separate envelope. I hope they will be considered good.

The accounts for the period July 26 to October 31 inclusive I haven't been able as yet to straighten out not having gotten all the vouchers exchanged into silver. I hope to have the thing done, though, while up in Tientsin and Peking; if so, I will probably send them down to you from New chang, Manchuria, where I will make a starting point for the exploring work in Manchuria. There is an

The lady's monthly was very in your last letter about the customs of the ocean. No doubt quite a great deal so and how was not quite fruitful. And in some months I was there in city in early January, did they analyze. If it, for some the diamonds and have counted money.

I could suggest to you to give part of your earnings over to Dr. Barrett, I mean that part concerning arrival and condition of things for as you will understand, I am very interested in these matters as they will guide me in future undertaking.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

HEAR M. MILL.

Cowgill, Cairo.

April 9, 1906.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Herewith I am sending you the accounts of November, 1905, December, 1905, January 1906, February 1906, and March 1906. They are each in a separate envelope. I hope they will be satisfactory.

The accounts for the period July 26 to October 31 inclusive I haven't been able as yet to straighten out not having gotten all the vouchers exchanged into silver. I hope to have the thing done, though, while up in Khartoum and turning it in, I will probably send them down to you from Port Sudan, Khartoum, where I will make a starting point for the medicine work in Khartoum. There is an

American Consul there who may be able to assist me a good deal. I left my address here in Shanghai, c/o American Consul-general, Newchang. Of course, I do not stay there long, but I think I will make my headquarters there just like I did last year in Peking.

In one of my recent letters I made the mistake of putting Newchang on the mouth of the Yalu River. After the letter was posted I remembered my mistake but I couldn't alter it any more. It is Antung which I meant.

The name New chang is written in so many different ways that I really don't know which one to take. In the Consular list it is written Niuchwang, but out here one sees it most times written as I did it.

Tomorrow I will be on the ocean on my way to Tientsin and then to Peking, then back again to Shan Hai Kwan and from there to Newchang. The railroad is apparently in working order, so unless the Japanese put special obstructions in the way I will be there soon.

About your suggestions in regard to obtaining signed statements wherever I exchange money, etc. Yes, I will try to get them whenever possible. As not having many, though, in regard to these last eight months of exploring work, I am willing to have my money exchanged at the regular quarterly rate. I don't care for these few cents I lose.

Have some of these gentlemen who drew up all these regulations ever been out in a foreign country and especially in a country like China, where the money matters are so terribly mixed up? If so, they probably would have made different regulations. Do you know that out here many people object to signing vouchers and other

Berlin Grand Opera. Now the day is made to market so a good deal.

I left my address here in Hankow, at a American Consul-general, Tientsin. I'm alone, I do not very fair [illegible], but I think I will make my headquarters there just like I did last year in Peking.

In one of my recent letters I made the mistake of putting November on the month of the Tuly Move. After the letter was posted I remembered my mistake but I couldn't alter it any more. It is today that I meant.

The news Tov about is written in a very different vein that I really don't know quite how to tell. In a Consular life it is writing Bluebeard, but not here one has it every time writing as I did it.

Tomorrow I will be on the ocean on my way to Tientsin and then by Peking. Then back again to Shanghai and from there to Swatow. The railroad is apparently in working order, despite the Japanese put usual obstructions in the way I will be there soon.

About your suggestions in regard to obtaining signed statements Harvey I consider worthy, also. Yes, I will try to get them whenever possible. In matrimony, though, it seems to have lost eight months of exploring work, I am willing to have my money-changed at the regular quarterly rate. I don't care for these for cents I have.

Here some of these problems are clearly all these regulations were been put then foreign security and security in a country like China, where its only matter are so terribly mixed up. It's so, they verbally said are man difficult people than. In fact that matter may cause figure in slightly statistics and [illegible]

things. If the amount is small especially and they make even rather unpleasant remarks about it. I do understand more and more why some people would rather not travel for the Government!

I see your note about not delaying the sending in of accounts. Well, I'll get lots of stormy letterson that account, I suppose. I see the ruling about this thing and they say that they should be sent within twenty days after the period to which they relate. How about when one is far away from any settlements where mail matter can be received? Or where it isn't safe to post one's mail? My travels around Peking enabled me to follow this rule, but when really out in the wildernesses of Manchuria and Siberia, I am afraid matters will be often very difficult. Well, we'll see and do the best we can.

Today I bought a copy of Bret Schenider's history of Chinese plants. There are two volumes and cost $14,00 Mexican. Do you think I can get the money back? I also will buy me tomorrow morning a good revolver with 100 cartridges for according to quite a few people I met there is a goodly lot of outlaws in Manchuria after this last war. It would be pleasanter for me now if I was in a party with some more white men. Well, let it go, boys.

I am sending you with each account sheet two other ones properly signed. This will relieve me of a whole lot of work if you can fill them out in Washington. I also put two extra ones in, in case something should happen to some of the others. In case a whole account would get lost in the mail or in some other way, how would we be able to get out of such a scrape? I would like to hear your answer on this question, for forewarned is forearmed,

things. If the amount is small especially and they are even rather unpleasant remarks about it. I do understand more and more why some people would rather not travel for the Government.

I see your no be about not delaying the sending in of accounts. Well, I'll get lots of stormy lectures that account, I suppose. I see the ruling about this sort and say my that they should be sent within twenty days after the period to which they relate. How about when one is far away from any settlements where mail matter can be received? Or where it isn't safe to post one's mail? My travels around Tonking enabled me to follow this rule, but when really out in the wildernesses of Manchuria and Siberia, I am afraid matters will be often very difficult. Well, we'll see and do the best we can.

Today I bought a copy of Ernst Schmidler's history of Chinese plants. There are two volumes and cost $14.00 Mexican. Do you think I can get the money back? I also will buy me tomorrow morning a good revolver with 100 cartridges for according to quite a few people I met there is a goodly lot of outlaws in Manchuria after this last war. It would be pleasanter for me now if I was in a party with some more white men. Well, let it go, says.

I am sending you with each account sheet two other ones properly signed. This will relieve me of a whole lot of work if you can fill them out in Washington. I also put two extra copies in, in case something should happen to one of the others. In case a whole account sends you lost in the mail or in some other way, for which we be able to get out of such a mishap. I would like to hear your answer on this question, for forwarded is terminated.

isn't it?

I think the trip on the sea will give me some rest for these financial troubles do not contribute much to one's well-being.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK W. MOYNE.

P.S. As you see on the account sheets, I haven't entered my salary. I think I will do it, though, for the period from July 10 until September 30, inclusive. You see, I have to enter it in Mexican silver and I am afraid my losses on it will be quite a good deal so I had better leave in on the letter of credit until June 30. Then I can draw it in one lump sum. As it is not necessary, I have been informed, to draw one's salary every month, this will not give you any trouble.

F.W.M.

Tientsin, China,

April 23, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I came back from Peking where I stayed six days on account of getting my papers and letters of introduction in the proper shape. Just now I have quite some trouble in getting a guide and some trustworthy coolies to accompany me. My old guide told me just a few hours ago that he doesn't want to go on account of the many dangers up in Manchuria; so that leaves me in

isn't it?

I think the trip on the sea will give me some rest for that financial trouble he put unfortunate man in, will-
being.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

MARY C. MYER.

P.S. As you see on the record sheets, I haven't entered my salary. I think I will do it, though, for the period from July 10 until September 30, inclusive. You see, I have to enter it in Washington office and I am afraid my losses on it will be quite a good deal as I had better leave in on the letter of credit until June 30. When I can leave it in no longer sure. As it is not necessary, I have been informed, to draw one's salary every month, this will not give you any trouble.

M.M.M.

Hankin, China.

April 20, 1924.

Dear Sir, Salvation!

Last night I came back from Peking where I stayed six days on account of getting my papers and letters of introduction in the proper shape. Just now I have quite some trouble in getting a guide and cart travelling coolies to economize on. My old guide told me just a few hours ago that he doesn't want to go on account of the many dangers up in Manchuria; so that leaves me in

a rather unpleasant situation. These Chinese are awfully easily scared! We are all shocked here about that terrible earthquake in San Francisco. Is the garden at Chico destroyed, too? Is Mr. Burbank dead? This card is painted by a Chinese artist. Do you recognize that fingered lemon? Well, I hope to be in Manchuria within some days; as soon as I can get some servants to accompany me.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tientsin, China,

April 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am still in this part of China and as yet not in Manchuria, although I have been trying to do my best to get there. As I wrote you on the postal, I am detained now on account of not being able to get my old guide with me. I suppose the people had told him many bad things about the country for he expressed fears for being killed, etc., etc., and also on account of it being too long a journey, for I told him that I expect to return from Manchuria about five to eight months from now. Well, that settled it with him. I sent him out to look for another chap that could take his place but he was unable to get one and now these last days I have been inquiring all over the town to get some fellows that have the courage to go with me and stay out a long time. Well I had

a rather unpleasant situation. These Chinese are usually easily excited. We are all shocked here about the terrible massacres in San Francisco. Is the garden at Chico destroyed, too? Is Mr. Burbank dead? This card is painted by a Chinese artist. Do you recognize that flagpole? Well, I hope to be in Honolulu within some days; as soon as I can get some servants to accompany me.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. ATKIN.

Plantain, China,

April 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Burbank:

As you see I am still in this place of China and as yet not in Honolulu, although I have been trying to do my best to get there. As I wrote you on the journal, I was detained due on account of not being able to get my pulse right so. I suppose the people had told big scary tad tales about the country for to alarmed there for being killed, etc., etc., and also on account of it being too long a journey, for I told him that I expect to return from Honolulu since five to eight months from now. Well, that settled it also nice. I must now go look for another ship that could have big place and I was really to get one and now three last days I have been inquiring all over for time to get some fellows that have the courage to go with me and stay out a long time. Well I had

a talk with one Chinaman who seems to be the right kind and tomorrow I hope to settle with him. I paid him some money in advance so I think he will stick to his promise. If he doesn't meet any Chinese tonight who are going to scare him, then things will be all right. If I have them once on the go then it is pretty hard for them to go back for travelling is too expensive a luxury for an ordinary Chinaman to indulge in.

In Peking I had to stay also somewhat longer than I expected. Still, I got a letter of introduction in English and Chinese from our Minister and one in Russian from the Russian Minister and the Japanese authorities say that the military commander of the Japanese army in Manchuria will give me the proper permits, if I am going to present myself to him. Sorry to say, I am not able to obtain the regular passports because I am really not a regular citizen as yet, for I haven't got my second paper. If I had stayed in the States, I would have had my second paper October next, but now I do not know when I will get it. Could you perhaps find out whether the time I served the Government out here will be counted as being in U. S. territory? I would be very pleased to hear any information about this thing. The Legation people told me that they were not at liberty to go against the rules in this case, i.e., in giving me passports where I am not entitled as yet.

I am sending you herewith the vouchers for the period July 26 to August 31 and for the month of September. These for the month of October aren't ready as yet for I have to change one voucher yet in Shan Hai Kwan and obtain a few more yet if possibl

a talk with one Chinaman who seems to be the right kind and tomorrow I hope to settle with him. I paid him some money in advance so I think he will stick to his promise. If he doesn't meet any Chinese tonight who are going to come him, then things will be all right. If I have them once on the go then it is pretty hard for them to go back for travelling is too expensive a luxury for an ordinary Chinaman to indulge in.

In Peking I had to stay also somewhat longer than I expected. Still, I got a letter of introduction in English and Chinese from our Minister and one in Russian from the Russian Minister and the Japanese authorities say that the military commander of the Japanese army in Manchuria will give me the proper permits, if I am going to present myself to him. Sorry to say, I am not able to obtain the regular passports because I am really not a regular citizen as yet, for I haven't got my second paper. If I had stayed in the States, I would have had my second paper October next, but now I do not know when I will get it. Could you perhaps find out whether the time I served the Government out here will be counted as being in U. S. territory. I would be very pleased to hear any information about this thing. The Legation people told me that they were not at liberty to go against the rule's in this case, i.e., in giving me passports where I am not entitled as yet.

I am sending you herewith the voucher for the period July 26 to August 31 and for the month of September. Same for the month of October aren't ready as yet for I have to change one voucher yet in San Hai Kwan and obtain a few more yet if possibl

I hope to send it from Newchwang though probably together with the accounts for this month. Whether I will be able after that time to send accounts in regularly every month is very doubtful but I will try it. You must know that the whole of Manchuria is in a very unsettled state and I will travel through parts where I may be away for weeks from any civilization as we may call it such.

If the people decide to let me stay here in the Orient after this fiscal year is ended, then I will probably need another authorization letter, isn't it? Well, I wish you would enter on that letter that I be allowed to purchase medicines, for these things are quite an item of expense here and I have really no permission to buy them and yet I do need them, not only for myself but also for my men.

There is another thing which I am afraid will cause some trouble. I left my cooking pans and pottery in Peking last winter in charge of a Chinaman with the understanding that I would get them back this spring. When I come back, well, now that man has cleared out and the things have disappeared. It is no use going to the police and be detained perhaps for many days in consequence, so I think I had better get me new things, but I am somewhat afraid that the fiscal people will have objections to make against getting new things. Well, we will try and see.

I am also sending you some photos with this letter. You may use them for publication if you think them good enough. I didn't get any mail from you in a long time, but as I left my address in Shanghai and in Peking as that of c.o American Consulate, Newchwang, I hope to find some when I am there. The spring has got in here

I hope to send it from Kowloon though probably together with the accounts for this month. Whether I will be able after that time to send accounts in regularly every month is very doubtful but I will try it. You must know that the whole of Manchuria is in a very unsettled state and I will travel through parts where I may be away for weeks from any civilization as we may call it such.

If the people decide to let me stay here in the Orient after this fiscal year is ended, then I will probably send another authorization letter, isn't it? Well, I wish you would enter an that letter that I be allowed to purchase medicines, for these things are quite an item of expense here and I have really no permission to buy them and yet I do need them, not only for myself but also for my men.

There is another thing which I am afraid will cause some trouble. I left my cooking pans and pottery in Peking in charge of a Chinaman with the understanding that I would get them back this spring. When I come back, well, now that men has cleared out and the things have disappeared. It is no use going to the police and be detained perhaps for many days in consequence, so I think I had better get me new things, but I am somewhat afraid that the fiscal people will have objections to make against getting new things. Well, we will try and see.

I am also sending you some photos with this letter. You may use them for publication if you think them good enough. I didn't get any mail from you in a long time, but as I left my address in Shanghai and in Peking as that of c.o. American Consulate, Mukdenwang, I hope to find some when I am there. The spring has yet in here

nicely; peaches blossoming, and cherries are about over and the trees are putting forth new leaves, but the weather is not ideal. Too dry entirely and too many dust storms which make one's eyes smart and the fine, brown dust penetrates through all window cracks and enters one's clothes and even goes into one's trunks and other baggage. I have a feeling as if there is a storm on the road coming from the financial quarters. Can it be?

With best wishes to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

New-chwang, Manchuria,

May 2, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see by this I am now in Manchuria. I arrived really in Manchuria the morning of April 29, for Manchuria starts a few miles northeast of Shan Hai Kwan, so I have obeyed the letter of the telegram which left me happily the whole of April to reach this country. If you had put in an early date, I wouldn't have been able to reach it, notwithstanding I tried hard, but it seemed as if obstacle after obstacle appeared in my way. First the delays in trying to find the matting rushes, then a period of unwellness, then the delays in Peking in connection with the proper papers and then the problem of getting a guide and a good coolie whom I could trust and who were not afraid. Well, I succeeded after all

Kew-Gardens, Bangkurla.

May 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

As you see by this I am now in Bangkurla. I arrived really in Bangkurla the morning of April 29, for Bangkurla starts a few miles northwest of Kew Gardens, so I have obeyed the letter of the telegram which left me hardly the whole of April to reach this country. If you had put in an early date, I wouldn't have been able to reach it, notwithstanding I tried hard, but it seemed as if obstacle after obstacle appeared in my way. First the delays in trying to find the waiting rooms, then a period of unwellness, then the delays in waiting in connection with the proper papers and then the problem of getting a guide and a good cooie when I could travel and who were not afraid. Well, I succeeded after all

in being here on time. So I hope you will consider all the obstacles before you pronounce a judgment.

Thank you for your appreciative letter which I received yesterday. I am glad that you all consider my work as all right. I know myself how many short comings there are but I find out more and more that this exploration work is just like any other work, in so far as one has to go through lots of experiences before one is becoming an expert.

I see that there is a probability of my being recalled in July. Well, if so, it would be a pity for the fall time will be really my most valuable time out here. If the Government doesn't see fit any more to pay my expenses, couldn't we write to some millionaires or to some wealthy nurserymen to defray the costs until winter. It will be only a few thousand dollars and the products I find will surely be worth far more. If you decided to call me back I think you had better wire only one word to the American Consul in Vladivostock, Siberia, for if nothing extraordinary happens I will go overland along the Yalu and the Tumen Rivers to Vladivostock and from there overland again by carts to Harbin, then down to Kirin, Mukden and Now-chwang. This trip will last from five to eight months and there will be plenty of strange experiences coming to me, I feel that; but I have a feeling, too, that I return alive again.

If I am called back in this time, by what way do I have to come back? It is not necessary, of course, for me to come back, is it? I will forfeit the free passage, of course, but if I settle the financial matters all right, then I don't have to come back.

in being here on time. So I hope you will consider all the evidence before you pronounce a judgment.

Thank you for your appreciative letter which I received yesterday. I am glad that you all consider my work as all right. I know myself how many short comings there are but I find out more and more that this exploration work is just like any other work, in so far as one has to go through lots of experience before one is becoming an expert.

I see that there is a probability of my being recalled in July. Well, if so, it would be a pity for the full time will be really my most valuable time out here. If the Government doesn't see fit any more to pay my expenses, couldn't we write to some millionaires or to some wealthy Americans to defray the costs until winter. It will be only a few thousand dollars and the products I find will surely be worth far more. If you decided to call me back I think you had better wire only one word to the American Consul in Vladivostock, Siberia, for if nothing extraordinary happens I will go overland along the Amur and the Ussuri rivers to Vladivostock and from there overland again by carts to Harbin, then down to Kirin, Mukden and Sew-chwang. This trip will last from five to eight months and there will be plenty of strange experiences coming to me, I feel that; but I have a feeling, too, that I return alive again.

If I am called home in this time, by what way do I have to come back. It is not necessary, of course, for me to come back in the I will forfeit the free passage, of course, but if I write the Financial Secretary all right, then I don't have to come home.

If I come back, is there any work for me or not? These questions show you about in what state of mind I am. I hope you see fit to answer them.

Yes, you are right about the scarcity and dearness of grains down here. In vain I tried to obtain more dry land rice around Shan Hai Kwan but the farmers told me that they hadn't enough themselves for sowing purposes. And I had a talk with Mr. Hosie, too, in Peking, and he had been able to obtain only a very small quantity of that rice. He complimented the Americans and their Government upon being so practical and up-to-date in trying to obtain all these valuable products. He was agreeably surprised when I told him that we skimmed his books and consular reports to find out what was good for us. He wasn't able to give me the exact localities in Manchuria for dry land rice, but he said he never heard of it as far North as Moukden. It seems that this dry land rice is really a rather rare product and used only for private consumption. I saw the farmers sow it near Shan Hai Kwan on April 28, and they sow it the same as wheat or even somewhat thinner. The furrows are not plowed very deep, only four or five inches. They are the usual distance apart and the soil is rather poor; sandy and gravely loam.

About the Pistacia sinensis seeds, well, I sent two lots of them, neither very large, though, and both went to Chico because your climate at Washington is in all probability a little too cold for them. Now you see why I used to put on the foot of the notes, to Chico, or to Washington, D. C., but as you wrote that this was confusing, I didn't do it any more. Mr. Dorsett got quite a few

If I come back, is there any work for me or not? These questions show you about in what state of mind I am. I hope you see fit to answer them.

Yes, you are right about the mainly dry farmers of Spring down here. In vain I tried to obtain more dry land rice around than had been but the farmers told me that they hadn't enough themselves for sowing purposes. And I had a talk with Mr. Hosie, too, in Kuching, and he had been able to obtain only a very small quantity of that rice. He complimented the Americans and their Government upon being so practical and up-to-date in trying to obtain all these valuable products. He was agreeably surprised when I told him that we skimmed his books and consular reports to find out what was good for us. He wasn't able to give me the exact localities in Sarawak for dry land rice, but he said he never heard of it as far north as Sandakan. It seems that this dry land rice is really a rather rare product and used only for private consumption. I saw the farmers sow it much than had been on April 20, and they now it the same as wheat or even somewhat thinner. The furrows are not plowed very deep, only four or five inches. They are the usual distance apart and the soil is rather poor; sandy and gravely loam.

Now the Malaria climatic weeks, well, I went too late or then, neither very large, though, and but even to claim because your climate at Washington is all probability a little too cool for them. Like you say I need to put on the foot of the world. To China, or to Washington, D. C., but as you write that this was Australia. I didn't as it any more. Mr. Darnell got quite a few

things which you didn't receive. I think you had better write him and let him give you a list of the things, that is if he is alive. We saw in the telegrams that in Santa Rosa alone 200 people were killed, so I wouldn't be a bit surprised if Chico hadn't some victims too. I hope sincerely, though, that nothing has occurred there.

I am amazed that the Chinese are going to start an experiment station at Moukden. Is it on paper only or are they really going to do something? Yes, when I come to Moukden I will look these two Chinese gentlemen up. If they have been brought up down South, they won't like it up here, though, for really these northern countries are deserts in comparison with South and Central China.

I herewith send you the accounts for October, 1905 and for April, 1906. That October account has cost me lots of trouble to get in shape. Some of these people that had signed the vouchers in gold had moved away and the locating of them was a tiresome job. Well, if ever another man goes out, for Heaven's sake, let the first thing he that is told him : "Put your accounts in in the general currency of the country."

Now there are a few questions again about these vouchers. On the new blanks Mr. Zappone sent me there is written that the accounts must be mailed within twenty days after the quarter to which they pertain, but you say in your letter to start the accounts as soon as possible at the end of the month. Who is right? Mr. Zappone writes me that he will be glad to supply me with further information about these subjects. Well, I am going to ask him what to do when out in the wilderness and not being able to mail an account after the twenty days have expired. All these accounts,

thing which you didn't mention. I value you not better article and let him give you a list of the things, that is if he is alive. We saw in the telegrams that in Santa Rosa alone 800 people were killed, so I wouldn't be a bit surprised if Chico hadn't come visiting too. I hope sincerely, though, that nothing has occurred since. I am assured that the Chinese are going to start an experimental station at Honkeen. Is it on paper only or are they really going to do something? Yes, when I come to Honkeen I will look these two Chinese gentlemen up. If they have been brought up from South, they won't like it up here, though, for really those northern countries are deserts in comparison with South and Central China.

I herewith enclose the accounts for October, 1906 and for April, 1906. That October account has cost me lots of trouble to get it straight. Some of those people that had signed the vouchers in gold had moved away and the locating of them was a tiresome job, full. If any another one comes out, in Santa's name, let the first thing be that is told him: "Put your accounts in in the general secretary of the country."

Now there are a few questions again about these vouchers. On the new blanks it. Suppose just as there is written that the accounts must be mailed within twenty days after the quarter to which they pertain, but you say in your letter to start the accounts as soon as possible at the end of the month. Who is right? Mr. Suppose writes me that he will be glad to supply me with further information about these vouchers. Well, I am going to ask him what to do when put in the allowances and not being able to mail an account after the twenty days have expired. All these accounts,

vouchers, etc., etc., have all been made for civilized conditions but exploration work is very often out of such conditions.

I signed the whole lot of blanks Mr. Zappone sent me. If I have to come back I hardly think they will use them then. A pity of the paper, work, etc.

I see that the Catalpa Bungeana No. 12 hasn't arrived. Well, that certainly is lost then, for I sent them to you. If all the acorns are dead, I will collect other ones if possible and pack them in with moist charcoal, also with the chestnuts.

About the Actinidia, I may say that I haven't seen one of them yet. The only time I came somewhat in contact with it was when an American Baptist missionary, Dr. Kwong in Yongtchow, gave me some jam made from these fruits and it was very palatable.

You say that the Crataegus pinnatifida will interest Prof. Sargent and all those that breed these rosaceous things. Well, of course, he can have a few scions of them but the plant is really too good to be put in an arboretum or in an experiment station. I would rather see them distributed to nurserymen and be put in the trade. The tree itself is a nice park tree and the fruits make nice proserves, not only to eat with bread but good enough to have it in layers between cake.

Mr. Oliver wrote me that the large persimmons have shoots six inches in length. Well, that is very pleasing news to me. So these valuable things are established now.

About asparagus, I'll look out. Brett Schneider says in his book that there are four species growing around Peking. Well, I know one kind growing in the grounds of the temple of Heaven. The

weather, etc., etc., barred from more or civilized conditions, but vacationing may in very often out of such conditions.

I signed the depth lot of ninety ft. Gardens need so, if I have to come back I hardly think they will are seen them. A city of one-layer, weak, etc.

I see that the catalog suggests 3b. It hasn't arrived. Well, that certainly is left then, for I sent them to you. If all the rooms are dead, I will order other one if possible and put them in with noisy cheesed, also with the geraniums.

About the lobelias, I may say that I haven't seen one of them yet. The only time I came somewhat in contact with it was when an American Beauty in albany, Mr. Evans in Kingstown gave me some jam made from these fruits and it was very palatable.

You say that the Gardenia plantlike will increase itself. Regard yes all below ten years vegetative things. Well, of course, he can have a few acions of them but the plant is really too good to be put in an asparagus or in an ordinary station. I would rather see them distributed to nurserymen and be put in the trade. The tree itself is a slow growt tree and the fruits make nice preserves, but only to set with bread but need enough to have it in layers between each.

Mr. Oliver wrote me that the large pomelomas have about six inches in length. Well, that is very flattering news to me, so these wishlo things are available now.

About asparagus, I'll look out. Mrs. Schneider says in his book that he--a few months previous--taking, well, I have an idea growing in my grounds of the Virgin it Devon. Th.

Chinese collect the young shoots in spring time and sell them as a vegetable. They are, however, not very nice, for they are green and thin. Las fall I collected a small quantity of seeds from them thinking they might come handy, but now my coolie cleaned my seed-box out a few days ago and all I can find now is the paperbag in which they have been and in which only one seed is left, which I send up herewith.

Here in New-chwang spring is just starting. The dwarf elms are in bloom, willows are pushing forth tiny leaves and the grasses are greening. There seems to be little worth introducing from this part of Manchuria. I am asking to go Westward and North West but as yet the necessary papers haven't been obtained to travel unmolested through the country. You must know that the whole country is still under Japanese military control and things are not at all easy yet. Still, I have hope to get through without the necessity of getting the Secretary of State in it. The commander of this town is sick. At least, they say so, and the military commander of the whole Japanese army in Manchuria is said to be at the present in Tokyo, so they claim they can't do much now. I had talks with Consul-general Mr. T. Damons these days and he has asked the acting administrator of this city to wire the military authorities in Lio-yang, which they said they did, but as yet no answer has come.

The Legation people in Peking expressed some doubts about people being allowed to go through Manchuria. They say everything is as yet in the hands of the military commander and though they won't flatly refuse a man to go through, they will

Chinese collars be grey shade in spring like and soil like as a vegetable. They are, however, not very alike, for they are great and thin. Ben Tall I collected a small quantity of seeds from them thinking they might come handy, but now my uncle cleaned my seed-box out a few days ago and all I can find now is the paper-bag in which they have been and in which only one seed is left, which I send up herewith.

Here in New-Orleans spring is just starting. The dwarf plum are in bloom, willows are sending forth tiny leaves and the grasses are greening. There seems to be little work introducing from this part of Manchuria. I am asking to go eastward and North-West but as yet the necessary papers haven't been obtained to travel unmolested through the country. You must know that the whole country is still under Japanese military control and things are not at all easy yet. Still, I have hope to get through without the necessity of getting the Secretary of State in it. The commander of this town is alone. At least, they say so, and the military commander of the whole Japanese army in Manchuria is said to be at the present in Tokyo, so they claim they can't do much now. I had talks with Consul-General Mr. T. Sammons these days and he has asked the acting administrator of this city to give the military authorities in Ito-Yang, which they said they did, but as yet no answer has come.

The Japanese people in Dairen evacuated once again about people being allowed to go through Manchuria. But by everything is as yet in the hands of the military commander and there, they won't flatly refuse a man to go through, they will

put in such obstacles as the dangerousness of the country and that they can't protect a man there and as such they can't bring their government into an unpleasant position if a man came over some accident, etc., etc. Well, we will see how it goes. I will wait a few days longer and then I take another course.

You see, I use my old paper up. It is very light, this, and as I have to pay postage here, it makes the money last longer.

Well, I finish now. With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. I think you had better address the mail matter to Peking again. I always let them know where I am and very soon I will be out of touch with all post offices.

Enclosed are also a few slips pertaining to these dear (?) money matters.

Hew-chwang, Manchuria,

May 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I came back from a four days' trip in the country and I found your two letters March 26 and April 3); also the enclosed letter of Introduction to Mr. Cheshire.

Well, Mr. Cheshire and I know one another already pretty well. We often saw each other in the Consulate in Shanghai and

put in such obstacles as the dangerous nature of the project and that they can't project a new tower and as soon they can't using their connection into an employment position if a man come over some accident, etc., etc. Well, we will see how it goes. I will wait a few days longer and then I take another course.

You see, I use my all cards up. It is very light, this, and as I have to pay postage here, it means one money last longer.

Well, I finish now. With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK X. MOTTA.

P. S. I think you had better address the mail matter to Toking again. I always let that know where I am and very soon I will be out of touch with all your affairs.

Enclosed are also a few slips pertaining to some over (?) money matters.

Tokyo, Japan,

May 7, 1924.

Dear Dr. Goldman:

Last night I came back from a four days' trip in the country and I found your two letters. Much as our girl is also the medical latter of interest to Mr. Tanaka.

Well, Dr. Goldman and I have an either friendly talk well. Everything was such other as the condition is tragical and

lately also in Tientsin. As you probably know already, Mr. Cheshire has been appointed as general supervisor (or something similar) over all the consulates here in the Far East and as such he is not going to Mukden. He is also not familiar with Manchuria, not having been there, except perhaps on a passing trip, for I had several talks with him about this country.

I also notice Mr. Waite's note in regard to different disease. Well, if these samples of pear disease were not blight, what could they be then? If I have another opportunity I will examine that particular pear tree again. I am sorry I didn't obtain any branches of blighted trees in Chefoo. Well, I will be on the lookout for it now for it isn't quite honorable that I should have made a mistake in this case.

As I wrote already at the head of this letter, I have been out in the country for four days, about a hundred miles north of here, where it was reported to me that some fine fruits grew there. Well, it certainly is a fruit district, but is nearly all pear orchards and the varieties are only two or three and they are all hard-fleshed ones. A few small apples and plums are grown, too, and some apricots, but otherwise there isn't much. In the mountains, though, some interesting trees occur. For instance, a linden or lime tree with large leaves; a few large specimens of Juglans mandshurica were seen. Then there were some three different varieties of Celtis, two species of maples and one leguminous tree which I do not know. The mountain sides too were here and there covered with wild apricots and I obtained a small quantity of last year's seed

lately also in Australia. As you probably know already, Mr. Grapine has been appointed to general supervision (or something similar) over all the commissions here in the Far East and as such he is not going to Australia. He is also not familiar with Australia, not having been there, except perhaps on a passing trip. Consequently he is with him about this country.

I also notice Mr. Talbot's note in regard to fly-road diseases. Well, if these samples of your diseases were not alight, what could they be then? If I have another opportunity I will examine that particular pear tree again. I am sorry I didn't obtain any branches of blighted trees in Chefoo. Well, I will be on the lookout for it now for it isn't quite possible that I should have made a mistake in this case.

As I wrote already at the head of this letter, I have been out in the country for four days, about a hundred miles north of here, where it was reported to be that some fine fruits grew there. Well, it certainly is a fruit district, but is mostly all peach orchards and the varieties are only two or three and they are all hard-fleshed ones. A few small apples and pears are grown, too, and some apricots, but strawberries don't exist. In the mountains, though, some interesting trees grow. For instance, a linden or lime tree with large leaves; a few large specimens of English mountain ashes were seen. There were also three different varieties of Oaks, two species of maples and one Japanese tree which I do not know. The rowanbe sides too were here and there covered with wild apricots and I obtained a small quantity of last year's seed

from an old priest. In herbaceous plants one could see that we are here already in somewhat more northern latitudes, for one sees here the day lilies (Hemerocallis sp) grow and anemones, Solomon's seal (Convallaria multiflora), Clematis sp, Lilium sp., Delphinium sp., different kinds of violets and some of the smaller wild flowers like dandelion, forget-me-nots, etc.

In the small shrubs there were some varieties of the mock orange and two or three species of spiraeas, one of which was nicely in bloom. As everywhere here in China, though, the people clear the steepest mountain sides regularly and one saw here and there old stumps of what might have been beautiful trees. It is miserable for us white men to see how little appreciation a Chinaman feels for the wild vegetation. I passed some yards where the bundles of twigs were stacked up and one saw in these bundles the branches of trees which if they had been allowed to grow would have produced fine trees.

Well, there is no use bewailing the Chinaman's disregard for the beauty of nature. The thing is, that I will have to go up farther north where there are fewer Chinese. And for that reason, I am negotiating these days with the Japanese authorities who have control of this city and of the whole of South Manchuria and now today I hear from the Consul that the people here are unable to give me the proper permits, so I have to proceed to Port Arthur where the headquarters are of the Japanese Army. I had several talks with the Japanese authorities down here about things, but they say, "Yes, some ports are opened or being opened, but the country lying between is closed, it being all under military control and I hear from dif-

them as old prints. In Dalhousie, since one small one that we had we are now already in possession were modern imitations, for one sees here the Lilies (Dominella) of more old manuscripts, Salomon's seal (Convallaria multiflora), Clematis vs. Lilies vs. Jasminum etc., different kinds of violets and some of the smaller wild flowers like dandelion, forget-me-nots, etc.

In the small shrubs there were some varieties of the rose common and two or three species of spiraeas, one of which was nicely in bloom. As everywhere here in China, though, the people clear the steepest mountain of its vegetation and one saw here and there bit stumps of what must have been beautiful trees. It is miserable for an white man to see the little cultivation a Chinaman feels for the wild vegetation. I passed some valls where the bottom of valls were cleared up and one saw in some places the beginnings of trees which if they had been allowed to grow would have produced fine trees.

Well, there is no use bewailing the Chinaman's disregard for the beauty of nature. The thing is, and I did have to go my further with other than our Dear Chinese. But for this reason, I am postponing these days also the Japanese artificial rose into several of this city and if for what it worth Daughter's and now today I hear from the friend that the purple iris are worth to give on the proper period, so I have to request to look before where the bulbs-there are of the Japanese city. I had several talks with the Japanese officials down here about things, but they say, "Yes, some people are pleased or being pleased, but the country life between is closed, is being all under military control and I have from cit-

ferent other parties that the civil authorities are willing to make opportunities for travelling more liberal but that the military authorities are very much opposed to that and so the thing seems to remain as it is. And now, when the newspapers publish glowing accounts of how Manchuria is going to be opened or really is already opened, don't you believe a word of what they say. Those that are in the country itself know better.

Manchuria just now is an unhappy country. Nobody knows really what they are going to do here. Japan occupies the southern part of it, Russia the northern portion and between these two parts there is a belt through which nobody is allowed to pass, so that keeps the trade very much back; then the Western strip of Manchuria is in name under control of the Chinese, but in reality it is in the hands of powerful bands of robbers who levy blackmail on everything that passes through. In the city where I lodged with a missionary, Kwangning is the name of the town, there were four robbers brought in last Sunday and they were being given 100 blows each with the sharp bamboos. Mr. W. Hunter, the missionary I stayed with, told me that some time ago the city had been besieged by these robbers for three days and nobody could go in or out of the town and to complete the surprise I felt at hearing that he told me that he had now such a robber in his house and when I looked rather strange at him he said, "Yes, the servant that waits upon us at the table is one," but he added that he has been converted into a Christian now and has given up all relations with his former associates. Well, I carried my loaded revolver upon me night and day and slept really only with one eye, but nothing occurred except that one suspicious

former ally's position that the civil authorities are willing to make opportunities for travelling more liberal but that the military authorities are very much opposed to that and so the thing seems to remain as it is. And now, when the newspapers publish glowing accounts of how Manchuria is going to be opened or really is already opened, don't you believe a word of what they say. Those that are in the country itself know better.

Manchuria, just now is an unhappy country. Nobody knows really what they are going to do here. Japan considers the southern part of it, Korea the northern portion and between these two points there is a belt through which nobody is allowed to pass, so that keeps the trade very much back; then the Eastern city of Harbin is in name under control of the Chinese, but in reality it is in the hands of powerful bands of robbers who levy blackmail on everything that passes through. In the city where I lodged with a missionary, Kwangning is the name of the town, there were four robbers brought in last Sunday and they are being given 100 blows each with the sharp bamboo. Mr. W. Hunter, the missionary I stayed with, told me that some time ago the city had been besieged by these robbers for three days and nobody could go in or out of the town and to complete the surprise I felt at hearing that he told me that he had now such a robber in his house and when I looked rather strange at him he said, "Yes, the servant that waits upon us at the table is one; but he added that he had been converted into a Christian now and has given up all relations with his former associates. Well, I carried my loaded revolver upon me night and day and slept really only with one eye, but nothing occurred except that one suspicious

looking individual came closely riding up to our cart when we left the aforesaid city, but he having seen that I was a white man and was armed, drove off again in a different direction. But that I will have, perhaps, some funny experiences with these chaps seems to be certain.

Another unpleasant thing is the dearness of things here. I have been having quite some trouble with my guide and the coolie on account of the dearness of food and of lodgings, etc. In many cases things are two and three times as high in price as in other parts of China. I am negotiating now with the owner of a few carts to take me through the country but that man wants so much money that I can't do that. Mr. Hunter told me that he had to pay as much as $12.00 per day for one cart and two mules and even now they want $6.00 per day and Heavens knows what they will do when out in the country. It is known that if they thought the country too dangerous to proceed any farther simply to refuse to do a step more. A friend of mine here lost thousands of dollars worth of perishable goods on that account. Well, we will see, that is all.

In your last letter you asked whether I know how the Chinese preserve their dates (Zizyphus vulgaris). Well, of all that I have seen and asked about they just dry them on boards or in baskets in the sun in the open air and when they have reached a certain degree of dryness, they are packed in very large cane baskets. Some of the finest varieties are exposed to steam before being eaten and that softens them nicely. They stuff the common dates in some kind of a millet cake, which they have exposed for

looking individual came slowly riding up to our cart when we left the aforesaid city, but he having seen that I was a white man and was armed, drove off again in a different direction. But that I will have, perhaps, some funny experiences with these chaps seems to be certain.

Another usual amusement being in the dearness of lodging here, I have been having some trouble with my cooli, on account of the dearness of food and of lodgings, etc. In many cases lodgings are two and three times as high in price as in other parts of China. I am negotiating now with the owner of a few carts to take me through the country but they want so much money that I don't do it. Mr. Sharp tells me that he had to pay as much as $15.00 per day for one cart and two mules and even now they want $8.00 per day and Heavens know what they will do when out in the country. It is known that if they thought the country too dangerous to prevent any further simply to refuse to go a step more. A friend of mine lost four thousand of dollars worth of valuable goods on that account. Well, we will see, that is all.

In your last letter you said (Julia) I have lost the signed photo. Well, of all that I have ever had which took that my this is worth or is worth in the eyes of the men in the [illegible] they have produced a certain degree of dreams, they are placed in very large [illegible] sites. Some of the finest varieties are opened to view before going down and that refuses them kindly. They what the common people in some [illegible] of a million more, which they have opened for

sale all over the country. There is a very fine variety said to come from Tessahuan which is really excellent, but the ordinary varieties are really only 2nd and third class fruit. If that gentleman in Texas has quite a quantity of these date trees, he might try to sell his products to the Chinese colonies in New York, Boston, and perhaps San Francisco, too.

Today I met two gentlemen from the Japanese Department of Agriculture. One of them is going to be employed in the newly to be established experiment garden in Mukden. So it seems that that garden is really going to be made. I hope to see things there before long. It is said that Mukden will be opened to foreign trade on the first of June, but---who knows?

The elder gentleman (I do not know their names as yet fully for I met them at the Consul's house and we were verbally introduced to each other) told me that they had made arrangements to introduce a lot of trees from Hokaido into Manchuria, for he said the climate corresponds much with this climate around here. I think, however, it is much moister up in that northern island, but still it may be. He admitted, though, that they didn't have the alkali there which is so plentiful here. I also hear that they grow some kind of a clover in winter on their rice lands, but couldn't get details as yet for the Consul had some official business to transact with them, but I think you might get perhaps some seeds from the Japanese Department of Agriculture and see anyway what it is.

Well, I hope before long to be able to inform you whether I really can travel all through Manchuria or not.

vain-pil over the country. There is a very fine variety sold to come from Tasmania which is really excellent, but the ordinary varieties are really only 2nd and third class fruit. If that gentleman in Texas has quite a quantity of these date trees, he might try to sell his products to the Chinese colonies in New York, Boston, and perhaps San Francisco, too.

Today I met two gentlemen from the Japanese Department of Agriculture. One of them is going to be employed in the newly to be established experiment station in Mexico. So it seems that Mexico is really going to be made. I hope to see things there before long. It is said that Korea will be opened to foreign trade on the first of June, but--who knows?

The older gentleman (I do not know their names as yet fully for I met them at the Consul's house and we were verbally introduced to each other) told me that they had made arrangements to introduce a lot of trees from Honolulu into Manchuria, for he said the climate corresponds much with this climate around here. I think, however, it is much milder up in that northern island, but still it may be. He admitted, though, that they didn't have the difficulties which is so plentiful here. I also heard that they grew some kind of a clover in winter on their rice lands, but couldn't get details as yet for the Consul had some official business to transact with them, but I think you might get perhaps some seeds from the Japanese Department of Agriculture and see anyway what it is.

Well, I have before long to be able to inform you whether I really can travel. If Darwin Hamilton is not.

With best regards and wishes to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Newchwang, Manchuria,

May 9, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your big letter of March 31 was rec'v'd by me last night when I came back from a 4 days trip out in the country. I do hope you are alive and unhurt while I am writing this. I do not know how wide the circle has been in which the earthquake has made itself felt and as news here is very meagre, I may never hear anything more about it. If you felt the disturbance I am afraid your hothouses, etc. suffered quite some, isn't it?

You see I am alive as yet, notwithstanding all the rumors of uprisings etc. etc. We are living here in a strange country and I think I'll get quite some strange experiences these coming months, for now I will have to travel through an unknown and wild country infested with big robberbands and with wild animals, like tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, etc. For these wild animals I haven't so very much concern, but I must say that the robbers are far more to be feared, not exactly for the danger of being murdered, no that is a matter of few moments, but the robbing part of it is unpleasant. For suppose one is in the wilderness and they take all one's sumplies and money away, what is a man going to do then? It may mean starvation or something like it. Up to the present I haven't had any encounters with these chaps as yet, but I know that last winter 5 Greek merchants were murdered and all their goods were taken away and everyother day one hears of people

With best regards and wishes to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Frank K. Hoyt.

Woodhaven, Manchuria,

May 9, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your big letter of March 21 was rec'v'd by me last night when I came back from a 4 days trip out in the country. I do hope you are alive and unhurt while I am writing this. I do not know how wide the circle has been in which the earthquake has been felt but as news here is very meagre, I may derive later auxiliary more about it. If you felt the disturbance, I am afraid your buildings, etc. suffered quite some. Isn't it?

You see I am alive as yet, notwithstanding all the rumors of uprisings, etc. We are living here in a strange country and I think I'll get quite some strange experiences there during months, for now I will have to travel through on unknown and wild country inhabited with bandits and with wild animals, like tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, etc. But these will remain I know's as very much concern, but I must say that the robbers are far more to be feared, not exactly for the danger of being murdered, as that is a matter of moments, but the robbing part of it is unpleasant. For anyone can be in the wilderness and they take all one's supplies and money, now is a man going to do then? It may mean starvation or something like it. Up to the present I haven't had any encounters with these things as yet, but I know that last winter 5 Greek merchants were murdered and all their goods were taken away and overtaken by one band of people

being robbed of everything they possessed. Last Sunday while I was in the town of Kwang-ning, the soldiers had caught 4 of these robbers and they were given a public beating on the naked back with sharp bamboo sticks. Of course these fellows don't care for that. It will take more strenuous measures to clear them out. Well, we will take things as they come. I personally have a feeling as if everything will pass all right.

I see with much pleasure that so many of the things I send are doing well with you. Of course we can't expect everything to be in perfect shape after it has passed thro such a long period of transit. Why a certain number of cuttings rot and another number not is very strange. I suppose individual resistance to these rotting bacterias has something to do with it. The same with the rooted plants. Why did the roots of the Catalpa bungeana and of the bladderpod tree rot and why did the roots of the small pine tree, No. 57 remain healthy?

The list of things you send me isn't complete is it? If not, I would be pleased to receive a slip of paper with all the numbers on it of the things you received up till now. I suspect that a few parcels have become lost in the mails, at least Mr. Fairchild reported me one already. They also send you things from Washington, don't they? For I see some numbers which I didn't send you.

Yes, I surely believe that you are having difficulties with the money matters too, but you are living in civilised conditions and only 5 days away from Washington but it takes my mailsometimes 8 weeks to reach them and they send me a few days ago a ruling from the treasury that, when accounts are not send it within 20 days after the period to which they pertain, the Treasury will object

being robbed of everything they possessed. Last Sunday while I was in the town of Kwang-ning, the soldiers had caught 4 of these robbers and they were given a public beating on the market block with sharp bamboo sticks. Of course these fellows don't care for that. It will take more strenuous measures to clear them out. Well, we will take things as they come. I personally have a feeling as if everything will pass all right.

I see with much pleasure that so many of the things I send are doing well with you. Of course we can't expect everything to be in perfect shape after it has passed thro such a long period of transit. Why a certain number of cuttings rot and another number not is very strange. I suppose individual resistance to these rotting bacteria has something to do with it. The same with the rooted plants. Why did the roots of the Golden Dragons and of the blackberry-tree not and why did the roots of the small yellow rose, No. 17 remain healthy?

The list of things you send me isn't complete is it? If not, I would be pleased to receive a slip of paper with all the numbers on it of the things you received up till now. I suspect that a few parcels have become lost in the mails. At least Mr. Lafcadio suggested as one already. They also send you things from Washington. Don't they? For I see some numbers which I didn't send you.

Yes, I surely believe that you are having difficulties with the worst matters too, but you are living in civilized conditions and only 5 days away from Washington but it takes by mail-steamships 3 weeks to reach them and they read no a few days ago a ruling from the Treasury that, when merchandise are not used in within 30 days after the period in which they perish, the Treasury will refuse

in advancing any more money after the present appropriation is expired. How I am going to do in a case when I am out in the wilderness for a couple of months, is a think I don't know. Well, I have come to the conclusion now not to worry any more about it. If it goes, all right, if it doesn't go - all right too. ThatI, however, will accept a further appointment under existing conditions, is very doubtful. Life is too short to have all that silly red tape business.

Yes, you are surprised, aren't you, that poor T. T. is so entirely left out. Yes, I really ought to send him some, even if it was only a bad weed or so, but I rather leave that over to those that take some interest in him. I myself don't do that and I think he better work out his own salvation. I suppose tho the Dept. will send him perhaps some things for as long as he is there they have to take an interest in the place. Have you been in Santa Ana since or have you any idea whether he has already obtained any results out of his diff. crossings! i.e. a quinquat (quince x loquat) a pea-wall (peanut x walnut) or a tom-crab (tomato x crabapple) I expect some of them very soon these days. The best day, however, to put them on the market would be April 1st, A.D. 2,000.

Well, these days I am negociating with the Japanese authorities in trying to obtain the proper papers to travel all thro Manchuria, for you must know that this country is as yet entirely in the grip of the military men. There are only a few ports open to foreign commerce and no white man is allowed to go in the interior beyond certain lines. A whole lot of bother, I assure you that. I think that I'll have to proceed down to Port Arthur to see the Commanding General himself

In advancing any more money after the present appropriation is expended. Now I am going to do in a case when I am out in the wilderness for a couple of months, is a thing I don't know. Well, I have come to the conclusion now not to worry any more about it. If it comes, all right, if it doesn't go - all right too. Shall, however, will accept a further appointment under existing conditions, is very doubtful. Life is too short to have all that silly red tape business.

Yes, you are surprised, aren't you, that poor T. is so entirely left out. Yes, I really ought to send him some, even if it was only a bad word or so, but I rather leave that over to those that take some interest in him. I myself don't do that and I think he better work out his own salvation. I suppose the Pope will send him perhaps some things for as long as he is there they have to take an interest in the place. Have you been in Santa Ana since or have you any idea whether he has already obtained any results out of his life, organised i.e. a quinquet (quince x lemon) a pea-nuil (peanut x walnut) or a tom-ord (tomato x orange)? I expect some of them very soon these days. The best day, however, to put them on the market would be April 1st, A.D. 2,000.

Well, these days I am negotiating with the Japanese authorities in trying to obtain the proper papers to travel all thro Manchuria, for you must know that this country is as yet entirely in the grip of the military. There are only a few parts open to foreign commerce and no white man is allowed to go in the interior beyond certain lines. I should let of Tokyo, I answer yes that. I think that I'll have to present some to Yuri Arthur to see the commercial Russian Bureau

and even then I am not so very sure in obtaining as liberal a permit as I would like to get. Well, it is all to the good of Uncle Sam, so one can afford to go through some unpleasant affairs.

I saw you made my Carex sp. only a $100,000,000. Well that is rather much, but still, I hope you'll live to see its usefulness in dry regions and then really 1 million doll. won't seem to ◊ much of a value put on it.

Wishing you and your associates the best of health and success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please weigh your letter the next time. Instead of a 5 ct. stamp, there ought to have been a 10 ct. one on it. International rates! Goodbye.

Port Arthur, Manchuria,

May 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am here trying to arrange to obtain the necessary permits. The remnants of the destruction wrought by the late war are still very much in evidence.

With best wishes to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

In a Japanese town 6 miles away
from Newchwang, Manchuria.

May 23, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

My intentions were to write you this letter from Muckden but on-

and over then I am not so very sure in attaching an illegal a pri-
vate and I would like to get. Well, it is all in the good of Uncle
Sam, so one can afford to go through some vexatious efforts.

I saw you made up Sunday so. only $500,000. well
that is rather much, but still, I hope you'll live to see the ven-
tures in dry regions and then really I million doll. won't seem to o
much of a value put on it.

Wishing you and your associates the best of health and success,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Wynn.

P.S. Please write your letter the next time. Instead of a 2-ct. stamp,
there could be more been a 50 ct. on it. International Lord Pooh-Bah.

Fort Arthur, Manchuria,

May 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am here trying to arrange to obtain the necessary
permits. The remnants of the destruction wrought by the late war are
still very much in evidence.

With best wishes to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. WYNN.

In a Japanese town 6 miles away
from Newchwang, Manchuria.

May 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

My intentions were to write you this letter from Mukden but on-

ing to the wrong information imparted to me by a Japanese official interpreter, I have to wait here a whole day before I can proceed to that city.

Well, I send you two days ago a few small plants of sempervivum sp. which I collected May 13, 1908, on the famous 203 Meter Hill near Port Arthur. I wish you would give them to Mr. J. N. Rose of the National Museum, he is very interested in succulents and may be able to identify them. They may even have a horticultural value too, or at least, they can be utilized in rockery work.

I also delivered a box with seeds to the office of the China Forwarding and Express Company at Newchwang, this box to be sent to the Quartermaster of the U. S. Army who will forward it to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

There is a nice quantity of dry rice seed in that box, so the gentleman in Oregon of whom you wrote me may be able to experiment now. There are also eight varieties of beans in, which I didn't collect before. No. 256a, a large black soy bean, which is green inside, seems to be very rare. I hope you will keep samples of all these beans in glass bottles, just a few, so that you may be able to compare them. I myself would like to do so, too, but helas, I haven't the space to spare to carry allsuch things around with me.

When you write me again I wish you could inform me whether Prof. Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson are alive yet. You must know that I sent both of them some letters and also shipped some parcels with cuttings to them but I never got an answer at all.

Then I have been asked here whether the Berseem you introduced from Egypt has been a success in the U.S. Well, I wasn't able to answer that question, so I hope you might give me some information.

I have also been asked about the the success of Nitro-cultures. Well, if there are some bulletins published about this question,

ing to the young lady who reported to me by a Japanese official interpreter, I have to wait here a whole day before I can proceed to that city.

Well, I send you two days ago a few small plants of sempervivum sp. which I collected May 13, 1906, on the Tamura 305 Meter Hill near Port Arthur. I wish you would give them to Mr. J. N. Rose of the National Museum. He is very interested in succulents and may be able to identify them. They may even have a horticultural value too, or at least, they can be utilized in rockery work.

I also delivered a box with seeds to the office of the Dairy Forwarding and Storage Company at Newchwang, this box to be sent to the Quartermaster of the U. S. Army who will forward it to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

There is a nice quantity of dry rice seed in that box, so the gentlemen in Oregon of whom you wrote me may be able to experiment now.

There are also eight varieties of beans in, which I didn't collect before. No. 2564, a large black soy bean, which is green inside, seems to be very rare. I hope you will keep samples of all these beans in glass bottles, just a few, so that you may be able to compare them. I myself would like to do so, too, but inside, I haven't the space to spare so dairy allowed things around with me.

When you write me again I wish you could inform me whether Prof. Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson are alive yet. You must know that I sent both of them some letters and also shipped some parcels with suttings to them but I never got an answer at all.

Can I have been asked here whether the Darwin you introduced from Japan has been a success in the U.S. Well, I wasn't able to answer that question, so I hope you might give me some information.

I have also been asked about the success of Mitro-cultures. Well, if there are some bulletins published about this question,

could you perhaps send me a couple or so?

Enclosed with this letter are the notes relating to the seeds and also the letter Mr. Thomas Sammons sent me in regard to the dry land rice. Perhaps you think them worth keeping.

I have notified the legation at Peking and the consulates at Shanghai and Newchwang to keep my mail until I got an address again, for, from now on it will be an exceedingly hard thing for mail to reach me. The mail routes in this part of the world were never known for great safety or for facilities; but now since the war, they surely haven't improved. Robberies are the order of the day and, of late, train passengers have been plundered out a great deal. A very strange land this.

I left my big trunk with my more valuable clothes and letters at the consulate in Newchwang for it would not pay me to lose everything in one stroke and besides that, the trunk is entirely too large for inland traffic; I also left the large box with unnecessary stationery behind for the same reasons.

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Liao-yang, Manchuria,

June 3, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see by the date, I am now in this town which has become world-famous in consequence of the great battles fought in

could you postpone your pain courtly or not.

Perhaps with this letter are the guides relating to the made and also the letter-box. Please advise what do in regard to the dry land plan. Change you think them worth keeping.

I have drafted the legation at Odessa as the consulate at Bombay and forwarded to Cook by mail until I get an address regula. for, from now on it will be an accordingly hard taking the mail to reach us. The mail routes in this part of the world were never among the quick safety or far facilities; and now since the war, this public service's improved. Rodbourne was the order of the day and, of late, their preparations have been planned and a great deal. A very strange land this.

I left my big trunk with my more valuable clothes and letters at Bombay in hoisting for it would not pay me to insure everything in one office and put the duty, the trunk is entirely too large for inland traffic; I also left the large box with unnecessary stationery behind for the same reasons.

This last regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

ERNEST H. LYON.

Mar-Jung, Manchuria.

June 5, 1919.

Dear Mr. Blomfield:

In reviewing by the date, I am now in this town which has become cosmopolitan in consequence of the Great Battles fought in

its environs. I arrived here in the afternoon of June 1st, coming by carts from Mukden where I stayed six days.

But I'll start with the beginning. As you saw out of my letter which I wrote in a Japanese Inn near Newchwang on May 23, I was detained for one day there on account of being wrongly informed by an official Japanese interpreter. Well, the next morning I left by early train and arrived in the afternoon at Mukden in the midst of a howling dust storm which made us look like coal miners and made our eyes ache as if there was lime in them. Well, that dust storm kept on blowing for three days during which time one felt extremely uncomfortable, for the dust was all-penetrating and the accompanying dryness of the air made one's throat and nostrils parch and it also seemed to have an effect upon ones nervous system for one felt restless and out of sorts, as we say.

I visited the missionaries in Mukden and got quite some information considering the products of the country and about the native flora. Rev. Dr. Ross and Rev. Mr. Torley have transplanted quite a few wild plants in their gardens, among them a very small-fruited wild apple a few species of wild asparagus, different kinds of wild clematis, wild elderberries, and also that Sedge which I sent from Peking and which does excellently in this most uncongenial climate to plant growth for the winter starts early in Mukden and is very severe; the mercury goes as low as 30° below zero, Besides, that the rainfall is rather light, it practically only rains during the last part of June, during July and August and then it gets dry again and even in winter time there is little snow.

One can observe it on the plant growth in and around

life exciting. I arrived here in the afternoon of June 1st, coming by carts from Mudgee about 7 hours air dage.

But I'll start with the beginning. In my one of my letters which I wrote to a Japanese in our neighbourhood as my it, I was detained for one day there in account of being wrongly informed by an official Japanese interpreter. All, the next morning I left by early train and arrived in the afternoon at Mudgee in the midst of a howling dust storm which made us look like coal miners and made our eyes ache as if there was lime in them. Well, that dust storm lasts an hours or two for three days during which we felt extremely uncomfortable, for the dust was all-penetrating and the accompanying increase of the air made one's throat and mouth parch and it also caused a lot of other upon some serious cases for one felt restless and out of sorts, as we say.

I visited the missionaries in Mudgee and got quite some information concerning the products of the country and about the native flora. Mr. Mr. Mrs. Mr. Trolley have investigated quite a few wild plants in their gardens, among them a very medicinal wild apple a few species of wild asparagus, different kinds of wild clematis, wild elderberries, and also that edge which I want from Tenino and which does successfully in this so-called unfavorable to plant growth for the winter starts early in Mudgee and in very severe, the mercury down as low as 20° below zero. Moreover, that the rainfall is rather light, it practically only rains during the last part of June, during July and August and then it gets dry again and even in winter time there is little snow.

One can observe in the plant growth in Australia

Mukden; the only tree which thrives well is the small-leaved elm, but otherwise there are few trees that do well, thatis, in the city itself. Outside the town, going toward the north, one finds a nicely wooded park called the North Tomb and about ten miles to the East one finds a delightful piece of forest showing what a beautiful country this Manchuria must have been before these ever lasting destructive Chinese took possession of it. In that piece of forest the East-tomb is situated where the remains of the first emperor of the Manchu dynasty are resting. That forest reminds one very much of the North American forests; that is, a large number of different species of trees grow all intermixed. The predominant trees are pines and there are very large specimens among them, then one finds large-leaved lindens, large-leaved celtis, oaks, gleditsias, poplars, clastrastis amurensis, and willows and of all these trees it seems to be only one species which is represented. Along the outskirts of the forest where the struggle for light and supremacy is not so fierce any more, one finds smaller trees with dense foliage like two kinds of choke cherries, one wild apple, one graceful cardinals cap (Euonimus sp.), Crataegus pinnatifida, two kinds of bush-honey suckle, bush willows, sambuscus racemosa, barberries and some shrubs which are unknown to me.

On account of the rather low degree of latitude, the light is quite intense and as a result the whole ground underneath the trees is carpeted with wild flowers. One finds there clematis in species, asparagus in species, lily of the valley, Solomon's seal in two species (Convallaria Polygonatum and Convallaria verticillatum) violets, different leguminous plants and quite some grasses and

Another the only tree which thrives well is the small-leaved elm, but Ophelia plant are few trees that do well, though, in the city itself, [illegible] trees using impact [illegible], the first a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Sar and flows a delightful place of forest showing what a beautiful country this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] leading destructive Chinese book possession of it. In that place of forest the Bank-tone is altered where the remains of the first emperor of the Manchu dynasty are resting. That forest reminds one very much of the North American forests; that is, a large number of different species of trees, for all intermixed. The predominant trees are pines and cedars [illegible] among them, then one finds large-leaved linden, large-leaved maple, oaks, gladdening poplars, elastomatis amurensis, and willows and all these types it seems to be only one species which is [illegible]. Since the materials of the forest [illegible] the [illegible] for light and nourishment is not so [illegible] as [illegible], the [illegible] trees [illegible] some fellows like the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible], the graceful [illegible] (meadows [illegible]), [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sedges. Anemone chinensis occurs in many spots and the white dandelion, peculiar to Manchuria, grows all along the open roads. I forgot yet to mention the ash tree which occurs here and there, and the hazelnut which also is to be found in spots. A shrub with large tirfoliate leaves, looking like an Acanthopanax grows here and there in shady situations. To show you to what a large sizesome of the leaves of that linden tree grow, I picked a leaf of a young tree and it measured from tip to the base 12 inches while the breadth was exactly ten inches. Pretty large, isn't it? The tree seems to come very close to our silver linden (Tilia argentea). The large leaved celtis looks new to me and in fall I will collect a goodly supply of seeds if I happen to be here. I enclose a leaf of that tree. Perhaps it is well known already?

In the park around the North Tomb, which seems to have been laid out by man, one finds as a result more flowering shrubs and more ornamental trees than in the forest around the East Tomb. But, although I must admit that the bush honeysuckles were covered with delicate white flowers and that the hawthorns perfumed the whole air with their fragrance, still one doesn't find there as much variety as in the East Tomb grounds. Between the undergrowth, though, there are not less than four different species of asparagus growing wild, one of a pale green color which can be used in flower baskets and the like. A wild grapevine with very fragrant blossoms grew all over the place. They say it bears small berries and I heard contradictory statements about its edible qualities. One pity in the North Tomb grounds is that as all around Mukden many trees are nearly killed by the enormous bunches of mistletoes they

[illegible]. [illegible] ailanthus occurs in many parts and the white dandelion, peculiar to Honolulu, grows all along the open roads. I forgot yet to mention the ash trees which occurs here and there, and the basalmut which also is to be found in parts. A shrub with large trifoliate leaves, looking like an overgrown grass here and there in shady situations. To show you to what a large size of the leaves of that Indian tree grew, I picked a leaf of a young tree and it measured from tip to the base 12 inches while the breadth was exactly ten inches. Pretty large, isn't it? The tree seems to come very close to our native Indian (Milk sycamore). The large leaved oaklia lines now to me and in fall I will collect a goodly supply of seeds if I happen to be here. I enclose a leaf of that tree. Perhaps it is well known already.

In the park around the North Bank, which seems to have been laid out by man, one finds as a result more flowering shrubs and more ornamental trees than in the forest around the East Bank. But, although I must admit that the best honeysuckles were covered with delicate white flowers and full the butterflies perfumed the whole air with their fragrance, still one doesn't find there as much variety as in the East Bank grounds. Between the underwoods, though, there are not less than four different species of asparagus growing wild, one of a pale green color which can be used in flower bouquets and the like. I will provide with some [illegible] flowers all over the place. There are in Honolulu many hard mountainous strata which is quite resistant. The city in the North Bank grounds is that to all around Kaimuki many trees are nearly killed by the enormous bunches of mistletoes that

have to sustain. These mistletoes look like the ordinary Viscum-album, but instead of having white berries, they bear scarlet fruits in winter. Dr. Ross said they always remember him of holly and mistletoe at the same time. Mis Ross informed me that there was a mistletoe around that bore yellow berries instead of scarlet ones and she had seen one bunch in which one branch had yellow fruits while all the others had scarlet berries. If that mistletoe wasn't such a dangerous parasite, we might try to establish it as a curiosity in our parks, but still, it is too dangerous, for it seems to thrive on nearly all trees and it seems to kill the elms for some of these trees were really like brooms with green bunches of mistletoe in them.

A thing pleasing to me was to see the sedge No. 70a and b used as a lawn grass in the North Tomb and it formed a pretty good lawn under the 100 feet tall pines. That lawn must have been in existence for centuries, so that speaks well for it.

There is another lawn sedge in existence around Mukden, occurring also in the city wall, which is much finer than the first one. It thrives on sandy soils and remains much lower than the one sent, but it is really somewhat too fine for a lawn. When I am in Mukden this winter I will send it, though. On that city wall of Mukden there are a few more grasses in existence which may prove to be of use to us. I sent you a few flowering spikes of two of them. Perhaps you might be able to identify them.

In the inner courtyard of the North Tomb there are two very old conifers which the Chinese call cedar trees but although they look like Cedrus deodara, that couldn't be the case, so I take them for the rare Pseudolarix Kaempferi. They are both in a high

have to wrinkle. Those minimalists look like the ordinary [illegible] clothes, but instead of having wrinkle marks, they have very vertical lights in them. [illegible] Does such thing always remember him of holly and mistletoe at the same time. Mrs Ross discovered on that there was a mistletoe woman that have yellow berries instead of regular red one but she had some red-berry branch in which she knows that yellow fruits which all the others had scarlet berries. If this mistletoe wasn't such a dangerous creature, we might say it resembles it as a curiosity in our house, but still, it [illegible] dangerous, for it seems to fight on nearly all trees and it seems to kill the elms [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] A thing planning to go out to see this evening. You and I used as a lawn grass in the Tenth Ward and it formed a pretty good lawn under the 100 feet tall pines. That lawn must have been in existence for centuries, it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] There is another lawn weed in midsummer around Detroit, [illegible] in [illegible] well, [illegible] than the first one. It thrives on rocky soils and remains green forever when the rest, but it literally somewhat too [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

state of decay, but still, they must have been two noble trees fifty years ago.

In obtaining seeds of economic plants I haven't been very lucky yet. The seeds are all planted and some farmers that have seeds left are not willing to part with them because the aspects for a good crop are just now rather bad on account of the long-lasting drought. I got some hemp seeds but of poppy seeds I haven't been able as yet to get some. The crops here, too, are not so varied as one might think. Sorghum is the staple crop and beans run a close second. Small millet, too, is grown quite extensively and in the more sheltered localities winter wheat grows. I hope to come back here in late fall to get things.

Now these last two days I have been in and around Liao yang. Rev. G. Douglass and Rev. D. Westwater of the Scotch mission here have given me quite some information about the district around here. As a result of Mr. Douglass' labors I got me a small box of the dried pears of which Mr. Hosie speaks in his book on Manchuria and I also found the orchards where the trees grow. There are quite a few varieties of pears growing here. They seem to be nearly all of the hard varieties, though. They grow also grapes here which are buried, of course, in winter time. One variety seems to be new to us.

Then, on the city wall there is a small alfalfa growing which must be able to stand any amount of drought. In fall I will try to obtain seeds from it. It is remarkable so many plants there grow on these old city walls here in China. Yesterday I went botanizing on the wall here and I saw about thirty different species of plants, Among them were things like a wild asparagus, flowering

state of decay, but still, they must have been the main trees
fifty years ago.

In obtaining seeds of economic plants I haven't been very lucky yet. The seeds are all planted and some lemons that have seeds left are arriving in my rain tank (remember the drought) for a good crop are in a few months but on account of the long-lasting drought, I got some hemp seeds but of poppy seeds I haven't been able as yet to get some. The crops here, too, are not as varied as one might think. Sorghum is the staple crop and bears run a close second. Small millet, too, is grown quite extensively and in the more sheltered localities winter wheat grows. I hope to come back here in late fall to get things.

Now these last two days I have been in and around Lino Park. Rev. G. Douglas and Rev. G. Westwater of the Scotch mission here have given me quite some information about the district around here. As a result of Mr. Douglas' labors I got me a small box of the dried pears of which Mr. Doole speaks in his book on Manchuria and I also found the orchards where the trees grow. There are quite a few particular pears growing here. They seem to be nearly all of the last variety, though. Many of the old pears have which are buried, however, in winter time. The entire event is to be in.

Then, on the city wall there is a small alfalfa growing with most is able to stand any amount of drought. In fact I will try to obtain seeds from it. It is remarkable so many plants grow on these old city walls here in China. Yesterday I was botanizing on the wall here and I saw some fairly flowers of plants, many that were things like a vile ever-green flowering

cherry, choke cherry, a kind of a sand-cherry, matrimony vine (Lycium chinense) Sophora japonica, small-leaved elms, two kinds of alfalfa, four species of grasses, three species of cruciferae, a dwarf Euonimus, etc., etc. Mr. Douglass told me that the Russians used to take their cows to the top of the wall to let them graze. Rather funny to hear, isn't it?

I hear from the missionaries that there is a rich district south from here in the mountains where rare trees occur. I hope to leave for it within a few days before I go to Antun.

Life here in Manchuria has a whole lot of less pleasant problems with it. The worst thing is the filthiness of the Inns. No matter what some authors say about the cleanliness of Manchurian Inns, my experience is that the interiors are somewhat better finished than around Peking and Tientsin but that they support a population so uncongenial to white men that I often curse their dirty yellow race. In this inn, now, where I sit on the brick bedstead while writing, I counted already not less than six different kinds of vermin, not all bad ones, of course, but still I am awake over so many mintues of being bitten by one or another and of late I think the greatest ideal of a man is to have a clean vermin-proof bed. Another bad thing is to drink that everlasting tea. How delicious a glass of fresh clean water must be. I often think now, but--there is no clean water in China.

Then, I have the bother with my men about the money. This is a dear country and it seems that my guide and the coolie have been used to quite good living in Tientsin and of course they find out that they can't do it the same way here and the result is

they say they can't save a cent and have to spend every dime for food. Of course, that is simply a story. I know them too well already, but well, things are rather high here and I have to pay their lodgings, a thing which I never did with my former men, and as they prepare my food they steal enough of it to live on partly, at least, I find out that that occurs pretty frequent and what can one do against it? So you see that even a man here has the "servant problem." My guide is a good cook but in other matters his brightness is not exactly coming to the front and in obtaining seeds and handling the people diplomatically he is not a genius at all. I have been pulsing the missionaries to find me a brighter chap, but I haven't been successful as yet. I selected my men because they were strong chaps which I thought would include some bravery, too, but that is a thing very hard to find among these Chinese and now while we were in Mukden it came to their ears that a robber band had caught a Chinaman a hundred yards outside the city and that to make him give up his secrets they had roasted him above a fire. Well, my men wanted to go home to Tientsin and they were afraid to go out alone out of the city. Now I myself, when having been invited out to supper with some of the missionaries, come home rather late but I haven't had a single unpleasant meeting as yet, and even if I had I would face the music, but these Chinese--well, they are like children, that is all.

I send you herewith my accounts for the month of May. I can't get a consular or any other seal on them, so maybe they won't be considered good. Well, then, they come back!

they say they can't save a cent and have to spend every dime for food. Of course, that is simply a story. I know them too well already, but well, things are rather high here and I have to pay their lodging, a thing which I never did with my former men, and as they represent my food they steal enough of it to live on pretty, at least, I find out that that accounts pretty frequently and what can one do against it? Do you see that even a man here has the "servant problem." My guide is a good cook but in other matters his brightness is not exactly coming to the front and in officiating needs and handling the people diplomatically he is not a genius at all.

I have been pulling the wires to find me a brighter chap, but I haven't been successful as yet. I selected my men because they were strong chaps which I thought would include some bravery, too, but that is a thing very hard to find among these Chinese and now while we were in Mukden it came to light were then a robber band had caught a Chinaman a hundred miles outside the city and that to make him give up his secrets they had roasted him above a fire. Well, my men wanted to go home to "Kowloon and they were afraid to go out alone out of the city. Now I myself, when having been invited out to supper with some of the missionaries, came home rather late but I haven't had a single unpleasant meeting so yet, and even if I had I would face the music, but these Chinese--well, they are like children, that is all.

I send you herewith my accounts for the month of May. I can't get a consular or any other seal on them, so maybe they won't be considered good. Well, then, they come here!

I hope to get some mail in Antung, before I start the big journey through the wilderness.

With the best wishes to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Herewith I send you the small box of dried pears and the note belonging to it. Did you receive the letter in which I announced I had shipped a box with seeds to you in which there was a nice quantity of dry land rice?

Newchwang, Manchuria,

June 12, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night at one A.M. I arrived again in this city. Why? You will ask. Well, that is rather a funny dilmma in which I am now. You must know, namely, that my guide and the coolie have skipped out. In other words, they deserted me. And now I am here in this port again trying to get other men. In how far I will be successful here, I do not know as yet, but will see.

I will try to give you a few more details about this rather novel experience to me. As I wrote you from Liao-yang, I was going to visit a mountain district South of said city before going to Antung. Well, I went to these mountains and stayed there three days and a most wonderful district it is. There are even new varieties of trees there which I never have seen before. Well, about the botanical part later on.

I hope to get some mail in Antwerp before I start for the journey through the wilderness.

With the best wishes to all, I am

Yours sincerely,

MARK H. RIVES.

P.S. Herewith I send you the small box of dried grass and the note belonging to it. Did you receive the letter in which I mentioned I had shipped a box with seeds to you in which there was a nice quantity of the land plant.

Bonn Mr. Mathews

Last night at one A.M. I arrived again in this city. Why? You will ask. Well, that is a long story. I will give it to you now. For most funny, nearly, that my guides and the coolie have stripped out. In other words, they deserted me. Yes sir I am here in this port again trying to get other men. Perhaps I will be successful here. I do not know as yet, but will see.

I will try to give you a few more details about this rather novel adventure to me. As I wrote you from Hao-yang, I was going to visit a mountain district north of that city before going to Antung. Well, I went to that mountain and stayed there three days and a very wonderful district it is. There are even now valleys of trees there which I think have never been before. Well, about the botanical part later on.

Now, while being there I found that my guide was rather awkward, didn't want to go out, avoided work, etc. O, I thought, it is a little homesickness with him which will wear off again but on returning to Liaoyang I hinted to him that if he didn't take any interest in this work I would be obliged to get me another guide, for he was utterly dull and stupid these last weeks and now while I stayed that night with Dr. Westwater at Liaoyang, my two men simply disappeared without leaving a trace behind them and as I had paid them some wages in advance, I will be out quite some dollars. The next morning going around trying to find some trace of them I heard from one that they had gone to this city. As their homes are in Tientsin I think they have taken passage on a Chinese junk and are on the road to that city. I will write the police authorities there and have them arrested for that is no way of doing things. While talking to Mrs. Douglas, a lady missionary in Liaoyang, I found out that my guide told her servants that there were plenty of tigers in the mountains where we had been and that I had seen one and had run as fast as I could. Well, you will believe me when I tell you that that is as big a lie as could be imagined. In the first place, there are no tigers in summer time there and secondly, if one comes in these densely wooded regions upon a tiger one may be so close by that to run would be silly. He would catch one anyway. No, I carried a small tree trunk with me with many knots on it so I was armed enough to drive the wolfs off, which seem to be really the only wild animals which roam around in the summer time there. But I must admit that I only heard the growlings of them in the entangle-

Now, while doing there I found that my guide was rather ashamed, didn't want to go out, avoided work, etc. Or, I thought, it is a little homesickness - M. his which will wear off again but on returning to Hungary I hinted to him that if Mr. didn't take any interest in this work I would be obliged to get another guide, for he was utterly dull and stupid about that work and now while I stayed that ml be with us. Moreover on Monday, my two men simply disappeared without leaving a word being that we I had paid them some wages in advance. I fill we out with some follows. The next morning which around trying to find some trace of them I heard from one that they had gone to this city. In their homes are in Tlaxcala I think they have taken passage on a Chinese line and are on the road to that city. I will write the police authorities there and have them arrested for that is no way of doing things. While talking to Mrs. Hughes, a lady missionary in Chicago, I found out that my guide told her servants that I have some plenty of figures in the remaining there so that [illegible] I can [illegible] as fast as I could. Well, you will believe me when I tell you that that is as big a lie as could be imagined. In the first place, there are no figures in answer time there and secondly, if one comes in these densely wooded regions upon a tiger one may be so close by that to you could be silly. He could catch one anyway. Well, I retired, really tired, there will be with many hours as it as I was armed enough to drive the wolfs off, which seem to be really the only wild animals which ever appear in the remote [illegible]. But I must admit that I only heard the growlings of them in the enchanted

ment of Actinidia vines and I saw the gnawed-off front feet of a small deer. There was also a hole underneath a large rock which most decidedly sheltered some animals in winter time but now it looked deserted, although there was a mud wall in front of it made by the digging out of the soil underneath that rock.

But I know easily how that tiger story came to be manufactured. The second day I cam home with torn clothes on account of having accidentally slid off some sharp rock with thorny tree growth and my legs were rather scratched. Well, they simply imagined that I had been chased around by a tiger for the priests in the temples have a firm belief in these animals and they told Dr. Westwater how a small boy was carried off by them some time ago.

Well, my guide told the missionary servants that if he had known it, that I would go to such regions, he wouldn't have gone for $100.00. Another thing I suppose that scared them was the fact that a few days before we arrived one Chinese officer was shot dead and four soldiers severely wounded by the so-called Hung-hutses, or these armed brigands which infest this whole country. This battle happened in the mountains East of Liao-yang, the district I have to pass through in going to Antung. Dr. Westwater who treated the men, told me that the wounds had been made by modern bullets and that the robbers must be excellent marksmen for the soldiers confessed that they hadn't seen a single robber, but that they were shot from the high hilltops.

Well, three or four days ago the Chinese troops caught happily the whole band of robbers which had made the neighborhood

mark of Kothinda wings and I saw the gravel-off front that had a small door. There was also a hole underneath a large rock which most decidedly sheltered some animal in winter time. But now it looked deserted, although there was a nut well in front of it made by the digging out of the soil underneath that rock.

But I know really how that tiger they seem to be manufactured. The second day I saw here with some clothing on account of large wildcats, all of the same row with [illegible] last growth and my legs were rather scratched. Well, then simply imagined that I had been chased around by a tiger for the pelands in the [illegible] Well, by the time [illegible] water how a small boy was carried off by them some time ago.

Well, my uncle told the missionary secretary that if he had known it, that I would go to work myself, he wouldn't have gone for $100.00. Another thing I suppose that scared them was the fact that a few days before we arrived one Chinese officer was shot dead and four soldiers severely mauled by the so-called Hungtuzes, or Red-coat bandits [illegible] Well in spite of it made this battle happened in the mountains that of Ilan-yang, the district [illegible] treated the men, told me that the wounds had been made by modern bullets and that the robbers must be considerable numbers for the soldiers confessed that they hadn't even a single rebber, but that they were shot from the high hilltops.

Well, three or four days ago the Chinese troops caught napily the whole band of robbers which had made the neighborhood

of Mukden pretty unsafe of late. There were eleven men including the leader which proved to be a Japanese and although the ten Chinese were decapitated, the Jap was delivered to the headquarters of General Oyama, where he probably will be dealt with.

It seems that my work here in Manchuria is not proceeding as well as in other parts of China, but it is not my fault. It is not in my power to inspire my men with courage and with a love for travelling. Now, I paid the men high wages but yet they would rather desert one and return to their mud shacks and live in comparative poorness than to go around and see something of the world and get new experiences.

Well, now I will tell you something about these most glorious mountains south of Liaoyang. They are called by the missionaries "The Thousand Peaks," while the Chinese name is "Chien-shan" which means the 1000 mountains. The reason for calling them so is the fact that it really is a conglomeration of many steep mountains apparently thrown together in a rather limited area and in the distance the whole group looks like a gigantic saw, marked as a blue silhouette against the sky. Coming closer, one is amazed at the number of peaks rising up one after the other and with a little imagination and by not actually counting them one might easily think that there are really about a thousand peaks. But the most wonderful thing, from our point of view, is the extremely well-woodedness of the whole district. One simply stays amazed at the sight of such a dense arboreal vegetation; pines, oaks, lindens, walnuts, wild pears, wild apricots, ashes, willows, gleditsias,

of Indian pretty much of a type. There were eleven men including the leader which proved to be a Japanese and although the ten Chinese were conscripted, they are believed to be somewhat of a different general type, whose is probably will be dealt with.

It seems that [illegible] in Sun-nula is not proceeding as well as in other parts of China, but it is not my fault. It is not in my power to locate my men with coolies who is a love for travelling. You, I will the men high wages the pay they would rather desert one and return to Hunan and around and live in some primitive province than to go around and see something of the world and get rich eventually.

Well, now I will tell you something about some of the glorious mountains south of Ichang. They are called by the missionaries "The Mounted Tower," while the Chinese name is "Hsien-chan" which means the 1000 mountains. The reason for calling them so is the fact that it really is a conglomeration of many steep mountains approximately halves [illegible] in the distance the whole group looks like a gigantic saw, marked as a line silhouette against the sky. Coming down, one is amazed at the number of peaks rising up one after the other and with a little imagination [illegible] the [illegible] that there are really about a thousand peaks. But the most wonderful thing, from our point of view, is the extremely well-wooded-ness of this whole district. One simply stays amazed at the sight of such a dense arboreal vegetation; pines, oaks, liquor, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], elms, [illegible], [illegible],

poplars, lots of different kinds of shrubs, a dense undergrowth, this all grows mixed or in groups all over the mountainsides or in the ravines.

I once saw the statement somewhere that the Appalachian Mountains in North Carolina were the most densely wooded mountains in the world, but not having seen these last mentioned mountains as yet, I can't say anything about it, but these Chien shan mountains here are certainly one of the most densely wooded sections that I ever saw. If the photos turn out satisfactorily I hope to be able to show this fact in the way the eye of the camera caught it.

Of new trees in these mountains I didn't see so very much. Still, there are a few utterly unknown to me. For instance, there is a variety or a species of elm which has instead of the ordinary elliptical leaves, from three to five tops on each leaf. It probably is a variety which may be appreciate by nurserymen as a novelty.

Then, there grows a catalpa wild, which does not seem to be any of the catalpas I know.

There is also a large-leaved dogwood (Cornus) but there was only one specimen I came across in all my wanderings and it is growing in such a difficult-to-reach ravine and one has to crawl through a mile or so of Actinidia vines that I am not so sure of finding it again.

In willows there are two kinds which can be used as ornamental trees and they look new to me. One is a semi-weeping variety entirely different from the ordinary weeping willow. I came across only three trees of it.

There is a nice small growing honey-locust (Gleditsia)

poplars, lots of different kinds of shrubs, a dense undergrowth, this all grows mixed or in groups all over the mountainsides or in the valleys.

I once saw the statement somewhere that the Appalachian Mountains in North Carolina were the most densely wooded mountains in the world, but not having seen these last mentioned mountains as yet, I can't say anything about it, but these Alien area mountains here are certainly one of the most densely wooded sections that I ever saw. If this choice turn out satisfactorily I hope to be able to show this fact in the very the eye of the camera except it.

Of new trees in these mountains I didn't see so very much. Still, there are a few unknown to me. For instance, there is a variety or a species of oak which has instead of the ordinary oblighted leaves, from three to five tops on each leaf. It probably is a variety which may be appreciate by nurserymen as a novelty.

Then, there grows a catalpa wild, which does not seem to be any of the catalpas I know.

There is also a large-leaved tupelo (Gums) but there was only one specimen I came across in all my wandering and it is growing in such a difficult-to-reach ravine and one has to crawl through a mile or so of tangled vines that I am not so sure of finding my it again.

In willows there are two kinds which can be used as ornamental trees and they look very to do. One is a a wd-weeping variety entirely different from the common weeping willow. I came across only three trees of it.

There is a nice small growing honey-locust (Gleditsia)

one kind of a very ornamental ash tree, then the Sophora-like tree met before in the East Tomb forest near Mukden and which is new to me.

The remarkable thing in these Chien-shan mountains is the fact that every ravine has a vegetation more or less of its own and so one finds one ravine full of shrubbery like spiraeas, mock-oranges and scrub ashes, intermixed with beautiful white flowered paeonies. In another ravine, though, one finds exclusively Actinidia (A. Kolomikta?) growing over a few Manchurian walnuts and over some Phellodendron amurense, and that Actinidia grows in such an entangled mass that one is quite exhausted when going through it for a mile or so. It is a beautiful sight, though, to overlook such a mass of green from the top of a tree or from the head of a ravine.

In one hollow I found nearly nothing but elms in varieties; in another, again, mostly large leaved lindens, while in some very shady spots a bush occurred with elongated drooping white buds and with somewhat curious shaped leaves seeming to come very close to our native papaws (Asimina triloba).

Yes, coming to the word "native," I must admit that these forests remind one strikingly of home, i.e., North America. Even the large pinnated leaves of the American sumacs which give the native North American flora such a semi-tropic aspect in summer occur here too, but not as sumac leaves. Not is is the large leaf on the shoots sprouting from the cut-off stumps of Juglans Manchurica or they are the young trees sprouting from the nuts.

I herewith give you a list of the plants which I saw there:

one kind of a very ornamental sea tree, then the broken-like tree and halves in the fact that there's many shades and which is now to be.

The remarkable thing is here [illegible] mountain is the fact that every rather has a Wightbilla [illegible] and as one finds one rather full of strawberry like spirance, mandrangs and berry [illegible], interwoven with beautiful white flowered patches. In another rating, though, one finds [illegible] [illegible] growing over a few [illegible] [illegible] Philodendron amorosus, and that Adiantum grows in such an entangled mass that one is quite exhausted when going through it for a mile or so. It is a beautiful sight, though, to overlook such a mass of green from the top of a tree or from the head of a rating.

In one hollow I found nearly nothing but ulva in varieties; in another, again, mostly large loved lichens, while in a [illegible] [illegible] spots a much contrast with elongated [illegible] [illegible] and with monumental [illegible] leaves seeming to come very close to our native papaws (Asimina triloba).

Yes, coming to the word "native," I must mark that these forests remind one strikingly of home, i.e., North America. The large pinnated leaves of the American ferns which give the native North American flora such a semi-tropic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here too, but not so much lower. The is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Trees and Shrubs and Woody Climbers

Oaks - 3 and 4 species

Lindens - 2 species

Willows - 3 and 4 species

Walnut - 1 specie & 1 variety

Spiny elm - 1 specie

Apples - 1 specie

Grapevines - 4 and 5 species

Actinidia - 2 species

Hazelnuts - 2 species

Lilacs - 1 specie

Weigela - 1 specie

Sophora japonica - 1 sp & 1 var.

Catalpa - 1 specie

Phellodendron amurense

Celastrus - 2 species

Azalea - 2 species

Pueraria Thunbergiana Rosa -1 sp.

Juglans mandshurica Gleditsia -1 sp.

Ailanthus glandulosa Rhamnus -2 sp.

Philadelphus - 2 species.

Sambucus racemosa Rubus - 1 sp.

Ashes - 3 species

Maples - 2 species

Pines - 1 specie

Elms - 2 species and several var.

Pears - many varieties

Apricot - 1 specie & different var.

Choke cherry - 1 specie

Celtis - 2 species

Birches - 1 specie, 1 variety

Spiraeas - 3 species

Poplars - 2 species

Chestnut - 1 specie

Crataegus pinnatifida - sev. var.

Aralia - 2 species

Acanthopanax - 2 species

Cornus - 1 specie

Viburnum - 1 specie

Berberis - 2 species

Papaw-like shrub - 1

Sophora-like tree - 1

Herbaceous plants (Incomplete)

Paeonies - 1 sp.

Lilium - 2 sp.

Dictamnus Fraxunella, the 4 Convallarias, i.e. C. majalis, C. polygonatum, C. multiflorum, C. verticullatum and another one much

Trees and Shrubs and Woody Climbers

Oaks - 3 and 4 species

Linden - 2 species

Willows - 3 and 4 species

Walnut - 1 species & 1 variety

Spiny elm - 1 species

Apples - 1 species

Crabvines - 4 and 5 species

Actinidia - 2 species

Hazelnuts - 2 species

Ulmus - 1 species

Poplars - 1 species

Japanese Japonica - 1 sp & 1 var.

Catalpa - 1 species

Philadelphus mexicanus

Celastrus - 2 species

Aralia - 2 species

Maturia Thunbergiana Koe -1 sp.

Rhus semialata Chinkiria -1 sp.

Hibiscus Syriacus Hamona -2 sp.

Philadelphus - 2 species.

Sambucus racemosa Dabo - 1 sp.

Hawthorn - 2 species

Birches - 1 species, 1 variety

Cherry - 1 species

Poplars - 2 species

Elm - 1 species

Chestnut - 1 species

Chionanthus Virginicus - spe. var.

Ailanthus - 1 species

Acer - 2 species

Ginkgo - 1 species

Hydrangea - 2 species

Wisteria - 1 species

Rhus - 1 species

Berberis - 2 species

Cornus - 1 species

Tilia - 1 species

Cornus - 1 species

Cornus - 1 species

Cornus

stronger than the last one but otherwise much the same.

Clematis - 3 and 4 sp.	Hoteia japonica.
Delphiniums in sev. sp.	Sedum - 3 sp.
Semper-vivum - 2 sp.	Selaginella - 3 sp.
Lathyrus - sev. sp.	Aristolochia - 1 sp.
Dioscarea guinguelobа	Myasotis - 2 sp.
Compositae - many sp.	Ferns - 5 sp.

and a host of other things more or less conspicuous.

I was not in the best time for the herbaceous stuff. It was too early yet, but there seem to be very ornamental things among them.

The lists are very incomplete for I would have to stay there many weeks and do a lot of hard exploring work and would have to be there earlier and later, too, but still, it may give you an idea how very rich the flora is in these Chien shan mountains, and especially in trees and in shrubs.

Ifnnothing overtakes me in this strange, dangerous country, I hope to send a whole lot of material this winter from that region.

Herewith I beg to acknowledge the receipt of three letters from you dated April 11, April 27, and April 28. I was glad again to get some news though it was short, but I do realize that you have far too much administrative labour. You ought to get a couple of good assistants.

Yes, I hope to see your hillside with its cherries and maples. When shall it be, though? If my vision comes true, I will be at ease the end of the year, but what ease will it be? All

stronger than the last one but otherwise much the same.

Clematis - 3 and 4 sp.	Betula japonica.
Halesia tri-aev. sp.	Sedum - 3 sp.
Ranunculus - 1 sp.	Chrysanthemum - 2 sp.
Lathyrus - sev. sp.	Antholoxia - 1 sp.
Dianthus gratianopolitanus	Phlox - 1 sp.
Campanulas - many sp.	Rosa - 3 sp.

and a host of other things more or less conspicuous.

I was not in the best time for the herbaceous stuff. It was too early yet, but there seem to be very remarkable things among them.

The lists are very incomplete for I would have to stay there many weeks and do a lot of hard exploring work and would have to be there earlier and later, too, but still, it may give you an idea how very rich the flora is in these Oriental mountains, and especially in trees and in shrubs.

Climbing overtaxes me in this strange, dangerous country. I hope to send a whole lot of material this winter from that region.

Herewith I beg to acknowledge the receipt of three letters from you dated April 11, April 27, and April 28. I was glad again to get some news though it was short, but I do realize that you have far too much administrative labour. You ought to get a couple of good assistants.

Yes, I hope to see your Alliance with its observing and maps. When shall it be, though? If my visa comes true, I will be at Lake the end of the year, but what ones will it be? All

jokes put aside, this country is just now in a rather peculiar condition and while travelling in the interior one may run up against strange things.

About the Jujubes, in regard to the inquest of Mr. Ford of Waco, Texas, I may say that the Chinese take apparently very little care in curing this fruit. Outside of letting them dry in flat baskets in the sun and then putting them in big baskets out of which they are sold to the customer, they do nothing to them. It seems, though, that there exists in Seesschuan a superior Jujube which could be utilised in America as a fine table delicacy and which is packed in boxes. The ordinary jujube is rather coarse and is not really fit to become an American delicacy except for the very poor classes. I will be on the lookout though for any good varieties or any curing methods superior to the ones mentioned above. In one of my last letters I also mentioned about steaming them, etc. You probably received that letter long ago, didn't you?

In the second letter, April 27, I see yours and Mr. Van Fleet's notice about the Fragaria filipendula. Well, the only strawberry I came across as yet is that worthless F. indica which grows as a weed in the Yang-tse valley. Mr. Van Fleet says it grows in the mountains of North west China. Could he perhaps give some closer defined locality?

And about Rubus, too. I didn't come across many Rubus, but going farther north I am bound to see more.

The last letter, April 28, brings me the welcome news that the rushes arrived O.K. That's good, for it would have been

Jokes put aside, this country is just now in a rather peculiar condition and while travelling in the interior one may run up against strange things.

About the Jujubes, in regard to the inquest of Mr. Ford of Waco, Texas, I may say that the Chinese take apparently very little care in curing his fruit. Instead of letting them dry in flat baskets in the sun and then putting them in big baskets out of which they are sold to the customer, they do nothing to them. It seems, though, that there exists in Beaumont a superior Jujube which could be utilized in America as a fine table delicacy and which is packed in boxes. The ordinary jujube is rather coarse and is not really fit to become an American delicacy except for the very poor classes. I will be on the lookout though for any good varieties or any curing methods superior to the ones mentioned above. In one of my last letters I also mentioned about steaming them, etc. You probably received that letter long ago, didn't you?

In the second letter, April 27, I see yours and Mr. Van Fleet's notice about the Fragaria Ilicifolia. Well, the only strawberry I came across as yet in that worthless Mr. Judge which grows as a weed in the Tam-Tam valley. Mr. Van Fleet says it grows in the mountains of North west China. Could he perhaps give some clear defined locality?

Let alone Dubos, for. I didn't come across any trees, but going farther north I am bound to see more.

The last letter, April 29, brings me the welcome news that the trees arrived O.K. That's good, for it would have been

a pity if all that work had been done in vain.

Now, I am looking for your long letter which you say will come soon. I hope it comes before I have left this port, where I am busily engaged in trying to find me new men, a most difficult job, I'll tell you that.

Well, I conclude with best wishes to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Newchwang, Manchuria,

May 19, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I came back from Port Arthur and Dalng where I had been to obtain a written permit and to get information in regard to the country.

Well, to say that I have been entirely successful would say too much. The more I have dealings with the Japanese, the more I get confirmed that they are the shrewdest, diplomatical nation on the face of the globe. Their policy is one of secrecy, suspiciousness, and of letting outsiders as much in the dark as possible.

Well, I will try to give you some details of my trip. As this whole country is still in the grip of the military administration, no foreigner is allwed to travel without a pass, so after some talks and some correspondence I obtained one from the

a pity if all that work had been done in vain.

Now, I am leaving for your long sojourn which you may well guess means. I hope it comes before I have left this place, where I am busily engaged in trying to find an way, a most difficult job, I'll tell you that.

Well, I conclude with best wishes to you all,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM M. MYERS.

Honolulu, Hawaiis,

May 15, 1898.

Dear Mr. Nicholas:

Yesterday I came from Pago-Pago and today since I had been to obtain a written permit and to get information in regard to the country.

Well, to say that I have been entirely successful would say too much. The more I have dealings with the Samoans, the more I get convinced that they are the shrewdest, diplomatical people on the face of the globe. Their policy is one of secrecy, suspicionness, and of letting everything as much in the dark as possible.

Well, I will try to give you some details of my trip. As this whole country is still in the grip of the military dictatorship, no traveler is allowed to travel without a pass, so after some talk and open entreaties I obtained one from the

authorities and an English gentleman, Mr. M. Cotes, correspondent for the Daily Mail was so lucky too. We both and our Consuls were invited for lunch with Col. Yokura, the Administrator of the city of Newchwang, and in the evening of the same day (May 11, 1906) we left the railroad station at about nine O'clock, while the rain was pouring down as fast as possible. I must say the Japanese had given us quite a few advices; that is, showing our passes when asked for, to go to the proper authorities, etc., but they had failed to tell us to take blankets and food with us, and as the trip lasted 18 hours we were rather inconvenience. Still, we were able to pick up here and there some food, but as the night on account of the rain and wind proved to be unusually cool and our clothes were not of the heaviest material, we didn't have the best of comfort.

The next day, Saturday, May 12, we arrived at 3 P.M. in Port Arthur and we waited upon by an official interpretor and we had to show our passes and had to tell with what intentions we came to Port Arthur! (Just as if they didn't know more about purposes than we did ourselves). We were shown our hotel and had to wait then, until the authorities notified us at what time they could receive us. Well, in the evening a letter came telling us that we were expected the next morning at 10 A.M.

So on Sunday morning we went to the Chief of the Staff, General Major J. Ochiai, and after some talks we were told that they would allow us to see some points of interest around Port Arthur. I personally interviewed the General about the obtaining of a

authorities and an English gentleman, Mr. M. Cotes, correspondent for the Daily Mail was so lucky too. We both and our Consuls were invited for lunch with Col. Tobers, the administrator at Ty-Ely of Newspaper, and in the evening of the same day (May 11, 1906) we left the national station at about nine o'clock, while the rain was pouring down as fast as possible. I must say the Germans had given us quite a few advices; that is, showing our passes when asked for, to go to the proper authorities, etc., but they had failed to tell us to take blankets and food with us, and as the trip lasted 18 hours we were rather inconvenience. Still, we were able to pick up here and there some food, but as the night on account of the rain and wind proved to be unusually cool and our clothes were not of the heavier material, we didn't have the best of comfort.

The next day, Saturday, May 12, we arrived at 3 P.M. in Port Arthur and we waited upon by an official interpreter and we had to show our passes and had to tell with what intentions we came to Port Arthur! (Just as if they didn't know more about purposes than we did ourselves). We were shown our hotel and had to wait there, until the authorities notified us at what time they would receive us. Well, in the evening a letter came telling us that we were expected the next morning at 10 A.M.

On Sunday morning we went to the Chief of the Staff, General Major A. Stoessel, and after some talks we were told that they would allow us to see some points of interest around Port Arthur. I personally interceded in general about the obtaining of a

written permit to travel through Manchuria, but I was informed that at the present the areas through which foreigners are allowed to travel are very limited, not because of the unwillingness of the Japanese. Oh, no, it was robber bands which made life and property very unsafe and the Japanese Government could not undertake to run the danger of letting a foreigner go in the country without being able to protect him and then if some accident overtook him to get into international difficulties.

As I know this diplomatical excuse for I am not the first one to whom they told it, I didn't go any farther on it, but I asked if the Japanese had full control of Northern Korea and whether I would be allowed to travel there, upon which questions the General gave an affirming answer. I was asked to draw up a route of travel and send it in the next day, which I did.

Now, it was a somewhat diplomatical stroke of me to get first an assurance of being allowed to travel in Northern Korea for you must know that up in Northern Korea near the source of the Yalu and the Tumen Rivers there are reported to exist valuable forests which are being cut down in a hurry by the Japanese so as to get as much out of the country as long as it is in their possession. Well, if I can reach these forest before too much is cut down, I may be able to find new and valuable lumber and ornamental trees growing in a climate very much like that of the northern part of the United States.

On Monday evening the official interpretor wanted to see me and wanted to take my maps with him so as to get the right way

military permit to travel through Manchuria, but I was informed that at the present the cross through which foreigners are allowed to travel were very limited, and because of the unfriendliness of Mr. Johnson, Sr., in the rather brusk claim made this morning, very unwell and the Japanese Government could not undertake to run the danger of letting a foreigner go in the country without being able to protect him and then if some accident overtook him to get into international difficulties.

Also I knew this diplomatical excuse for I am not the first one to whom they told it, I didn't go any further on it, but I asked if the Japanese had full control of Northern Korea and whether I would be allowed to travel there, upon which question the General gave an affirming answer. I was asked to draw up a route of travel and send it in the next day, which I did.

Now, it was a somewhat diplomatical ruse of me to get first an assurance of being allowed to travel in Northern Korea for you must know that up in Northern Korea near the source of the Yalu and the Tumen Rivers there are reported to exist valuable forests which are being cut down in a hurry by the Japanese so as to get as much out of the country as long as it is in their possession. Well, if I can reach these forest before too much is cut down, I may be able to find new and valuable lumber and ornamental trees growing in a climate very much like that of the northern part of the United States.

On Sunday evening the official interpreter wanted to see me and wanted to have my map with him so as to get the right way

of writing the names of places I had mentioned. He also assured me that my route of travel had been looked over and I would be permitted to go that way and the next day I would receive my permit.

Well, the next day I went up to the head office and to my disgust I found out that I was allowed to travel from Mukden to Antung (that is at the mouth of the Yalu River) but they couldn't give me further permit as it didn't belong to their territory, but they had wired the governor of Korea and by the time I arrived in Antung I would find an answer waiting there. Now, I will see how they will act. It seems, as if they have suspicions as if some other purpose was in mind, for when I said that I would wait in Port Arthur until an answer was received, they said it was better that I first proceeded to Mukden. It seems that they want plenty of time in all these dealings, for it is already months ago when we first applied for permission. The rumors are around that the military and the civil administrations are not too friendly with one another and that the last one would allow more liberties but that the first one resents that. But to tell you the truth, Mr. Fairchild, I personally believe that they themselves have strewn these rumors around so as to keep the foreigners out as long as possible, and if it hadn't been for the pressure of certain foreign powers, these ports that have been opened now, like Antung and Tatung, would be closed yet, for the Japanese have been fooled out of this country once ten years ago but this time they are bound to stay and their merchants, soldiers, gamblers, even coolies, are found all over and their merchants prove to be most severe competi-

of writing the name of Jesus I had continued. No sign appeared to link my name at Tsaro has been lodged yet and I would be delighted to go back my son the next day I would together go north.

Well, the next day I went up to the head office and to my dismay I found out that I was allowed to travel from Maiden to Katanga (that is at the mouth of the Zaire River) but they couldn't give me further permit as it didn't belong to their territory, but they had what the governor of Jesus and by the time I arrived in Aunung I would find an answer waiting there. Now, I will see how they will act. It seems, as if they have magicians as if some other religions was in mind, for when I said that I would wait in that Jesus until an answer was received, they said it was better that I first proceeded to Maiden. It seems that they want plenty of time in all these dealings, for it is already months ago that we first applied for permission. The rumors are around that the military and the civil administrations are not too friendly with one another and that the less one would allow more liberties but that the first one reaches that. But to tell you the truth, Mr. Mitchell, I personally believe that they themselves have spread these rumors around so as to keep the missionaries out as long as possible, and if it hadn't been for the pressure of certain foreign powers, these parts that have been opened up, like Katanga and Maiden, would be closed yet, for the Belgians have that racial hat of this country once ten years ago but this time they are bound to stay and their movements, soldiers, gendarmes, even police, are found all over and their behaviour seems to be most severe compati-

tors to all races, but to the Chinese especially.

It seems that Japanese business methods are not altogether straight and I found out some things myself in that way. I had asked General Ochiai to allow me to take some photos and he had given his consent under the condition that we ask the officer in charge of a certain point to obtain his permission. But now as soon as we left, the order was given that no photos are allowed to be taken by the foreigners. Of course, we rather felt insulted at such a treatment. If Mr. Ochiai had said, "Gentlemen, I am very sorry, but we couldn't allow any photos to be taken," then we would have felt all right, but to do it this way is not as we occidentals are accustomed to.

Well, now my intentions are to leave within a few days for Mukden by train, then to hire carts there and proceed over Liaoyang which is reported to be a good fruit and grain district, right through the mountains to Antung on the mouth of the Yalu River. If I am allowed permission there, I will travel along the Yalu River up to its source (the Pei Shan Mountain range) then from there along the Tumen river to its mouth. At the sources of these rivers very nice forests and wooded slopes are known to exist and when I saw Prof. Sargent at Boston last summer, he told me that he personally considered Northern Korea as an excellent field for exploration work. When I arrive in safety and good health at the mouth of the Tumen River, I will proceed to Vladivostock and there I will probably find a cablegram or letters telling me to return or to stay. If I am to stay, my intentions are to travel northward along the Ussuri River to the point where it flows in the Amur, then follow this river and go southwest by the Sungari to Charbin and

there is all mess, but is not those especially.

It seems that Chinese railway guards are not altogether straight and I feel out some things myself in that way. I had secured Consul Dodel to allow me to take some photos on the line, his consent under the condition that we ask the officer in charge of a certain point to obtain his permission. But now as soon as we left, the order was given that no photos are allowed to be taken by the foreigners. Of course, we really did limited in such a business. If Mr. Dodel had said, "Gentlemen, I am very sorry, but we couldn't allow any photos to be taken," then we would have felt all right, but to do it this way is not as we gentlemen are accustomed to.

Well, now my intentions are to leave within a few days for Mukden by train, then to hire carts there and proceed over Liaoyang which is reported to be a good fruit and grain district, right through the mountains to Antung on the south of the Yalu River. If I can obtain permission there, I will travel along the Yalu River up to its source (the Pai Shan Mountain range) then from there along the Tumen river to its mouth. At the sources of these rivers four nice [illegible] and [illegible] villages are there to write and when I was [illegible]. Surgeon at Boston last summer, he told me that he personally considered Northern Korea as an excellent field for exploration work. When I arrive in safety and good health at the mouth of the Tumen River, I will proceed to Vladivostok and there I will probably find a cablegram or letters telling me to return or to stay. If I am to stay, my intentions are to travel southward along the Tumen River to the point where it flows in the sea, then follow this river and go southward by the Tumpai to Gensin and

then I don't know yet. If they allow me to pass through, I will go over Kirin to Mukden and then back to Peking, but I hardly think I will be allowed to get through because there is a strip of land there called neutral zone and both the Russians and the Japanese want to get control of it. Just now there isn't one white man allowed to pass through, and as they have over a year's time yet to withdraw their armies, I may not see the time to creep through. I will try, though.

Today I had a talk with a gentleman who has been in the Valleys of the Amur, the Sungari and the Ussuri, and he said the amount of fine forests of beautiful shrubbery and of wild plants there is amazing. He added, though, that the Russians were cutting the lumber very fast and he said also that travelling there isn't encouraged by the Russian authorities and that in most points, the country is remarkably lonesome. Well, we will see.

During my stay in Port Arthur and Dalny, I saw a few plants which may be fit to be used in America. As a small tree in shrubbery beds the Russians had planted the Xanthoxylon ailanthoides and it is well worth growing in our city parks. Then, there were beautiful small flowered lilacs of quite an uncommon type, I should say, far more graceful than our lilacs, also some maples and linden trees which I do not know and which made good underwood beneath taller trees. Then there are some poplar trees in the big park in Dalny which have drooping branches and are very good for park trees. They also use a shrub for hedges which is as yet unknown to me. There were some seeds on them which I will send shortly. The most common tree in Port Arthur and Dalny is the yellow or black locust

then I don't know yet. If they allow me to pass through, I will go some trip to Madoon and this day is really, but I firmly think I will be allowed to see everyone because there is a dri of land there called neutral zone and both the Moroleans and the Japanese want to get control of it. Just now there isn't one white man allowed to pass through, and as they have over a year's time yet to withdraw their armies, I may not see the time to pass through. I will try, though.

Today I had a talk with a gentleman who has been in the valleys of the Amur, the Ussuri and the Sungari, and he said the amount of fine forests of beautiful timber and or wild plants there is amazing. He added, though, that the Russians were cutting the timber very fast and he said also that travelling there isn't encouraged by the Russian authorities and that in most points, the country is remarkably lonesome. Well, we will see.

During my stay in Port Arthur and Dalny, I saw a few plants which may be its to be used in gardens. In a small area in Dairen Bede the Russians had planted the Kamchatcka silkbotton and it is well worth growing in our city parks. Then, there were beautiful small flowered lilacs of quite an unknown type, I should say, far more graceful than our lilacs, also some maples and linden trees which I do not know and which would good ornamental boulevard trees. Then there are some regular trees in the city park in Dairen which have drooping branches and are very graceful pure trees. They also are a study for hedges which is as yet unknown to us. Some cars come south on them which I will send shortly. The much dreaded tree in Port Arthur and Dalny is the pollar or poplar tree

(Robinia pseud-acacia). This is planted all over. The Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa) comes next and then poplars and willows follow third and fourth. In Port Arthur they have a few nice young specimens of Paulownia imperialis and against some of the houses there were fine white wistarias in bloom. Just now the Japanese are very busy in planting evergreens in front of the large military buildings, but it is rather sad to see that they selected the wrong kinds of trees, for they plant mostly different species and varieties of the genus Retinospora. I even saw Olea fraggrans and Podacarpus chinensis planted, two plants which surely will not stand the dry summer heat or the practically snowless winter. As a deciduous shade tree they are planting large specimens of sterculia platanifolia. As long as the mercury doesn't drop too much, this tree may live, but I saw one specimen planted by the Russians some years ago and it was entirely winter killed by last year's cold. They told me that it gets once in a while 15° below zero in Port Arthur.

The mountains near Port Arthur and near Dalny are practically devoid of any trees or shrubbery save a few clumps of scrub oak or some scattered specimens of dwarf pines, but now the Japs have taken up the problem of reforesting these barren mountains and I was told they have planted already one million pine trees. I had a look over these newly planted mountainsides. As yet things do not look very promising. Many young trees have died. I think the main trouble is that all these young trees are grown in the moist air of Japan and this peninsula where Port Arthur and Daly

(Robinia pseud-acacia). This is planted all over. The tree of heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa) grows root and limb replaces and willows follow third and fourth. In Port Arthur they have a few nice young specimens of Paulownia imperialis and against some of the houses there were fine white wisterias in bloom. But now the Japanese are very busy in planting everywhere in front of the large military buildings, but it is rather sad to see that they selected the wrong kinds of trees, for they plant mostly different species and varieties of the genus Cunninghamia. I even saw Olea fragrans and Ligustrum ovalifolia planted, two plants which very well will not stand the dry summer heat or the practically unknown winter. As a deciduous shade tree they are planting large specimens of Ginkgo biloba. As far as the property goes, they do much, this tree may live, but I saw one specimen planted by the Russians some years ago and it was entirely winter killed by last year's cold. They told me that it gets cold in a while 15° below zero in Port Arthur.

The mountains near Port Arthur and near Dalny are practically devoid of any trees or shrubbery save a few clumps of scrub oak or some scattered specimens of dwarf pines, but now the Japs have taken up the problem of reforesting these barren mountains and I was told they have planted already one million pine trees. I had a look over these newly planted mountainsides. As yet things do not look very promising. Many young trees have died. I think the main trouble is that all these young trees are grown in the moist air of Japan and this peninsula where Port Arthur and Dalny

are situated is very dry and stony, so the trees wither before they have time to be established. But, of course, in a case of reforesting one cannot judge finally by one year's work so I hope to see this country again after say five years.

There is also an experimental garden established by the Russians in Dalny. Now the Japanese have taken over the charge and among the personnel of the garden there wasn't one who could talk any language but his own, save one or two words of English, so I couldn't get any information there. One very strange thing struck me, i.e., that they were pruning their young fruit trees while they had already set the young fruits. It was rather disgusting to see the young trees mutilated the way they had. I told them it was a very bad thing to do, but apparently they thought it all right. It seems that they have Chinese coolies in employ and I know the Chinese too well already for their love of cutting every thing down which is burnable and in the fine large park of Port Arthur they have ruined already the young poplar trees and the locusts by cutting away all the side branches. And these trees were just planted by the Russians as windbreaks on the windy sides. A look in the rubbish enclosure confirmed my opinion, for there I saw stacked up a big pile of the tied-up bunches of branches of shrubbery and of trees.

I would not say that a stay in a conquered country is very pleasant to me. Take a city like Dalny. The way the city is built is entirely like the white man builds, beautiful stone and brick houses, well paved roads, shade trees in the yards, nice clean surroundings, in one word, a model town, but in vain I looked for

are situated in very dry and stony, so the trees might never have time to be established. But, of course, in a case of reforestation one cannot judge finally by one year's work so I hope to see this country again after my five years.

There is also an experimental garden established by the Germans in Dalny. Now the Japanese have taken over the charge and among the personnel of the garden there wasn't one who could talk any language but his own, save one or two words of English, so I couldn't get any information there. One very strange thing struck me, i.e., that they were pruning their young fruit trees while they had already set the young fruits. It was rather disgusting to see the young trees mutilated the way they had. I told them it was a very bad thing to do, but apparently they thought it all right. It seems that they have Chinese coolies in employ and I know the Chinese too well already for their love of a thing every thing down which is burnable and in the time large part of Port Arthur they have ruined already the young poplar trees and the locusts by cutting away all the side branches. And those trees were just planted by the Russians as windbreaks on the windy sides. A look in the rubbish enclosure confirmed my opinion, for there I saw stacked up a big pile of the black-dry branches of branches of acacias and of trees.

I would not say that a city in a temperate country is very pleasant to me. Was a city like Dalny. For me, the city in cold is entirely like the white man builds, beautiful stone and brick houses, well paved roads, shade trees in the parks, city clean appearance, in one word, a model town, but in vain I looked for

a fellow white man. Behind the large glass windows one saw the yellow faces press their noses to see the white man. I am generally taken for a Russian down here and one often sees them laugh when I pass, for you must know that the yellow race feels a contempt for the white man after this miserable war when the worst white race got beaten by the best yellow one. Of course, I don't care for their contempt, for one sees every time how anxious they are to imitate us or catch a glance of our eyes.

While in Port Arthur I climbed the famous 203 Meter Hill upon whose slopes so much innocent blood was spilled. I found there all kinds of relics like exploded and unexploded shells and cartridges, pieces of clothing and even bones of men who had fallen there. On one spot I saw a coat of a Russian sailor and by picking it up the bones fell out! Then walking over some spots one felt the soil sink in beneath his feet indicating a grave for a poor fellow. Truly when one sees all these things one must say, "War is Hell." And this 203 Meter Hill might be called "The Hill of Sad Memories." I was told that it has cost 10,000 Japanese lives to get this hill. Awful, isn't it? And yet the skies were dark blue and hills were purple in the distance and the Siberian Edelwies was in snowy garb and here and there a Sempervivum was peeping through some pieces of rock. Nature knows not of human sorrow.

Before I leave Newchwang for good I hope to send you a box with seeds, among it a big bag of dry land rice which Consul-general Mr. Th. Sammons was kind enough to obtain for us from a friend of his, the Magistrate of Hai tcheng. Mr. Sammons has been

a fellow with one. Inside the large glass windows one saw the yellow faces peer down each week to see the white man. I am generally taken for a Russian Jew here and one often sees them lough when I pass. For yet most men and the yellow race feels a contempt for the white man after this disorder was when the worst white race put beaten by the best yellow one. Of course, I don't care for their contempt, for one sees every time how anxious they are to imitate us or catch a glance of our eyes.

While in Port Arthur I climbed the famous 203 Meter Hill upon which almost as much innocent blood was spilled. I found there all kinds of relics like exploded and unexploded shells and cartridges, pieces of clothing and even bones of men who had fallen there. On one spot I saw a coat of a Russian sailor and by picking it up the bones fell out! Then walking over some spots one felt the soil sink in beneath his feet indicating a grave for a poor fellow. Truly when one sees all these things one must say, "War is Hell." And this 203 Meter Hill might be called "The Hill of Ten Sorries." I was told that it has cost 10,000 Japanese lives to get this hill. Awful, isn't it? And yet the skies were dark blue and hills were purple in the distance and the Siberian Railroad was in sight here and there and there a Zaporavian was creeping through some pieces of rock. Nature knows not of human misery.

Before I leave Newchwang for good I hope to send you a box with seeds, among it a big bag of dry land rice which Consul-General Mr. T. Nonoch was also enough to obtain for us from a friend of his, the Governor of Mai Nang. Mr. Nonoch has

very kind to me and has assisted me in many ways in getting the passes, etc., from the Japanese authorities.

In a former letter you wrote me that if the Japanese wouldn't allow me to travel through Manchuria I had to send full particulars so that if necessary the Secretary of State could take the matter up. Well, as you have seen by their answer that the robber bands are making the country unsafe, we can do very little against that. If highly pressed they would perhaps allow me to go all through the country, but of course, in such a case they would say, "We disclaim any responsibility for the explorer's safety;" and then I would be sure to get into trouble as soon as I had entered a district where they didn't want me. At least, merchants with whom I am acquainted have had experiences of this kind. So I think we had better let the matter stand as it is. A thing, though, that would be pleasant to me would be an official letter of introduction to the Russian authorities in Russia and approved by the Russian ambassador at Washington. Also, if I am kept out here any longer in the oriental field to have a Chinese and a Japanese letter of introduction also approved by the respective embassadors at Washington. These things will give me better standing in these countries.

Did I mention the fact in my last letter about the receipt of the dozen pruning shears? Yes, I got them all right and made already a few people glad with one.

Well, when I send the seeds I will send you another letter and as this one consists already of 15 pages you may say, "Good Heavens, does that man think that we have nothing else to do than

very glad to be sent as a assistant me in any way in getting his papers, etc., from the Japanese authorities.

In a letter later you wrote me that if the Japanese couldn't allow me to have an official identity I had to send that particulars so that it necessary the secretary of state could take the matter up. Well, as you have seen by that answer that the robber bands are making the country unsafe, we can do very little against that. If highly pressed they would perhaps allow me to go all through the country, but it would be very, very unsafe. I would say, "We disclaim any responsibility for the explorer's safety" and then I would be sure to get into trouble as soon as I had entered a district where they didn't want me. It isn't, particularly that I am accustomed have had experiences of this kind. So I think we had better let the matter stand as it is. A thing, though, that would be pleasant to me would be an official letter of introduction to the Russian authorities in Manchuria and approved by the Russian embassador at Washington. Also, if I am kept out here any longer in Mukden I would like to have a Chinese and a Japanese letter of introduction also approved by the respective embassadors at Washington. These things will give me better standing in these countries.

The I mention the fact in my last letter about the cheap of the down parking shelter. Yes, I got them all right and only already a few photo's that with me.

Well, what I want the years I will and the outdoor living and as this can finishes already of I'll begin you my my. Good Heavens, don't that man think that we have nothing else to do but

to read these pages,?"

So I conclude with best wishes to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Newchwang, Manchuria,

June 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Pieters:

It was a great pleasure to me to receive your welcome letter o of April 29. You were wondering where I should get it. Well, this time it proves to be in Newchwang, where I am really quite by accident. You must know that my guide and coolie deserted me on account of their fears for tigers and robbers and Heavens knows for what more fears. I wrote the details of it to Mr. Fairchild, so I had better not go into it further this time.

Now I am here, trying to get me new men in which I haven't been successful as yet, but I am in good hopes and when I can't get them here I will go to Chefoo for the importance of the work justifies a little extra trouble and exertion.

Yes, you are right in that respect, that I will talk about my experiences here with a great deal more pleasure when I am out of the country, as just at the present I appreciate your kind words concerning my peaceful disposition very much but do you know, Mr. Pieters, that if I was the reverse I probably would have been done away with

to read Black Beauty?

Yes, I rewrote it in my own words to suit.

Does it successfully.

Yes, V.T.E.

Hawthorne, Massachusetts.

June 4, 1918.

Dear Mr. Sidney:

It was a great pleasure to me to receive your welcome letter of April 29. You are wondering where I should get it. Well, this time it proves to be in Hawthorne, where I am really quite by accident. You must know that my health and spirits demanded on an account a fairly fresh for signs and country air. Therefore came to what more there. I write the details of it in the pleasant, as I had better not go into it further this time.

Now I am here, trying to get an idea from it which I haven't been successful in yet, but I am in good hopes that when I really get there I will go to Salem for the inspiration of the "Scarlet Letter" a little more strongly and material.

Yes, you are right in what you say, that I will talk about my experiences here with a great deal more pleasure than I do of the country, as that is the thing I appreciate your kind words concerning my poetry (laughing) very much but do you know, Mr. Sidney, that if I was the person I probably would have been long ago

already; so it is simply a matter of necessity to be patient and peaceful and diplomatic, so really there is not so much praise coming to me for in my heart I sometimes get quite angry at these people, especially, when one is treated in the way I experienced now, notwithstanding I was a good master to my men.

You speak about the Budhist religion of the Chinese. Well, really there is mighty little of religion of any kind among the Chinese. They are as a whole too material and too practical a race to give these matters much attention and Buddhism so far as it exists in China is of a rather low kind. John Chinaman always thinks that one man alone hasn't got the power to do all things and so in his Buddhist temple he has beside different statues of Budha, also scores of other gods like the God of Rain, of Prospertiy, of War, of Wisdom. Well, I don't know, but I can tell you that there are temples in which one finds not only Buddha images, but also those of Lao-tse, of Kwan-yin and of Kwang fu tse (Confucius) so you see they get the whole bunch together. What the one can't accomplish the other may. In a famous temple near Hanchow which I also visited there are not less than 500 gods or at least statues of beings that are supposed to have special powers over certain things. There are, however, Buddhists in China of a purer character but I didn't come in contact with him as yet.

Just now there is a wave of unbelief in these gods passing over North China and in the big city of Tsating foo they have cleared some temples out and thrown the gods in the river or burned them. You must know that they needed the temples for schools and so the

already so it is simply a matter of necessity to be patient and peaceful and diplomatic, as really they is not so much praise coming to me for it my mind I meditate on philosophy of these people, especially, when one is treated in this way I experienced now, nevertheless, I was a good master to my men.

Two weeks about the Buddist religion of the Chinese.

Well, really there is mighty little of religion of any kind among the Chinese. They are as a whole too material and too practical a race to give these matters much attention and meditation so far as it exists in China is of a rather low kind. Some Chinese always think that one man alone hasn't got the power to do all things and so in his Buddhist temple he has beside different statues of Budha, also some of other gods like the god of rain, of prosperity, of war, of wisdom. Well, I don't know, but I can tell you that these are temples in which one finds not only Buddha images, but also those of Lao-tse, of Kwan-yin and of Kwang Ti tse (Confucius) so you see they get the whole bunch together. That the one man's accomplish the other may. In a famous temple near Kanchow which I also visited there are not less than 500 gods or at least statues of beings that are supposed to have special powers over certain things. These are, however, buddhists in China of a purer character but I didn't come to confuse with him as yet.

Not one there is a note of musical in their gods playing even Jesus Christ was in the big city of Nanking too they have cleared some round a and had thrown the gods in the river or burned them. You must know that they needed the temples for schools and so the

gods had to go. And in Tientsin the other day the Chief of Police issued a proclamation requesting the Chinese to stop from their silly practices of going to shrines and making costly pilgrimages to idols from which they could not receive any help or wisdom.

How far Christianity will get hold on the masses, I don't know, but as the hold is getting less already on the white races, one can't expect it to catch hold on these yellow men.

Well, now from this really unagricultural topic, upon our own lines again. I see with pleasure that several of my introductions are doing so well. I wouldn't mind it a bit to see them now and then myself. You say Mr. Oliver is making so many crosses, but please why should he work with Helianthus or with Poas? Is there a demand for larger sunflowers or for quicker grown grasses?

As you probably will see or have seen already in the letter to Mr. Fairchild, I found a whole lot of trees and shrubs in the beautiful Chien shan mountains south of Liao yang. It is one of the most beautiful regions I have seen as yet. If the Chinese government was more enlightened, they ought to make it a national park where no man would be allowed to cut trees down, which they are doing already sadly and I am afraid that this beauty, too, will have disappeared some day, like so much here in China. If one begins to think of all the plants that have been exterminated here in China and what beautiful things there might have been among them one feels very sad.

A novelty to me in the mountains was to see beautiful white paeonies growing wild between scrub growth and on grassy spots or to see a snowball (Birunus opulus) overhang a creek bed

cycle had to go. And in Tientsin the other day the Chief of Police issued a proclamation requesting the Chinese to stop from their daily practice of going to church and making weekly pilgrimages to idols from which they could not receive any help or wisdom.

How far Christianity will get hold on the masses, I don't know, but as the hold is getting fast already on the white races, one can't expect it to catch hold on these yellow men.

Well, now from this really unpictorial topic, upon our own lines again. I see with pleasure that several of my introductions are doing so well. I wouldn't mind it a bit to see them now and then myself. You say Mr. Oliver is making so many crosses, but please why should he work with Hollandaise or with Henry? Is there a demand for larger sunflowers or for quicker green grasses?

As you probably will see or have seen already in the letter to Mr. Mitchell, I found a whole lot of trees and shrubs in the beautiful Chien shan mountains north of Jen Chou. It is one of the most beautiful regions I have seen to yet. If the Chinese government was more enlightened, they ought to make it a national park where no man would be allowed to cut trees down, which they are doing already sadly and I am afraid that this beauty, too, will have disappeared some day, like so much here in China. If one begins to think of all the plants that have been exterminated here in China and what beautiful things there might have been among them one feels very sad.

A novelty to me in the mountains was to see some beautiful white peonies growing wild between scrub growth and on grassy spots or to see a snowball (Viburnum opulus) overhang a creek bed

and give the impression as if some artist had planted it there, By the way, these snowballs, although single, are far more brilliant white than those in cultivation. The virgin soil and fresh mountain air may account for it.

Yes, I see much but I have to keep a whole lot of things in my memory, too, for you see, the noticing of a plant is only an easy thing, but to remember the exact locality and then to get cuttings or scions are by no means so easy. Of the elm with semi-polmate leaves, about which I wrote to Mr. Fairchild, there were only two specimens to be found, both way up in a very steep ravine, but I think I can find them easily again.

About finances, I hope the Department received my vouchers, furthermore I won't say anything about this side of exploration work, but I expect some facilitation.

Yes, your photo and letter I received. Didn't you get my letter? I hope so.

By this time you probably returned again from the Pacific Coast. Wasn't the sight of the scenes of destruction in Frisco and surrounding cities sickening? I saw some photos the other day of effects of the quake and the fire, but it must have been appalling.

Well, to everything comes an end, even to a sheet of Japanese paper, so I hereby conclude with best of regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

and give the impression as if some artist had planted it there. By the way, those snowdrops, although single, are far more brilliant white than those in cultivation. The virgin soil and moist mountain air may account for it.

Yes, I see much but I have to keep a whole lot of things in my memory, too, for you see, the noticing of a plant is only an easy thing, but to remember the exact locality and then to get cuttings or seeds are by no means so easy. Of the six with semi-polmate leaves, about which I write to Dr. Hainsbilch, there were only two specimens to be found, both very up in a very steep ravine, but I think I can find them easily again.

About flowers, I hope the department received my vouchers, furthermore I won't say anything about this side of exploration work, but I expect some revelation.

Yes, your photo and letter I received. Didn't you get my letter? I hope so.

My kiln was partially burned again just as my mailing closed. Wasn't the night of the second of September in Kiaso and surrounding cities alcoholic? I saw some photos the other day of effects of the quake and the fire, but it must have been appalling.

Well, to everything comes an end, even to a sheet of Japanese paper, so I hereby conclude with best of regards to all.

Yours respectfully,

HANK H. KITM.

Newchwang, Manchuria,

June 14, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I beg you to acknowledge the receipt of 2 letters, vis. April 20 and April 24.

Well, first of all, I am glad you escaped there any effects of the 'quake which must have been so terrible on poor old 'frisco. Details reach us now and then and the pictures too. But they are starting already to rebuild the city; well, I hardly think I would like to live in the place; a thing of that kind is liable to occur again. It is more or less like living near a crater, an outburst may occur or it may not, nobody knows.

Yes, you say that the stamps probably got off. Well, Mr. Dorsett, I would examine the glue on the stamps of your Chico office for on your letter of April 20 there were no stamps at all, so the Legation people seem to have paid 50¢ Mex. and on the letter of April 24 there is only one 5 ct. stamp and I saw the cipher 25 on it, so they must have paid that amount.

Why I didn't return your letters, well, you may easily understand that firstly letters are not so plentifull and 2ndly they may contain too important a message to be so silly as to return them, simply for want of postage.

So you kept quite some seeds out of that box of seeds, well I wonder whether they will like it at Washington, because they never wrote me a word of sending things first to you and as a result I only send you the things of which it is decidedly better that they come to your station.

Hampstead, Louisiana,

Jan 16, '04.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Hereith I beg you to acknowledge the receipt of 2 letters, viz. April 20 and April 30.

Well, first of all, I am glad you escaped from our efforts of the 'gnats which must have been so terrible on poor old 'Prince. Details seem so raw and them and the pictures too. But they are startling enough to warrant the city well. I hardly think I would like to live in the place; a thing of that kind is liable to occur again. It is more or less like living near a crater, an eruption may occur or it may not, nobody knows.

Yes, you say that the stamps probably got off. Well, Mr. Dorsett, I would mention the glue on the stamps of your Union office for on your letter of April 20 there were no stamps at all, so the Legation people seem to have paid 80¢ Mex. and on the letter of April 28 there is only one 2 ct. stamp and I saw the cipher 20 on it, so they must have paid that amount.

Why I didn't return your letters, well, you may easily understand that friendly letters are not so plentiful and daily they may contain too important a message to be so silly as to return them, simply for want of postage.

If you have quite some spare wait of that box of seeds, tell I water whether they will like it at Vodaphone because they never wrote me a word of sending things first to you and in a result I only send you the things of which it is certainly better that they come to your shelves.

So the citrus seeds arrived in good shape, now we'll see the germinating point of that paraffine treatment and then we might try it on seeds which perish easier yet, like mangoes or mangosteens or cocoa beans.

And the rushes you got now too, so now 2 of your 3 wishes are gratified; that is the yang-taw and the rush. The Manchurian walnut has to be sent yet, but the trees have just been found by me in their wild state in the mountains S. of Liao-yang and by going farther into the interior yet, I am bound to find more, so keeping alive and well, I hope to send a lot of them this fall.

I am very glad that the material is mostly doing well. So I am not as flat a failure in shipping as was thought at first. I even see that you do not see any difference between tinpacked stuff and that on the ordinary way. And altho Mr. Fairchild too wrote me that he thought it a mistake to omit the tin cases, I haven't heard from him a word about the tincases which I shipped. The case is as I stated first, n.l. that it is not the tincase but it is the enormous distance and the keeping cool of the things. These 2 things mainly determine whether a cutting arrives dead or alive. The right kind of moisture too is a factor, but it seems that some packages retain moisture better than others do. Well, I would like to see the stuff grow. Your territory there must be getting pretty full already, aint it?

I see with regret that your mother too is far from well. Let me hope things have improved by this time; you would miss her too much, especially now.

Yes, my own health is all right again, but just now I am in rather a bad fix. My guide and the coolie have deserted me in Liao-yang, on account of their fears for tigers and for robbers and so

In the Altura rocks revolved in gold-dingo, and we'll see the crumbling point of that pentifine tuesday and then we might try it on seals which partial motor yet, like sampson or commodores or cocoa beans.

And the rudder yes not now too, so now 3 of your 3 wishes are granted; that is the ping-tar and the rock. The boomerism which has to be sent yet, but the throes have just been found by us in their wild state in the mountain", of fire-pump and by going further into the interior yet, I am bound to find more, so hooray either and well, I hope to send a lot of them this fall.

I am very glad that the material is mostly doing well. So I am not as flat a failure in shipping as was thought at first. I even see that yes is not as my difficure values [illegible] about all [illegible] on the ordinary way. And also Mr. Fairchild too wrote me that he thought it a mistake to omit the tin cones, I haven't heard from him a word about the tinnens which I shipped. The cone is as I stated first, n.i. that it is not the tinnens but it is the economic distance and the keeping cool of the tinns. Here I think mainly saturing charter a cutting arrives dead or alive. The right kind of moisture too is a factor, but it seems that some pomegrem retain moisture better than others do. Well, I would like to see the stuff here. Your inquiry there must be getting pretty full already, what is?

I see with [illegible] regret that your mother too is far from well. Let me hope things have improved by this time; you would miss her too much, especially now.

Yes, my own health is all right again, but just now I am in rather a bad fix. My pulse and the cooks have deserted me in Hide-gang, on account of their fears for tigers and for robbers and

I am left alone, but of course I am moving heavens and earth to get me new men and I have hopes to find some before long. Yes, this work is somewhat connected with difficulties, but it is worth it.

So P.P. got himself some more land. Lordy, what can he do with it? For his quinquats perhaps? By the way, I see in a letter dated 1995, that this fruit was used locally in Santa Ana during a riot to stone the outlaws that tried to break thro the 20 ft. high wall that surrounds the P/P. property and that the effect was terrible, many outlaws loosing eyes, noses, teeth, etc. and one soft-skulled man was killed right on the spot, one of the fruits having pierced through the skull into the poor devil's brains. The U. S. Dept. of War has obtained the right to buy the whole output for 5 years to come and will experiment with it in shelling Filipino villages.

The pea-wall, another fruit of which great expectations were raised, has proven to be a failure, overwatering has killed them all; but the tom-crab is a <u>howling</u> success. Children that have partaken of them can be heard wailing for miles around and it is used now all over the country to be given as a last refuge when castor oil or Aloe fail to have any effect. The P.P. descendants have patented of the fruit and the exact way it was obtained, so no plant breeder dares anymore to try crosses, out of which tom or other crabbe may appear.

As a result of all these valuable crosses the garden where the diff. things grow is protected night and day by a batallion of cavalry whose orders are to shoot down anyone attempting to peep

I am left alone, but of course I am moving heaven and earth to get me now men and I have hopes to find some before long. The fruit work is wonderful amazed and curiously, but it is very it.

So N.Z. got filmed? some more land. Lucky, what can be do with it? For his yulgarks pathers. By the way I saw in a letter dated 1929, that this truck was used locally in Tamsin Ada during a riot to stone the outlaws that tried to break down the 20 ft. high wall that surrounds the P/P. property and that the effect was terrible, many outlaws losing eyes, teeth, etc., and one self-labelled man was killed right on the spot, one of the fruits having plowed through the skull into the poor devil's brains. The U. S. Dept. of War has obtained the right to buy the whole output for 5 years to come and will experiment with it in shelling Filipino villages.

The pee-well, another fruit of which great anticipations were raised, has proven to be a failure, overwatering has killed them all; but the von-orb is a building success. Children that have partaken of them can be heard walking for miles around and it is used now all over the country to be given as a last refuge when castor oil or Alec fail to have any effect. The N.Z. Government has prorated of the fruit and the exact way it was obtained, so no plant breeder dares anymore to try crosses, out of which 3dm or other crobbs may appear.

As a result of all these valuable crosses the garden where the diff. things grow is protected night and day by a battalion of Cavalry whose orders are to shoot down anyone attempting to peep

thro a possible crack in the iron-clad door. The grateful citizens of Santa Ana and surrounding country have erected a cucumberwood monument in honor of F.F. with the inscriptions: Let his memory be as green as a cucumber. And on the other side: Here rest the Director of the Universal Plant Introduction and Improvement Garden who ransacked this earth and all the planets surrounding it and who changed the climate of Santa Ana so as to grow there any fruit, tree, and blossom that is known to exist here or elsewhere.

The everlasting grateful
citizens of Santa Ana
and surrounding Country.

Well, Mr. Dorsett, if I hadn't written such a long letter to Mr. Fairchild about the beautiful mountains S. of Liao-yang, where at least 50 diff. species of trees and shrubs grow, I would like to tell you too something about it, but I better wait until I find another rich district, then you will hear something about it.

I remain now with best regards to All,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

thro a possible crack in the iron-clad door. The grateful citizens of Santa Ana and surrounding country have created a monument in honor of P.L. with the inscription: Let his memory be as green as a cucumber. And on the other side: Here rest the Director of the Universal Plant Introduction and Improvement Garden who remodeled this earth and all the planets surrounding it and who changed the climate of Santa Ana so as to grow there any fruit, tree, and blossom that it pleases to order also-- also.

The overjoyed grateful

citizens of Santa Ana

and surrounding Country.

Well, Mr. Dorsett, if I hadn't written such a long letter to Mr. Fairchild about the beautiful cucumbers R. of Lisbonyang, where at least 50 diff. species of trees and shrubs grow, I would like to tell you too something about it, but I better wait until I find another rich Hatter, then you will hear something about it.

I remain now with best regards & so all,

Yours sincerely,

MARK H. HATTE

Liao-yang, Manchuria

June 21, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am in Liao-yang again, after an eight days' stay in Newchwang in order to get me another guide and coolie to replace the two that deserted me. I had quite some trouble to get them, for it seems that the average Chinaman is paralyzed with fear when he thinks of going away a couple of days from his home. Well, I will see how things go with these men; the guide is much more intelligent but the coolie doesn't seem to be a professor in mathematics; I had to pay more, too, not exactly in monthly salaries, but I have to take all their feeding and lodging on me.

Tomorrow we hope to leave by carts for Antung and go through some very interesting districts, that is, from a botanical point of view. Some missionaries told me that although they had not seen anything of the country since the late war they didn't think that everything would have been cut down and that some years ago there were very strange trees and plants in the mountains southeast from here and northwest of Antun. And around Antung itself there are said to be gardens where they raise vegetables for seeds only. One man who came from that city said that things grew to a much larger size there than anywhere else. There may be a little "Kansas Pride" in his statements but it is worth finding out.

I received your letters of May 8 and 10. I see with regret that the Juncus didn't arrive in good shape after all, but

Lake-Tang, Tanganyika,

June 21, 1936.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

This time I am in Lake-Tang again, after an eight days' stay in Kawkawang in order to get me another guide and cookie to replace the two that deserted me. I had quite some trouble to get them, for it seems that the average Ulamman is paralyzed with fear when he thinks of going away a couple of days from his home. Well, I will see how things go with these men; the guide is much more intelligent but the cookie doesn't seem to be a professor in mathematics; I had to pay more, too, not exactly in monthly salaries, but I have to take all their feeding and lodging on me.

Tomorrow we hope to leave by canoe for Ambung and go through some very interesting districts, that is, from a botanical point of view. Some missionaries told me that although they had not seen anything of the country since the late war they didn't think that everything would have been cut down and that some years ago there were very strange trees and plants in the mountains southeast from here and northwest of Ambung. And around Ambung Small there are said to be gardens where they raise vegetables in needs only. One man who came from that city said that things grew to a much larger size there than anywhere else. There may be a little "Kansas Pride" in his statements but it is worth finding out.

I received your letters of May 8 and 10. I see with regret that the mumps didn't arrive in good shape after all, but

perhaps they haven't all perished and if all of yours are gone, those I sent to Chico seem to be in better shape.

I also see your notices about weevils and caterpillars. Well, as you may understand, I am not able to get them all out of the seeds. If I had a settled station I would fumigate them, but that is pretty well impossible under the present conditions, so I think you had better do it at Washington and Mr. Dorsett at Chico.

There is an enormous number of beetles, caterpillars, flies, etc., here in China and some may prove to be very destructive when introduced.

When I was in the Chien san mountains some of the large Manchrian walnuts were looking like skeleton trees on account of a small jumping beetle having eaten out all the green of the leaves, only the veins were left. Then, of the white paeonies and the spiraeas all the flowers in some localities were eaten away by a large bronze beetle and on the mock orange bushes one saw here and there a somewhat larger variety than ours of the red spider. Now at this time the apricots and small bush cherries are brought in for sale, but many of the apricots have a tiny orange-colored worm in them, probably the larvae of a moth. So there are plenty of bad bugs here in this land.

Today we have having some thunder storms but otherwise it has been pitifully dry here and the early crops are considered as ruined. Yesterday I got some small quantities of seeds of the early long red and learly long white turnip. These are medium-sized varieties which are mostly eaten stewed, but they can be

pretty they aren't all yellow and lilac, some are rose, then I want to give them to be in better shape.

I also see your notices about weevils and caterpillars. Well, we probably maintain, I be-lieve to use Paris Green in the main. It is a critical statistic I would rather them, but think is pretty well impossible after the present situation, as I think you had better do it at Washington and Mr. Barnett at Ohio.

There is an enormous number of beetles, caterpillars, flies, etc., here in Ohio and some may prove to be very destructive when introduced.

When I was in the Ohio gen mountains some of the large Brandian walnuts were looking like wind-blown trees on account of a small jumping beetle having eaten out all the green of the leaves, only the veins were left. Then, of the white, cosmies and the sphinxes all the flowers in some localities were eaten away by a large brown beetle and on the most orange bushes one saw here and there a somewhat larger variety than onto of the red spider. Now at this time the aphicets and small black chrysies are brought in for sale, but many of the aphicets have a shiny orange-colored worm in them, probably the larvae of a moth. So there are plenty of bad bugs here in this land.

Today we have had some thunder storms but otherwise it has been pleasantly dry here and the crops are quite fine as a rule. Yesterday I got some small quantities of seeds of the nearly long red and nearly long white turnip. These are medium-sized varieties which are usually eaten stewed, but they can be

served also raw and sliced, to be eaten as a relish.

Just now I would like to see how different things are doing in America. Altogether it is already quite a collection and I heard from different friends that some things are doing well.

In Antung, I expect some mail and when alive and well I will report things from there.

With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. The flies are so bad these days that one hardly knows how to escape them so I make my letter short, for they sting one pretty bad.

Antung, Manchuria,

July 5, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you my accounts for the month of June; also the salary vouchers of which I enclose four, for reason that the first one may not be considered right.

A long letter will follow soon. I had expected quite some mail here, but to my great disappointment there is none at all here. I hardly know now what to do. Still, I hope to proceed again within a few days. I really need a new appropriation for these coming months. Did you send perhaps a wire message to

served also raw and mixed, to be eaten as a relish.

That now I would like to see how different things are doing in America. Altogether it is obviously quite a collection and I heard from different friends that some things are doing well.

In Antung, I expect soon mail and when alive and well I will report things from there.

With best regards to all,

Yours Sincerely,

Frank M. Irvine.

P. S. The flies are so bad these days that one hardly knows how to escape them so I make my letter short, for they sting one pretty bad.

Antung, Manchuria,

July 8, 1906.

Dear Mr. Falconer:

Herewith I send you my accounts for the month of June; also the salary vouchers of which I enclose four, for reason that the first one may not be considered right.

A long letter will follow soon. I had expected quite some mail here, but to my great disappointment there is none at all here. I hardly know how what to do. Still, I hope to proceed again within a few days. I really need a new appropriation for these coming months. Did you send perhaps a wire message to

Vladivostock? I wired the day before yesterday to Peking for information regarding mail. I haven't had an answer as yet.

My trip from Liaoyang right through the mountains to Antung was quite interesting, though pretty strenuous. I got lost one night in the mountain wilderness and as these regions are infested with tigers, bears, and wolves, I didn't spend a comfortable time.

The rainy season has set in and the state of the roads is better to imagine as to describe. I found different trees and shrubs unknown to me, one a very ornamental one, an Oleaceae with large white fragrant panicles (Syringa amurensis).

I also send to you the unused transportation requests. Please have them delivered to the right person.

Well, later on more. With best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Antung, Manchuria,

July 5, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I beg to announce to you the receipt of your letter of May 13. I hear with regret that the rushes reached you in bad shape. I only thought the "Koba" was overheated, but that the rushes were all right. Well, if totally dead, I'll bring new ones with me when I return to America at the beginning of next year, what I hope will be realized.

Just now a big envelope is brought in and I see there are 2 letters in it from you dated April 27 and May 7. Well, Mr. Dorsett

Vladivostok. I wind up my Sahara portrait by showing the interview regarding well. I have [illegible] as author as yet.

My trip from Hongkong right through the mountains to Antung was quite interesting, though pretty strenuous. I had last one night in the mountain wilderness and as these regions are infested with tigers, bears, and wolves, I didn't spend a comfortable time.

The rainy season has set in and the state of the roads is better to imagine as to describe. I found different trees and shrubs unknown to me, one a very ornamental one, on Chusan with large white fragrant pendles (Styrax [illegible]).

I also send to you the usual transportation requests. Please have them delivered to the right person.

Tell, later on more. With best regards to all,

Yours sincerely,

Ralph K. Strong.

Nobleje, Manchuria,

July 2, '08.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I beg to announce to you the receipt of your letter of May 12. I have with regret that the trades reached you in bad shape. I only thought the "Hobs" was overheated, but that the trades were all right. Well, it totally dead. I'll bring new ones with me when I return to Lowlon at the beginning of next year, which I hope will be realized.

Just now a big revolution is brewing in and I am from are 2 letters in 14 from you dated April 27 and May 7. Well, Mr. Dorsett

don't you overstrain yourself in writing too much.

Thank you for your S. F. paper and the clipping. My, my, it must be there. What a blessing that you people escaped everything. I hope Burbank is alive and unhurt. Who could ever have imagined that such a thing would happen in that blessed country called California.

Well, the people take their loss bravely and are going to rebuild the city nobler and better again.

Your mother still sick, poor Mr. Dorsett. You have your shares too in all kinds of hardships. I can only wish that she speedily recovers and may be spared until your children do not need so many more attentions.

I see that some cuttings were pushing much when received. Well, it got too warm already these days in Shanghai. Maybe I can obtain new ones this winter. This pleasing tho that the paraffine-packed seeds seem to be in good shape; that may give us a clue to ship perishable seeds from far away regions.

You think Manchuria may be a pleasanter country as what China proper is. Well let us hope so anyway. I personally know that in Manchuria one finds at least more original growth of vegetation as in China, but otherwise conditions are also very strange. There is one thing tho', which adds zest to the work here and that is, that this is a dangerous country. The morning knows not whether the evening will see one alive. Of course that is true to all of us, but it surely is of greater significance here than elsewhere.

Yes, as I wrote you, I received your letter in which you said about the box with seeds that you took quite a few things out. The

don't you overstrain yourself in writing too much.

Thank you for your c. f. paper and the clippings. My, my, it must be there. What a blessing that your people escaped everything. I hope Burbank is alive and running. Who could ever have imagined that such a thing could happen in that blessed country called California.

Well, the people take their loss bravely and are going to rebuild the city bigger and better again.

Your mother still sick, poor Mr. Burbank. You have your sheres too in all kinds of hardships. I am only glad that she speedily recovers and may be spared until your children do not need so many more attentions.

I see that some auctions were yielding much when received.

Well, it got too warm already there days in Sharpsburg. Maybe I can obtain new ones this winter. This placing the that the perfectiepacked seeds seem to be in good shape; that may give us a chance to ship perishable seeds from far away regions.

You think Monrovia may be a pleasanter country as what China proper is. Well let us hope so anyway. I personally know that in Monrovia one finds at least more original growth of vegetation as in China, but climatic conditions are also very obscure. There is one thing the', which adds zest to the work here and that is, that this is a <u>dangerous country</u>. The morning knows not whether the evening will see one alive. Of course that is true to all of us, but it surely is of greater significance here than elsewhere.

Yes, as I wrote you, I received your letter in which you said about the box with seeds that you had quite a few taking out. The

agricultural implements that you sent to Washington, isn't it? I hear very little from Washington. It seems that Mr. Fairchild has too much work to answer my questions. Well, when I return I'll have to find out myself that 's all. I would like tho' to have a look over the stuff I sent in already. I hope the country wont regret the expenses made for it. It does do me good to hear that Mr. Pieters is so well satisfied with your work and the garden at Chico and that he also is gratified with my humble labors. Yes, Mr. P., tho not having travelled so extensively as others knows better how to appreciate one's efforts as some others do.

I see with surprise about P.P. at Santa Ana. I thought that man had such a hold upon the Secr'yor some other people at the capital that they would leave him alone, untill the very list. Well, if Mr. Pieters is able to clear his place up, it will save the country a whole lot of money which can be spent much better elsewhere. I think that P. P. may go in the sulphur bath business or something else, he got some money so what does he care. He expected it anyway, but Mr. Dorsett, I think he will attribute these things to you, don't you feel so too? Is Mark coming to you?

Well now a little about my life these last days. As you saw from my letter posted in Newchwang, I was deserted by my guide and coolie. Well, after a whole lot of bother, I got me 2 new men, which have stuck as yet to me. The guide is an intelligent, honest chap, but the coolie is a doubtful character. I wouldn't say bad, no not that, but one can't depend upon him. I am afraid I'll have to exchange him pretty soon for a better fellow.

After I got me these new men, we proceeded up to Liaoyang again

sentimental judgments that you want to tendingness, don't let I have very little time available. I'm sorry that Mr. Pinsonna has too much work to answer my questions. Well, when I return I'll have to find out myself that's all. I would like you' to have a look over the study I sent in already. I hope the country work repays the expenses made for it. It does do me good to hear that Mr. Pieters is so well satisfied with your work and the goodness of Chico and that he also is gratified with my humble labors. Yes, Mr. P., the not having travelled so extensively as others hence better how to appreciate one's efforts as some others do.

I see with surprise about F.V. at Santa Ana. I thought that man had such a hold upon the Poor'yor some other people at the capital that they would leave him alone, until the very last. Well, if Mr. Pieters is able to clear his place up, it will save the country a whole lot of money which can be spent much better elsewhere. I think that P. P. may go in the midwinter'th business or something else. He got some money so what does he care. He expected it anyway, but Mr. Dorsett, I think he will attribute these things to you. don't you feel so too? Is Mark coming to you?

Well now a little about my life there last days. As you saw from my letter posted in Honolulu, I was deserted by my guide and cooke. Well, after a whole lot of bother, I got me 2 new men, which have stuck as yet to me. The guide is an intelligent, honest chap, but the cooke is a doubtful character. I wouldn't say bad, no not that, but one can't depend upon him. I am afraid I'll have to exchange the pretty soon for a better fellow.

After I got in there for sure, we proceeded up to Lingayen Gulf

and from there we have been travelling 10 days by Chinese carts over awful bad roads until we arrived here in Antung 2 days ago.

Some of the country we passed thro is most beautiful. On both sides of the roads mountains rise up, one above the other and one crosses time upon time beautiful little streams whose banks are lined with willows, poplars, alders, etc. Along the roads, white fragrant clematis, orange lilies pink roses, and here and there delicate ferns gladden one's heart. In one valley I passed thro' a remarkable fine grove of tall, Manchurian walnut. Farther down again a while section was occupied with wild catalpas. And then there are large birches, large and small-leaved oaks, spruces pine trees in diff. species. I found quite a few trees and plants never seen before by me. Whether they'll be new or not is a question. One Actinidia. f.i. has a special kind of variegation on its leaves and looks in the distance like a bush covered with white flowers. Then a chestnut with very narrow leaves and covered with white flowers. Also some shrubs, one very ornamental and another one very strange. Then poplars not seen before and willows. I made herbarium specimens and notes of the different things and when alive and well, hope to send things this winter.

Some nights ago I was wrongly directed by some outlaws in the monts. and instead of going homewhard, I got lost in the mountain wildernesses and I spent a night while dripping wet, under an overhanging rock in these with tigers, bears, and wolves infested regions. But you see, I am alive yet. My experiences are becoming so many and they are so varied that I could write a book about them.

and Tree Tours so have been travelling 3C edge by Salmon route over awful bad roads until we arrived here in Nelson 3 days ago.

Some of the country we passed thru is most beautiful.

On both sides of the road mountains rise up, one above the other and one crosses thru upon time beautiful little streams where banks are lined with willows, bracken, ribwort, etc. Along the road, quite tropical climbers grow little yellow, white and here and there delicate forms gladden one's heart. In one valley I passed thru' a remarkable fine grove of tall, slender ribwort. Further down again a while section was occupied with wild catalpa. And then there are lower valleys, large and well-level ones, where the trees is QUIT. special. I found quite a few trees and plants never seen before by me. Whether they'll be new or not is a question. One Antarctic, f.i. has a special kind of variegation on its leaves and looks in the distance like a bush covered with white flowers. Then a chestnut with very narrow leaves but covered with white flowers. Also some shrubs, one very ornamental and another one very strange. Then poplars not same before and willows. I made hundreds sketches and notes of the different things and when alive and well, hope to send things this winter.

Some nights ago I was wrongly directed by some evilness in the house, and instead of going homeward, I got lost in the Australia wilderness and I spent a night while driving wet, water in overshoes and in these with floors, boots, and solve tarred rights. But you see, I am alive yet. My experiences are harrowing as many and they are so trifled that I could write a book about them.

The one day I am taken for a Russian spy and am questioned, the next day we lose provisions and have great trouble with some cart drivers we suspect. Then again we get in an Inn, where the fleas seem to be countless, or we pass amidst the rolling of the thunder and the flashing of the lightning thro' gorgeous mountain valleys, or my men and drivers get scared on account of the tales about robbers and wild animals and they refuse to go along certain roads. O, so many more, too much to relate all here.

Well, I will stop for this time. It may be a long time before I write again as I have a most difficult trip before us thro' a strange wild land.

I remain as ever,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Best regards to All!

Antung, Manchuria,

July 12, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am still in this place. If all things had gone as I wished we would have left several days ago, but now it seems as if a couple of days will pass yet before we are able to go. You must know that the rainy season has set in with full force and we have had rain here for three days and four nights in suc-

The one day I am going for a hard-day and no travelling, the next day we have yurtdaies and have great trouble with some city drivers we encount. Then again we get in an hour, where the times seem to be unreliable, or we pass behind the rolling of the thunder and the flashing of the lightning bugs' programme amongst valleys, or my man and driver got bored on account of the time about robbers and wild animals and they retire to an alone-cactus scrub. O, so many more, too much to relate all here.

Well, I will stop for this time. It may be a long time before I write again as I have a hard difficult job before me that's a strange wild land.

I remain as ever,

Yours sincerely,

Dear regards to All!

Arthur Hughes.

July 12, 1906.

Dear Mr. Pilkington

As you see I am still in this place. If all things had gone as I wished we would have left several days ago, but now it seems to if a couple of days will pass yet before we are able to go. You must know that the rainy season has set in with full force and we have had rain here for three days and four nights in succ

cession with the result that a great part of the town was flooded and all traffic had ceased. Yesterday morning, though, it cleared up and we were able to leave the Inn where we had been practically rain-blocked all that time. I went across the Yalu to the Korean side and we made arrangements to have some horses and pack animals ready this morning so that I could inspect them before hiring or buying them, but arriving this morning again the man who would bring us the animals failed to show up and, as always, nobody knew where to find him. We went to a village one hour's distance hoping to find things there because this town (New Ai jui) has mostly Japanese and Korean traders as inhabitants who know nothing about the pack animal business, but there they were so dear with their horses and mules that I decided to go back to Antung and try another town. You may be a little surprised to hear why we don't take carts. Well, we are going through the Korean country and there all wagon roads have ceased to be. There are only foot paths and such foot paths!! We had to take our shoes off and march several miles bare-footed on account of the roads being inundated in many, many places and the water was sometimes two feet deep. One stays amazed at such conditions in countries that have been inhabited for so many thousands of years. A few weeks' work on such roads would bring them in a good state, but no, they seem to prefer this deplorable condition.

I am also negotiating with another guide who speaks the Korean language and can be generally useful. He speaks Korean and Chinese well and my Chinese guide speaks Chinese and English so I'll get the information 2nd and third hand. It seems impossible to

[illegible] with the result that a good part of the [illegible] and all traffic had ceased. Anyway [illegible], though, it cleared up and we were able to leave the Inn where we had been practically rain-blocked all that time. I went across the Yalu to the Korean side and we made arrangements to have some horses and pack animals ready this morning so that I could inspect them before hiring or buying them, but arriving this morning again the man who would bring us the animals failed to show up and, as always, nobody knew where to find him. We went to a village one hour's distance hoping to find things there because this town (New Ai Ju) has mostly Japanese and Korean traders as inhabitants who know nothing about the pack animal business, but there they were as dear with their horses and mules that I decided to go back to Antung and try another town. You may be a little surprised to hear why we don't take carts. Well, we are going through the Korean country and there all wagon roads have ceased to be. There are only foot paths and such foot paths!! We had to take our shoes off and march several miles barefooted on account of the roads being inundated in many, many places and the water was sometimes two feet deep. One village amused at such conditions in countries that have been inhabited for so many thousands of years. A few weeks' work on such roads would bring them in a good rating. But you, dear, must be used to this deplorable condition.

I am also negotiating with another pile who speaks the Korean language and can be generally useful. He speaks Korean and Chinese well and my Chinese guide speaks Chinese and English so I'll get the information and bring back. It seems impossible to

obtain a Korean who is intelligent and speaks English, too. They are a remarkably stupid and dull race and men and women look so much alike that I mistake them every time for one another. It seems no wonder any more to me that Japan has taken their whole country. Even now one sees a small Jap slap a large Korean in the face and the fellow doesn't do a thing back. Very strange!

I suppose you received the letter with the accounts for the month of June which I sent you about six days ago. I expected also some mail from you but although I got some mail from Peking, there was nothing among it from Washington. So either a letter didn't arrive as yet, or is lost. Well, I will proceed now to Vladivostock and surely there I will find some directions how to handle the money matters especially. If a new appropriation has been allowed, all right. If not, all wrong. But as I have given up worrying about financial matters, I won't let these things bother me any more.

Now, I will give you an account of my ten days' journey through the mountains from Liao-yang to Antung. We started June 23 at 6 A.M. from Liao-yang and our outfit consisted of two strong Chinese carts, one drawn by two large mules and the other by three somewhat smaller ones, but they were all pretty strong animals. We were with five people; viz., the guide, one coolie, two drivers and myself. Well, we went for ten days (including stop-overs in places of interest from a collector's point of view) over mountains and through valleys. Sometimes we followed the course of a stream for a couple of days and crossed its waters perhaps ten or fifteen times during one day and then again we were high up in the mountains and

attack a brown dog is intelligent and tyranny begins, too. They are a remarkably stupid and dull race and men and women look so much alike that I mistake each every time for the other. It seems no wonder any more to me that Japan has taken their whole country. Even now one sees a small dog slap a large brown in the face and the fellow doesn't do a thing back. Very strange!

I suppose you received the letter with the accounts for the month of June which I sent you about six days ago. I expected also some mail from you but although I got some mail from Peking, there was nothing among it from Washington. Or either a letter didn't arrive as yet, or is lost. Well, I will proceed now to Vladivostok and surely there I will find some directions how to handle the money matters especially. If a new appropriation has been allowed, all right. If not, all wrong. But as I have given up worrying about financial matters, I won't let those things bother me any more.

Now, I will give you an account of my ten days' journey through the mountains from Lien-yang to Kirin. We started out at 6 A.M. from Lien-yang and our outfit consisted of two strong Chinese carts, one drawn by two large mules and the other by three somewhat smaller ones, but they were all pretty strong animals. We were with five people etc., the guide, an cook, the drivers and myself. Well, we went for ten days (including stop-overs in places of interest from a collector's point of view) over mountains and through valleys. Sometimes we followed the course of a stream for a couple of days and crossed its waters perhaps ten or fifteen times during one day and then again we were high up in the mountains and

took a road which ran along deep precipices and where we had to use the greatest care in descending, for the moment the mules had gotten out of hand, the whole outfit would have gone down to the bottom somewhere.

The country as a whole is wild, but beautiful, but the solitude is rather great. Often we didn't see another cart for a whole day and the villages along the roads had sometimes only a handful of people who deemed it their duty to collect all at the Inn to see the foreign beast who had just arrived! And that the Chinese are curious, nobody will deny, but when one arrives in the evening wet and tired and one has to undress, wash, eat and drink and sleep before the whole multitude, that is rather more than a man can stand. I sometimes told my guide that if they paid ten cents apiece they could look at me the whole time, and when he told them so, then I went around with a plate to collect the money, but they only laughed and some of the more intelligent people left, but the others kept on staring and staring. And sometimes we had Japanese come in, too, and these were in some respects worse yet. They even looked into one's baggage and when they see the rubber sponge in my satchel the very first thing is to take it and try it on their face. The women especially do that and one even wanted me to give it to her or cut it in half and give her the half, a wish which I couldn't gratify for sponges of any description are nowhere to be had here. Rubber generally is an article which most of the people here have never seen and whether it is the sponge, a rubber band or the air bulb of the camera all these things never

took a usual walk on a long deep precipice and where we had to use the greatest care in descending, for the moment the mules had gotten our of hand, one single misstep would have gone down to the bottom unseen.

The country as a whole is wild, but beautiful, but the solitude is rather great. Often we didn't see another soul for a whole day and the villages along the roads had more times only a handful of people who came in their day to collect all at the inn to see the foreign beast who had just arrived. And that the Chinese are curious, nobody will deny, but when one arrives in the evening wet and tired and one has to undress, wash, eat and drink and sleep before the whole multitude, that is rather more than a man can stand. I sometimes told my guide that if they said too much about the devil look of it we would stop, and he did tell them so, then I went around with a plate to collect the money, but they only laughed and some of the more intelligent people left, but the others kept on shouting and staring. And sometimes we had Japanese come in, too, and these were in some respects worse yet. They even looked into one's baggage and when they saw the rubber stamps in my satchel the very first thing is to take it and try it on their face. The same especially to what and one even wanted to try it to see if it was a real or not. In hell and give me the bill, I wish which I couldn't finally for language of our interpreter was nothing to be had here. Those generally live articles which some of the people saw have never been out before. If I'm wrong, a rubber hat or the air tube of the mouse all those things were

fail to arouse the utmost amusement at first, followed by hilarity.

The way one has to spend the night in these Inns is rather strange to us. All sleep together in the same large room, all laying on the brick bedstead which is built along the wall and sleeping is not very perfect in such a room where the food is cooked, too, and where dogs, pigs, chickens and other animals have free admission during the day time. At night the different bugs come out and pester one and it is hopeless to catch them and when complaining about them the people laugh and say, "Well, well, they like a foreigner, too," and I think they are inwardly very glad that they bite a foreigner so well, for then it gives them themselves a greater rest. If you ever hear of a perfect bug medicine, cable it over to me. It is worth cabling.

Well, now, a little about the most important part of this trip; the finding of plants. Whether I have found anything new is doubtful, but I saw some trees and shrubs which I never met as yet in cultivation; that is, in my own personal experience. On the next page I will mention them.

1. A shrub or small tree somestimes which bears large white panicles of which the individual fls. are small, but as the bushes bear many spikes, the effect is very fine. The leaves of this shrub look somewhat like those of a lilac, but are smaller and thd wood looks more like that of the Ligustrum. It is an Oleaceae. I looked over Brett Schneider yesterday and I think the plant in question is Ligustrina amurensis. So it is well known already. It is even in the Arnold Arboretum.

fail to arrive the above mentioned at first, followed by hilarity.

The way one has to spend the night in these cars is rather strange to us. All sleep together in one room (very well lovely on the brick bedstead which is built along the wall and looking is not very perfect in such a room where one food is cooked, too, and where dogs, pigs, chickens and other animals have free admission during the day time. At night the different bugs come out and greater one and it is hopeless to sleep upon one's back. Really when then the people laugh and say, "Well, well, they like a [illegible], too," and I think they are immensely very glad when they like a lumbigner so well, for then it gives them themselves a greater meal. If you ever hear of a perfect bug machine, come it over to us. It is worth seeing.

Well, no, a little about the main interest part of our trip; the finding of plants. Another I have found anything new is doubtful, but I saw some trees and shrubs which I never met as yet in cultivation; that is, in my own personal experience. In the next page I will mention them.

1. A shrub or small tree commonly which bears large white panicles of which the individual fls. are small, but as the bunches bear many spikes, the effect is very fine. The leaves of this shrub look somewhat like those of a lilac, but are smaller and the wood looks more like that of the dogwood. It is an Hydrangea. I looked over that Commelier yesterday and I think the plant in question is Hydrangia [illegible]. So it is well known already. It is even in the Lewis Arboretum.

2. A low somewhat trailing shrub, found in one spot near Fong whan shen. The leaves are rather large, somewhat hairy, and the flowers were, although not full grown yet, of a curious form which I had never seen before. I can't consider it as a very ornamental plant in the way I saw it, but still it may be worth growing. In looking through Brett Schneider I found the name Plagiospermum sinense from a plant found by Dr. Ross in Manchuria and I almost think it is this plant.

3. The Sophora-like tree mentioned in former letters as found in the Chien shan Mountains, the forest around the East Tomb near Mukden and now also found here again, this time in bloom, seems to be Cladrastis amurensis. So it is well known already but still, I hope to send a whole lot of seed from it, for it is well worth growing and the lumber from it is a most durable wood used here to make fine furniture from and to make bridges of because it seems very little liable to rotting. The wood looks somewhat like that of the yellow locust (Robinia pseud-acacia).

4. A low-growing, narrow-leaved chestnut tree bearing a profusion of whitish blossoms. This castanea looks quite different from the kinds I have seen yet. It may be only a variety of the common kind, but it is a nice tree, well worth growing. I only found it in one valley as yet, which is very much out of the way. Indeed, it was only by accident that I came onto it. After having spent a night in the mountains I came along the trees while trying to find the way home.

5. An Actinidia which has a most curious variation; parts of some of the leaves have assumed a silvery color or white and one

[illegible] I saw numerous trailing shrub, found in one spot that [illegible] foot than then. The leaves were rather large, somewhat hairy, and the flowers were, although not full grown yet, of a curious form which I had never seen before. I can't consider it as a very common weed place in the city I am in, but still it may be worth growing. In looking through Gray's manuals I found it was Tetragonotheca alnoides from a place from up [illegible]. This is Monocotyledon and I almost think it is Yucca [illegible].

2. The [illegible] tree mentioned in Farmer's Bulletin as found in the Eastern Mountains, the lower second the last [illegible] Tamarack and Jack Pines [illegible] again, this time in Ilion, where is the Tachamania [illegible]. It is well [illegible] already [illegible] I hope to send a whole lot of seed from it, for it is well worth growing and the lumber from it is a most durable wood used here to make the furniture type and in [illegible] of Canada it grows very little liable to rabbits. The wind blows somewhat like that of the yellow locust [illegible].

4. A large-growing, [illegible] [illegible] have baffled a problem of white [illegible]. This [illegible] large with different from the kinds I have seen yet. It may be only a variety of the common kind, but it is a nice tree, well worth growing. I only found it in one valley as yet, which is very much out of the way. Indeed, it was only by [illegible] that I came into it. After [illegible] myself a [illegible] in the mountains - came along the trees while trying to find the way home.

5. In [illegible] which the [illegible] various [illegible] parts of some of the Lawrey have assumed a [illegible] [illegible] while [illegible]

plant in a small canyon had even purple and pink tints, just like the Caladiums do. I never knew that non-tropical plants could produce this kind of a variation. Well, these are the novelties to me, although they may be all well-known. The mountains are very rich in trees and practically all the trees and shrubs mentioned for the Chien shan Mountains near Liao-yang occur here, too, and quite a whole lot more beside.

Here I met, for instance, for the first time in China, the spruce and big trees some of them were, the alder, a sumac, the Acanthopanax ricinifolia, a Carpinus, narrow-leaved chestnut-oaks and some maples of which I counted five species and one is trifoliate.

The altitudes of some of these mountains are pretty high. I think they come close to the 4000 feet, so that explains why even spruces grow in this country. Some birches too reach large sizes and remind one of northern countries.

The Manchurian walnuts grow here and there to perfection and we passed through one grove where the trunks of them were extraordinarily heavy and the effect of all the feathery leaves above was very impressive.

We passed one large grove of Catalpas but the flowers of this kind are of a yellowish color and small, so the plant is of no value except as a leaf-tree. What species can this be?

One of the most graceful trees met is the Phellodendron amurense. A tree of a hundred years or so is extremely characteristic with its corky trunk and its graceful feathery leaves on long, drooping branches and generally growing in one direction. It deserves

plant in a small corpse had very purple and pale stars, just like the Calochortus do. I never saw that saw-toothed plants would produce this kind of a moisture. Well, those are the surprises to me, although they may be all well-known. The mountains are very rich in trees and practically all the trees and shrubs mentioned for the Glen also flourished near Lake-Tahoe grow here, too, and quite a whole lot more besides.

Here I saw, for instance, for the first time in China, the spruce and big trees some of them were, the alder, a cornus, the Jeffrey pine, a Carpinus, maple-leaved ceanothus and some maples of which I counted five species and one is trifoliate.

The altitudes of some of these mountains are pretty high. I think they come close to the 8000 feet, so that explains why even spruces grow in this country. Some mountains too reach large sized and remind one of northern countries.

The American walnuts grow here and there to perfection and we passed through one grove where the trunks of them were extraordinarily heavy and the effect of all the leathery leaves above was very impressive.

We passed one large grove of Castanopsis but the flowers of this kind are of a yellowish color and small, so the plant is of no value except as a leaf-tree. Not species can this be

One of the most graceful trees met in the Shellabarger mountains. A tree of a medium years or so is extremely characteristic with its corky trunk and its graceful contrary leaves so large, drooping branches and generally pretty in its leaves. A species

to be planted in parks much more than has been done up till the present.

In poplars I saw two kinds of which I hope to obtain cuttings this winter, for they look new to me. One kind fruited so heavily that it looked as if there was snow on the trees. There is also one kind of willow, very broad-leaved. I enclose a little branch of it.

Some of the shrubs were quite nice. The most striking one was the Sambucus racemosa, some of them loaded with bunches of scarlet berries, then a Lonicera, looking like L. Morrowi, also covered with beautiful red berries. The bush cherry grows wild and I saw not less than four kinds of wild plums, but all except one with small sour fruit. There are big wild apricot trees scattered throughout the mountains, but most of them had no fruit at all on them.

Some of the rocks on the north side are covered with Boston ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii) and there also is a saxifraga growing on the north side in the rocks, which looks in the distance like a large ampelopsis, but on coming closer one sees what it is.

One is surprised to see so many nice flowers along the roadsides; trailing white roses like cherokee roses, and pale red bush roses, orange lilies in two kinds (one with straight upright and the other with drooping (turned up petals) flowers), one pink lily (ver rare), and one upright white one, and one blue trailing one, and one yellow trailing one (this last one not ornamental). I also observed two species of Hemerocallis. Let me also mention

Ev'ry planted in pots such more than has been done up till the present.

In spite of somewhat dirty colds I have to which cuddling this winter, for they look now to me. The kitchen looked so nearly like it looks as it does now on the trees. There is also one kind of white, very brown-leaved. I notice a little tweak of it.

Some of the so-called rain also. The kiss sitting was so was the Scarlet Pimpernel, some of like lovely old cottage-s of another herbion, which a Lonicera, looking like L. Periclymenum, also covered with beautiful red berries. The Chin-Chinning grew wild and I saw not less than four kinds of wild clover, but all except one with small leaf-flight. There was the wild spotted Dead Nettle (Lamium Maculatum) but most of them had no flowers all on them.

Some of the rocks on the north side are covered with Dwarf Ivy (Hedera Helix) and there also is a seedling growing on the north side in the rocks, which looks in the distance like a large sapling, but on coming closer one sees what it is.

One is surprised to see so many nice flowers along the roadsides, knowing what some idle cleanly farmers and their work works, range sides to the sides then with weeds growth and the other with cropping thereof to behold Flowers, one pink lily (or pink), one red wooded white rose, and one Elm-twisting one, and one yellow trailing one (this last one not identified). I also observed the Spurge of Esmeralds. Let me also mention

that one finds here and there beautiful ferns and selaginellas, even a kind of adiantum was seen by me high up in the mountains, in a dark carpinus forest. There is also a chestnut oak here, so closely resembling a chestnut that when made into herbarium specimens and not having flowers or fruits, one can't make distinction between the two.

To find all these different plants I went through a whole lot of different experiences. The most unpleasant one was to have to sleep under a rock in the mountain wildernesses infested with wild animals. I believe I mentioned this already. Well, another funny case was when the Japanese soldiers took me for a Russian spy and they even put an armed guard at the entrance of the room, probably to shoot us down in case of trouble. Well, after an officer had seen the passport and a fellow who shook me up out of a sleep had apologized, the whole bunch went away, but one fellow who kicked my guide didn't want to give his name and skipped out. A few times, too, I had trouble with the cowardice of the drivers who refused to go along certain roads on account of having heard that there were robbers around. Well, that part of the show is the most disagreeable. I mean these outlaws that roam around. I can assure you that it is quite a strain upon one's nerves always to be on one's guard. Of course, I had some experience in these matters in Mexico, but still, there I was only alone and didn't carry such a large amount of money, but here where I have practically to take care of four men beside myself and where I have several hundred dollars in silver with me, it is quite different. I walk most of the time so when the carts

that one finds here and there beautiful *ferns* and *polypodiales*, even a kind of *adiantum* was seen by me high up in the mountains, in a dare *morphine* forest. There is also a *dracunculus*, so closely resembling a cheetnut that when made into *bonbonian* specimens and not having flowers or fruits, one can't make distinction between the two.

To find all these different plants I went through a whole lot of different experiences. The most unpleasant one was to have to sleep under a rock in the mountain wilderness infested with wild animals. I believe I mentioned this already. Well, another funny case was when the Japanese soldiers took me for a Russian spy and they even put an armed guard at the entrance of the room, probably to shoot me down in case of trouble. Well, after an officer had seen the passport and a fellow who shook me up out of a sleep had apologized, the whole bunch went away, but one fellow who sided by guide didn't want to give his name and skipped out. A few times, too, I had trouble with the cowardice of the drivers who refused to go along certain roads on account of having heard that there were robbers around. Well, that part of the show is the most disagreeable. I mean these outlaws that roam around. I can assure you that it is quite a strain upon one's nerves always to be on one's guard. Of course, I had some experience in these matters in Mexico, but still, there I was only alone and didn't carry such a large amount of money, but here where I have practically to take care of four men beside myself and where I have several hundred dollars in silver with me, it is quite different. I walk most of the time so when the carts

are in a low valley I try to get high up so as to overlook the situation and when going through mountain passes I proceed ahead and do scouting work. During these ten days I haven't been a minute without a loaded revolver, but happily I didn't have to use except when out that one night in the mountains. Then I fired a shot underneath the rock for it was too dark already to see whether there were any animals, but there proved to be one and I fired another shot into a wild side canyon where a strange ghostly light was shining, but it remained constant and was probably due to the phosphorescense of decaying matter.

One night, though, near Sa mai tsi, a noted region for robbers, when we were all laying on the K'ang or brick bedstead in the Inn, we heard a heavy knocking on the door and some shouting voices outside. Well, they blew the light out inside and then it was quiet for a few minutes, but then at once a shot followed and then one more and of course, in less than no time I was up and out in the back yard with the revolver ready for business, but soon the son of the innkeeper came in rather frightened looking and said that they had killed a dog. Well, we accepted this matter, although I don't think that one of us believe it. I looked around the next morning but there were no signs of a dog or anybody shot, so I think the innkeeper, finding out that some nightly visitors were around, fired at them, for I was told that he was some kind of a rural policeman. That sound sleeping under these conditions is not very likely is easy to be understood.

are in a low valley I try to get high up so as to overlook the situation and when going through mountain passes I proceed ahead and do scouting work. During these ten days I haven't been a minute without a loaded revolver, and hardly I didn't have it use except when out hunt for game in the evenings. Once I fired a shot underneath the rock for it was too dark already to see whether there were any animals, but there proved to be one and I fired another shot into a wild side canyon where a strange ghostly light was shining, but it remained motionless: probably due to the phosphorescence of decaying matter.

One night, though, near Ma Kai, a noted region for robbers, when we were all laying on the floor or brick benches in the inn, we heard a hoarse whistle as if they had some startling voices outside. Well, they also too light and looking out they it was quiet for a few minutes, but then at once a shot followed and then one more and of course, in less than no time I was up and out in the back yard with the revolver ready for business, but soon the son of the innkeeper came in with flashlight leading and said that they had killed a dog. Well, we accepted this matter, although I don't think that one of us believe it. I looked around the room moving but there were no signs of a dog or anybody else, as I think the innkeeper, finding out that some slightly villiers were around, fired at them, for I was told that he was some kind of a rural policeman. To a real sleeping near that environment is not very likely is why to be wakeful.

I had only one meeting with some of these outlaws, but they didn't attack me, although they pointed out the wrong road to me, knowing that by following it I would come in almost impassable regions, and probably would return, but no, I wasn't so silly; but one thing is certain, that the next time when I go in these mountains I take several armed men with me. I mean just in that particular spot, that is, the gorgeous, wild, majestic mountain range back of Fong whan shen. I think it a big disgrace to the Chinese government not even to be able to clear these pests out. I had some talks with Chinese about it, but they say that most of these outlaws wear soldiers uniforms and then when they don't catch them redhanded, they have no proof that they are robbers and let me add one thing, and that is that in the lonesome regions the farmers' business seems to get sometimes somewhat monotomous and then as a past time some of our Chinese hayseeds take the robber business up and I think a whole village knows it, but profiting in some way or another from these outlaws, they keep things secret. But a progressive government would know how to deal with such a village.

In obtaining seeds of economic plants, I haven't been lucky as yet. I only got some poppy seed but even that only after having asked at least 12 or 14 poppy growers who did not have it. The country has suffered, of course, from the war, so everything is as yet not entirely in working order and on account of the military occupation they seem to have sold all surplus to the troops and the result is that nobody seems to have any seeds left, except some old sorghum seeds and some nondescript beans. In fall time I will have to do this part of the work.

I had only one meeting with some of these outlaws, but they didn't attack me, although they pointed out the army road to me, knowing that by following it I would come in almost impassable regions, and probably would return, but no, I wasn't so silly; but one thing is certain, that the next time when I go in these mountains I take several armed men with me. I mean just in that particular spot, that is, the province, with, mighty mountain range back of Yong when shen. I think it a big disgrace to the Chinese Government not even to be able to clear these pests out. I had some talks with Chinese about it, but they say that most of these outlaws were soldiers military and then when they didn't make them redshended, they have no proof that they are robbers and let me add one thing, and that is that in the lonesome regions the farmers' business seems to get sometimes somewhat monotonous and then as a past time some of our Chinese bayeeds take the robber business up and I think a whole village knows it, but profiting in some way or another from these outlaws, they keep things secret. But a progressive government would know how to deal with such a village.

In obtaining seeds of economic plants, I haven't been lucky as yet. I only got some poppy seed but even that only after having asked at least 12 or 14 poppy growers who did not have it. The country has suffered, of course, from the war, so everything is as yet not entirely in working order and on account of the military occupation they seem to have sold all surplus to the troops and the result is that nobody seems to have any seeds left, except some old sorghum seeds and some buckwheat beans. In fall time I will have to do this part of the work.

During nearly every day of the journey we had more or less rain and very dull weather, for the rainy season has set in all over and many, many a time I wanted to take a photograph but the climatic conditions wouldn't allow me to carry out my desire. Still, I hope I was successful in obtaining a few interesting views.

I made quite a few herbarium specimens but I find out that to do that work successfully I must have more men and a drying apparatus with me for in the moist sultry weather one is not able to dry his specimens and the result is that my material spoils before it is dry. And we will have this rainy season for about six or eight weeks, so there is little hope for us.

Well this coming trip along the Yalu and Tumen rivers and through grand wild mountains will be full of interesting adventures. It is practically an unknown country and I haven't met one man as yet who could give me some advice about it. If I can keep my men in good spirits and if our adventures are not of the worst character, then everything will be all right and sometime in August or perhaps September, if the rainy season proves to be too hard on us, I hope to be in a white man's city again and be in a climate that equals Eastern Canada. Surely things from there will be hardy all over. It may be that I can't extend my trip as far North as Habarowsk for the winter sets in very soon in that northern country and I have to collect a whole lot of material in South Manchuria this fall and if my own ideas come true, I will also have to do quite some collecting down South.

I'll keep in touch if possible with the Legation in Peking.

During nearly every day of the journey we had more or less rain and very dull weather, for the rainy season has set in all over and many, many a time I wished to take a photograph but the climatic conditions wouldn't allow me to carry out my desire. Still, I hope I was successful in obtaining a few interesting views.

I made quite a few herbarium specimens but I find out that to do that work successfully I must have more sun and a drying apparatus with me for in the moist rainy weather one is not able to dry his specimens and the result is that my material spoils before it is dry. And we will have this rainy season for about six or eight weeks, so there is little hope for us.

Well this coming trip along the lake and down rivers and through great with mountains will be full of interesting adventures. It is practically an unknown country and I haven't met one man as yet who actually lives on the alpine plant (?). If I can keep my health good, spirits and if our adventures are not of the worst character, then everything will be all right and remember in August or perhaps September, if the rainy season permits in Ke-yon-ni-ca, I hope to be in a white man's city again and be in a climate that equals Eastern Canada. Surely things from there will be handy all over. Perhaps by then I won't mind my tail as for bush as Saturday for the winter nets is very poor in that northern country and I have to collect a whole lot of material in south Dominia this fall and if my luck does come true, I will also have to do quite some collecting down south.

I'll keep in touch if possible with the Legati's in Peking.

I will try to let them know, if possible, where I am so in case you might not hear in a very long time from me, the minister might be able to tell you where he heard last of me. But I think things will go OK.

Good-bye to all.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. From Vladivostock to Paris is nowadays about 17 days, thence to Washington, D.C. about 8, so about 25 days. So if you haven't gotten a letter by the first of October, or let me say the 15th of October, then I may have met with some accident.

I was intending to send you some seeds from here and to Chico, but the post office is that of the Japanese military field post and it accepts only letters. A Chinese post office will be established some time this century.

About fruit culture, I didn't say a word as yet for the simple reason there is none. Here and there a wild pear or a wild apricot is left standing from the original growth, but otherwise the country is too recently settled for the most part to have given the Chinese the necessary time to go into orcharding, for things take time here.

There are nice fruits for sale here in the market. Peaches, large yellow plums and several varieties of apricot. Upon inquiry I learn they are all imported by Chinese junks from Chefoo. That part of China seems to be worth exploring, i.e., the Shantung Province. I was also told a seedless Chinese date exists there, growing near

I will try to let them know, if possible, where I am so in case you might not hear in a very long time from me, the minister might be able to tell you where he heard last of me. But I think things will go OK.

Good-bye to all.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MYNG.

P.S. From Kaiyuan to Tsela is somewhere about 17 days, thence to Washington, D.C. about 8, so about 25 days. So if you haven't gotten a letter by the first of October, or let me say the 15th of October, then I may have met with some accident.

I was intending to send you some seeds from here and to China, but the post office is that of the Japanese military field post and it accepts only letters. A Chinese post office will be established some time this century.

About fruit culture, I didn't say a word as yet for the simple reason there is none. Here and there a wild pear or a wild apricot is left standing from the original growth, but otherwise the country is too recently settled for the most part to have given the Chinese the necessary time to go into orcharding, for things take time here.

There are nice fruits for sale here in the market. Peaches, large yellow plums and several varieties of apricot. Upon inquiry I learn they are all imported by Chinese junks from Chefoo. That part of China seems to be worth exploring, i.e., the Shantung Province. I was also told a goodly Chinese city exists there, growing near

Chi nan fu, the capital.

Enclosed are three money slips which really should have been in the first letter, but I forgot to enclose them.

Good-bye.

F.H.F.

Kang-ko, North Korea,

August 7, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

If this letter reaches you, you will see that I am alive yet notwithstanding many, many adventures of all kinds.

The journey is taking far more time than I thought it would and I am not out of the country yet. The reasons for the slow progress are: the immense physical difficulties of the country which we have to overcome. This whole northern Korea is simply one mass of mountains intersected with mostly narrow valleys and here and there a broad or a narrow river flows in a thousand bends.

One day we crossed three high mountain ranges and we went across a river 25 times. And some of these rivers are pretty dangerous to cross. In one we had to undress entirely and when we were in that part where the current was strongest one had to use the greatest of care in not being thrown off his feet. My guide was swept off but he soon came to stand again.

I have a map of this country on which some cart roads are marked, but that is the biggest lie out. In vain one looks for a road broader than 2 or 3 feet. And the trails in the moun-

Tell me Dr. the capital.

Matters are lovely here. All a dark reality would have been in the first letter, but I forget to enclose them.

Good-bye.

T.L.

Kung-ho, South Shore,

August 7, 1906.

Dear Dr. Pierpoint:

If this letter reaches you, you will see that I am alive yet notwithstanding many, many adventures of all kinds.

The journey is taking far more time than I thought it would and I am not out of the country yet. The reasons for the slow progress are: the immense physical difficulties of the country which we have to overcome. This whole northern zone is simply one mass of mountains interspersed with mostly narrow valleys and here and there a broad or a narrow river flows in a thousand bends. The day we crossed three high mountain ranges and we went across a river 23 times. The ways at some places are pretty dangerous to cross. It was we did it without mishap and that we were in that part where the natives mistrust us and to use the gentlest of case in not being shown off his feet. My pulse was swept off but he soon came to afterwards again.

I have a map of this country on which some part roads are marked, but that is the slightest kind. In wide and large lava rest somewhere from 2 or 3 feet. And the trails in the moun-

tains are so dangerously near the edges and most times so narrow that one is amazed that not more accidents happen.

We had one accident of a rather serious nature on account of the narrowness of the trail. When we were close to Pyoh -Tong, going along the mountainside a couple of hundred feet above the Yalu, the first horse backed out and came head over tail rolling down the very steep mountainside. Just before reaching the water he came on his feet again, but a large box with provisions went in the river. In less than no time I was in the water and before the very strong current was able to catch me or the box I had gotten hold of it and with a few strokes of swimming it was in safety.

The horse escaped practically unhurt save for some scratches, but some of my things were broken and we had to search for a couple of hours before everything was recovered, for the horse in his fall crushed a box containing cooking utensils and such things as one uses every day, like cups, salt, vegetables, etc. These things were strewn all over the mountainside and the vegetation being rather weedy and dense, caused us lots of trouble in recovering things.

These Korean horses are quite small, but they are very vicious. Their temper is somewhat like that of our mules, but mules kick only, and these horses bite fiercely, too. One of the drivers got very badly bitten in the right hand. I dressed the wound as well as I could, but it should have been sewed up, but I never received lessons in high surgery so the poor chap had to be contented with our small efforts.

tains are so dangerously near the edges and most times so narrow that one is amazed that not more accidents happen.

We had one accident of a rather serious nature on account of the narrowness of the trail. When we were close to Yoch -Tong, going along the mountainside a couple of hundred feet above the Yalu, the first horse bucked out and came head over tail rolling down the very steep mountainside. Only there twenty-five feet he came on his feet again, but a large box with provisions went in the river. In less than no time I was in the water and before the very strong current was able to catch me or the box I had gotten hold of it and with a few strokes of swimming it was in safety.

The horse escaped practically unhurt save for some scratches, but some of my things were broken and we had to search for a couple of hours before everything was recovered, for the horse in his fall crushed a box containing cooking utensils and such things as one uses every day, like cups, salt, vegetables, etc. These things were strewn all over the mountainside and the vegetables being rather weedy and dense, caused us lots of trouble in recovering things.

These Korean horses are quite small, but they are very vicious. Their temper is somewhat like that of our mules, but mules kick only, and these horses bite fiercely, too. One of the drivers got very badly bitten in the right hand. I dressed the wound as well as I could, but it should have been sewed up, but I never received instructions in high surgery so the poor chap had to be contented with our small efforts.

This Korean country is totally different from any other country in the world. Everything seems to be done in another way than elsewhere. The people, for instance, are all dressed in white, some clean, most of them not, but still all are in white. In their houses the whole floor is heated, in most of them the year around. The entrances in the rooms are like windows, so small, that one has more or less to crawl in. The food is totally different, too. Rice is the national food and mostly it is a poor kind of red rice boiled together with some crushed beans. Cucumbers are the most favored vegetable and at one meal one gets them prepared in 3 or 4 ways; i.e., cucumber soup, salted cucumber, fresh sliced cucumber and cucumber water. From a baby who is hardly able to walk up to old gray-haired men, everybody eats cucumbers and preferably unpeeled. Tea is unknown here so the national drink is water. But--now we come to a most interesting fact--they consumes all their foods and drinks out of brass bowls and cups. And there seems to be very little bowel trouble around. How these people have come to learn that copper is a good preventive for bowel trouble would be worth finding out.

They all dress in clothes made of hemp fibre (Cannabis sativa) and it is all hand woven. Even their sandals are made of hemp fibre and very strong they are. To get very white fibre they cut the hemp young, just before it comes to bloom and put the hemp stems in a closed clay oven and heat them for some days. Then the bark comes off very easily and with a little washing out is ready to be dried and used.

The main crops here in the north are Sorghum in some

This Seven-country is totally different from any other country in the world. Everything seems to be done in another way than elsewhere. The people, for instance, are all dressed in white, some clean, most of them not, but still all are in white. In their houses the whole floor is heated, in most of them the year around. The entrances in the rooms are like windows, so small, that one has more or less to crawl in. The food is totally different, too. This is the national food and mostly it is a poor kind of red rice boiled together with some cooked beans. Cucumbers are the most favored vegetable and at one meal one gets them prepared in 3 or 4 ways; i.e., cucumber soup, salted cucumber, fresh sliced cucumber and cucumber water. From a baby who is hardly able to walk up to old gray-haired men, everybody eats cucumbers and preferably unpeeled. Tea is unknown here so the national drink is water. Imagine we even in a most interesting f--t--ing conversation all their legs and drinks out of bamboo bowls and cups. And there seems to be very little bowl trouble around. How these people have come to learn that copper is a good preventive for bowl trouble would be worth finding out.

They all dress in a kind of long white (Kumalin matiya) and it is all hand woven. Even their sandals are made of long fibre and very strong they are. In and very dirty fibre that out the long grass. Just before it comes to shave and put the long shave in a closed clay pot and wait than for some days. Then the pots same all very muddy and with a little washing one is ready to be dried out work.

The main crops here in the north are Tobacco in some

varieties, small millets, wet rice, different varieties of soy beans, maize and buckwheat. Here and there one grows some potatoes, but it is a rare crop. Their vegetables are cucumbers, pumpkins, chili peppers, onions and a poor weedy cabbage. Garden beans are also grown, mostly for the dry beans, though.

Fruits are absolutely unknown. Here and there one sees a wild pear or a wild plum, but they don't cultivate any.

As a dye plant the Polygonum tinctorium is grown sparsely.

As an oil plant the Perilla oxymoides is seen in great quantities.

As a fibre plant the Cannabis is all important and is seen all over. Everybody grows a patch of it. The Abutilon Avicennae is seen here and there but doesn't seem to be in much favor.

A plant of great importance with the Koreans is the tobacco. They give it the best place in their fields and as the whole race is addicted to excessive use of tobacco, they have large patches of it. The Nicotiana sinensis and the N. Tobacum are both grown, the latter somewhat more than the former. They have some very large leaved varieties of the former which I never saw before until now. I haven't been able yet to obtain seeds of it for this race lives by the day. They don't save any seeds for a bad year or so, Oh, no, let the day of tomorrow take care of itself. In agricultural seeds, too, the sow everything at once and if some is left, mix it up with other seeds and eat it. Now, the new crops are not ripe yet so there is nothing to be had.

Now, I come to the wild plants which I saw on different

[illegible] radishes, small millet, red rice, different varieties of tobacco, maize and sunflower. Here and there an opium poppy [illegible], and it is a rare sight. Their vegetables are cucumbers, pumpkins, chilli peppers, onions and a poor woody cabbage. Garden beans are also grown, mostly for the dry beans, though.

Fruits are absolutely unknown. Here and there one sees a wild pear or a wild plum, but they don't cultivate any.

As a dye plant the *Polygonum tinctorium* is grown generally.

As an oil plant the *Sesile sesamoides* is seen in great quantities.

As a fibre plant the *Cannabis* is all important and is seen all over. Everybody grows a patch of it. The *Abutilon indicum* is seen here and there and Andrew's seen it to be in some [illegible].

A plant of great importance with the Kamuns is the tobacco. They give it the best place in their fields and in the whole year is addicted to excessive use of tobacco, they have large patches of it. The *Nicotiana glauca* and the *N. Tabacum* are both grown, the latter somewhat more than the former. They carry some very large leaved varieties of the former which I never saw before until now. I haven't been able yet to obtain seeds of it for this year lives by the day. They don't save any seeds up a bad year so, so, so, let the day of tomorrow take care of itself. In agriculture, too, the new everything at once and if some is left, mix it up with other seeds and eat it. Now, the new crops are not ripe yet so there is nothing to be done.

Now, I come to the wild plants which I saw on different

trips. To begin with I may say that considering the great expenses and hardships, the harvest is not as good as might be wished. If I had been born fifty years earlier I could bring many novelties with me, but as it is now, others have been before me.

The flora up here is very much like in South Manchuria where I was a few months ago. It is entirely northern in aspect. Pines are the most common among the trees and birches, lindens, maples, cladrastis, chokecherry, pears, poplars, elms, willows, oaks, and ashes occur, too, all over. Spruces are very rare and alders, too. Of the last I have seen only one group, but they were magnificent old trees, just like old camphor trees. A few days ago I saw for the first time an Acanthopanax ricinifolia in full bud and it made a very striking impression to see such a large leaved tree of a rather big size covered with white umbels.

I found a few trees and shrubs which are unknown to me and I collected herbarium material from them which I will send up when I reach a place more in contact with civilization than here in this town.

One grass I found which is very valuable for lawns needing practically no mowing and making a fine dark green turf. This is, if not known already, a fine acquisition. I got a small quantity of seeds from it.

A queer thing is that the blackberries are red. There are two different species growing wild, with leaves looking like blackberries but red fruited. They are both worth experimenting with as the size and flavor are not bad.

tulpe. To begin with I may say that notwithstanding the great expense and difficulty, the battery is not so good as might be wished. If I had been here fifty years ago, rather I would bring many novelties with me, but as it is now, others have been before me.

The flora up here is very much like in South Australia where I was a few months ago. It is entirely northern in aspect. There are the most common among the trees and bushes, limnus, myrtles, clematis, rhododendry, pears, poplars, elms, willows, oaks, and alder cones, too, all over. Grasses are very fare and sidore, too. Of the last I have seen only one group, but they were magnificent old trees, just like old camphor trees. A few days ago I saw for the first time my acquaintance velmilella in full bud and it made a very sticking impression to see such a large laurel tree of a rather big size covered with white mantle.

I found a few trees and shrubs which are unknown to me and I collected herbarium material from them which I will send up when I read a plant per is content with civilization then here in this town.

One grass I found which is very valuable for lawns needing practically no mowing and making a fine duty grass turf. This is, it not known already, a fine acquisition. I got a small quantity of seeds from it.

A queer thing is that the blackberries are red. There are two different species growing wild, with leaves larging like strawberries and red fruit. They are very much resembling with so the size and flavor are not so.

There are several species of Arolia growing in the mountains. One has leaves 3 or 4 feet long. I take it for Arolia mandshurica.

In some parts of the higher mountain valleys one sees a mass of beautiful scarlet lilies intermixed with graceful blue-bells. Lower down whole slopes are blue with the large flowered blue cups, Platy codon grandiflorum. The people collect the fleshy roots of this plant and eat them boiled for food. In some of the rocky ravines one's eyes feast upon the beautiful feathery masses of Spiraea sorbifolia, which with its large pure white spikes, makes a fine effect. Another Spiraea (Probably S. racemosa) has red spikes and covers large territories. Along the roadsides one frequently notices a clump of the brilliant Lychnis Haageana with its fire-red flowers.

In the first days of my journey, close to Ai-djou we frequently came across big wild apricot trees of quite a different type than other apricots. The whole tree was larger in every respect except fruits which are bitter and small. One trunk measured ten feet circumference and I think the tree can be used in our parks as a shade tree. I got seeds of a few.

Up to the present I haven't seen any primaeval forest yet, for the Koreans are like the Chinese. They hate to leave a wild tree grow. But they don't grub the roots out like the Chinese do. They are too inactive or too weak for that, but they burn a whole area over when they need it for agricultural purposes. In a few days, though, I hope to be in these regions where no man has used an axe yet. They tell me the big lumber is still to be found there.

There are several species of Aralia growing in the mountains. One has leaves 3 or 4 feet long. I think it is Aralia nudicaulis.

In some parts of the higher mountain valleys one sees a mass of beautiful scarlet lilies intermixed with pendent white bells. Lower down whole slopes are blue with the large flowered blue cups, Platy codon grandiflorum. The people collect the fleshy roots of this plant and eat them boiled for food. In some of the rocky ravines sweet cups peep from the crevices. Numerous masses of Spiraea corymbosa, which with its large pure white spikes, makes a fine effect. Another shrub (Menziesia) is covered by red spikes and covers large territories. Along the roadsides one frequently notices a clump of the brilliant Lychnis chalcedonica with its fire-red flowers.

In the first days of my journey, close to Ai-dian we frequently came across big wild apricot trees of quite a different type than other apricots. The white tree [illegible] is very recent except fruits which are bitter and small. One trunk measured ten feet circumference and I think the tree can be used in our parts as a shade tree. I got seeds of a few.

Up to the present I haven't seen any primeval forest yet, for the Chinese are like the Japanese. They seem to leave a mild tree grow. My dog hasn't yet the marks on his coat [illegible] do. They are too lazily to be seen [illegible], and they have a whole area over which they need it for agricultural purposes. In a few days, though, I hope to be in those regions where no man has used as yet. The hill in the Ai-dian is still to be found [illegible].

Not all of the journey up till now I made by horses. No, from Pyah-Tong to Tchasan we did by junk. But that is the first and the last time that they catch me in a junk on the Yalu, for the journey which is only two days by horses took us eight days. If the junkmen hadn't lied to us about the shortness, I would never have gone, but they said, O, it will be three or four days. Well, as the heat in the mountains was very great, so great indeed, that our stearine candles melted in all shapes, and as the tracks were reported to be washed out in many places, I decided to take the watercourse. It was considerably cheaper, too, for for the junk we paid 25 Yen and had some food beside, while the horses cost each about 4 Yen per day and as we need 5 horses that is a whole lot of money. These horses are frightfully dear here in this country. They want from 40 to 50 Sen per 10 li. (about 3 miles). Well, as one makes from 20 to 30 miles per day you see the expenses are quite high. I generally pay them by the day for they juggle so much with these li's or make them shorter or longer to suit themselves, that I got tired of it. One has plenty of troubles with these horsemen, I assure you that. They are mostly an ignorant lot of men who don't know how to handle their own horses. This whole Korean people is effeminate and one can see it especially in their fear for horses. I wouldn't say that they are a bad race. Oh, no, far from it, they are really well-behaved and gentle, but lack of intercourse with other people, unwholesome food and perhaps more causes have made them now a weak, impotent race.

We all of us ought to call the Irish by Kitty.

Mr. Jim Darling is Irish, we call by jack. The chief is his first and the last time that they could it is a jack in the Pain, for the jaunty which is only one day by horses that is eight days. If the Queen, Dolly's like is a from the morning, I would never have gone, but only not, it will be then it that day. Well, as the book in the morning he was very great, so great based, that our electric counting motion is all shaper, and by the tongue some reported to be medical one in any place, I decided to take his motorcar. In this conditionally character, for, for for the Jack we will be the car not-some time today, while the horses cost each about 4 Kin per day and as to need 8 horses that in a whole lot of money. These horses are tolerably fully dear here in this country. They want from 60 to 10 per per 10 li. (about 3 miles). Well, a one means from 30 to 30 miles per day you see the expenses are quite high. I generally pay them by the day for they lions, is much-if there is a bone bone shorter or longer to suit economies, that I get tired of it. One has plenty of trouble with these horses. Imagine you that, they are really so lightness at of mechanical car. Some are to motile that are horses. This what horse really is attachment and one may see it especially in their fear for horses. I wonder's any that they are a bad horse. Oh, my the free is, every one really well-behaved and docile. But land is intermixed with other lands, mechanical food and potatoes are growing here only this one-a year, lucrative farm.

Well, when going by junk we passed in the Yalu some large rafts with fine lumber, all coming from the upper Yalu. On some of them they had twelve men employed in rowing and steering and they had little houses on them in which the fellows slept and ate. Some of these houses were covered with the bark of apparently a large spruce. Well, I soon hope to see these trees, now.

My intentions are to go from here to the famous Pai-shan or White Mountain, which is over 8,000 feet high and then go north east along the Tumen River until I come out at the Coast. I think that a 20 days or so will bring me pretty close to it and I will be glad to get in contact with civilization again for here one is cut off from the world.

I do not send you my accounts for the month of July from this place for I do not know whether the mails are entirely safe and if lost, I couldn't get all these receipts back any more.

My writing is perhaps not very well readable, but you have to excuse me for that for I am sitting on the floor and have for a table an old box and it is rather low.

When I was in the junk, I got quite sick for the sanitary conditions were far from ideal and the food abominable. I had a heavy fever and bowel trouble. I am slowly improving now and when the weather is getting cooler I will be all right again. If I hadn't taken some strong medicine like Chloradyne and Laudanum, I would have been in pretty bad shape now, but these things checked the bowel trouble and then the fever left by itself.

When in civilization again I hope to taste some nice fruits and vegetables, for here there is nothing. I often envy

tell, when going by jeep we passed in the Yalu some large rafts with fine lumber, all coming from the upper Yalu. On some of them they had twelve men employed in rowing and steering and they had little houses on them in which the fellows slept and ate. Some of those houses were covered with the bark of apparently a large species. Well, I was lucky to see these trees, are

My intentions are to go from here to the Changpo Pai-shan or White Mountain, which is over 8,000 feet high and then go north east along the Tumen River until I come out at the Coast. I think that a 30 days or so will bring me pretty close to ~~it~~ and I will be glad to get in contact with civilization again for here one is cut off from the world.

I do not send you my accounts for the month of July from this place for I do not know whether the mails are entirely safe and if lost, I wouldn't get all these receipts back any more.

My writing is perhaps not very well readable, but you have to excuse me for that for I am sitting on the floor and have for a table an old box and it is rather low.

When I was in the Jeep, I got quite sick for the sanitary conditions are far from good and the food abominable. I had a heavy fever and bowel trouble. I am slowly improving now and when the weather is getting cooler I will be all right again. If I hadn't taken some strong medicine like Chlorodyne and Laudanum, I would have been in pretty bad shape now, but those things checked the bowel trouble and then the fever left by itself.

Now is civilization again I hope to meet some nice Indian and vegetables, for here there is nothing. I often envy

you people in having now such nice watermelons, peaches and grapes. Could we but get some here'.

Well, with the best wishes to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Hong-kyong, Korea,

Sept. 4, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Slowly do I emerge again from the wilderness, after a most strenuous journey of heavens knows how long. When in more civilized conditions, I hope to write you a longer message. Goodbye, now,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Hoi-ryang (or Gui-ling,) Korea,

September 4, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I have reached a post office again and I will avail myself of this opportunity to let you know that I am alive yet and well, and that I am slowly emerging from the wilderness after a strenuous journey of I don't know how many weeks.

This trip takes far more time than I expected and the end isn't here yet. The roughness of the country makes travel slow and then one can't even obtain all the time the necessary outfit to travel with. Like now I am waiting again a whole day to get a few bull carts.

I will not make this a long letter for I will wait until I have reached regions where I have a table and chair and can overlook my notes in quietness and not like now sitting on my camp bed with a board on my knees in a dark mud-plastered room with hundreds of flies

You people in Detroit are probably relaxing, playing golf, fishing. Well we had got some rain!

Well, with the best wishes to all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Elmer E. Myers,

Sheboygan County,

Sept. 4, '02.

Dear Mr. Jerome:

Slowly do I emerge again from the wilderness, after a most strenuous journey of seveness hours hor long. When in more civilized conditions, I hope to write you a longer message. Goodbye, now,

Yours sincerely,

Elmer E. Myers

Sol-Yrong (or Sol-Ling) Korea,

Sept. 4, 1902.

Dear Mr. Jerofski:

This time I have received your office cards and I will avail myself of this opportunity to let you know that I am alive yet and well, and that I am slowly emerging from the wilderness after a strenuous journey of I don't know how many weeks.

This trip takes far more time than I expected and the end isn't here yet. The roughness of the country makes travel slow and then one can't even obtain all the time the necessary outfit to travel with. Like now I am waiting again a whole day to get a few bell boys.

I will not make this a long letter for I will say until I have reached Anglais where I have a table and chair and can write in quietness and not like now kneeling on my cane bed with a board on my knees in a dark and dirty room with hundreds of flies

inside and a multitude of Koreans and Japanese outside watching every pen stroke I make. I assure you that the fun has gone off long since from being the first or the only white man in a town.

I will tell you, though, a little about the journey from Kanko where I wrote you to this place. In all it took us 26 days to come here and for many days we travelled through primaeval forest, one time even three days in one stretch and we camped at night in log cabins which had been erected for hunters' use. These forests are splendid. They consist mostly of larches, then follow spruces, pines, and lindens, birches, poplars and gigantic willows are found in patches or as solitary specimens and they attain the same enormous sizes as the conifers to; from 100 to 150 feet tall. I measured larches that had a diameter of four feet, five feet above the ground and by counting the annual rights of some of the cut down giants I found that most of the trees are between 120 and 180 years old. Tremendous forest fires rage at times and so we travelled sometimes several days through burned areas. A pitiful sight it is, but one can see the sun and the sky, a thing which is well-night impossible in the unburned forest. To explore the primaeval forest is simple impossible. There is generally only one trail through it and as soon as one goes off that trail one is in the entanglement of vines, fallen and dead trees, undergrowth, peat bogs, mud holes and Heavens know what else. And if one should go too far and not be able to find the trail back, pitiful is his position! Traffic is exceedingly slight (some days we didn't see a single man or beast) and food is not to be found, neither water, unless only at a few places, so one would simply perish and one's bones wouldn't be found even.

Inside and a multitude of Horsemen and Dragoons outside watching every pen stroke I make. I assure you that the fun has gone off long since from being the first or the only white man in a town.

I will tell you, though, a little about the journey from Kamloops where I wrote you to this place. In all it took us 38 days to come here and for many days we travelled through primeval forest, one time even three days it was almost not to manage at night to lay mats which had been erected for hunters' use. These forests are splendid. They consist mostly of larches, then follow spruces, pines, and birches, poplars and cottonwoods willows are found in profusion or as soft-tary specimens and they attain the same enormous sizes as the conifers to; from 100 to 180 feet tall. I measured larches that had a diameter of four feet, five feet above the ground and by counting the annual rights of some of the cut down giants I found that most of the trees are between 120 and 180 years old. Tremendous forest fires rage at times and so we travel-led sometimes several days through burned areas. A pitiful sight it is, but one can see the sun and the sky, a thing which is well-nigh impossible in the natural forest. To explain the primeval forest is simple im-possible. There is generally only one trail through it and as soon as one goes off that trail one is in the entanglement of vines, fallen and land trees, underbrush, peat bogs and holes and Heaven knows what else. And if one should go too far and not be able to find the trail back, pitiful is his position! Hardly is conceivable either (many boy - didn't see a single one or somebody) food is not to be found, neither water, unless only at a few places, so one would simply perish and one's bones would be found years.

There is an awful gloom in these forests. Birds are absent and the quietness is almost suppressive. Even the drivers of the horses come under the impression and our caravan proceeded in absolute silence, only broken by the noise of breaking branches of trees or by the sound of the horses' hoofs touching rocks or tree stumps in the track. Sometimes a monarch of the forest had fallen right across our trail and then we had to make big detours to keep clear of him.

In regard to the finding of new plants, I haven't been as successful as I wished. The flora of this country is remarkably similar to that of Northwestern Europe so most plants are well known.

In another letter I will describe these matters more fully for I have to look over the hundreds of herbarium specimens I collected and in this mud room I have barely space to turn.

So, with best regards to all I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Vladivostock, Siberia,

September 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last I arrived in this place, and so I am partly back again in civilization, even if it isn't American. I received lots of mail from you which I will answer within a few days. I got a letter from the American Minister mentioning the wording of the

There is an awful gloom in these forests. Birds are absent and the silence is almost oppressive. Even the drivers of the horses come under the impression and our caravan proceeded in absolute silence, only broken by the noise of breaking branches of trees or by the sound of the horses' hoofs trampling down dead tree stumps in the trees. Sometimes a remnant of the forest had fallen right across our trail and then we had to make big detours to keep clear of him.

In regard to the fishing I am pleased I have been successful so I wished. The fiord of this country is remarkably similar to that of Torbjoernsfjorden to that [illegible] are well known.

In another letter I will describe these matters more fully for I have to look over the brandode of a [illegible] previously I collected and in this and room I have barely space to turn.

So, with best regards to all I remain

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Vladivostok, Siberia,

[illegible] 18, 1918.

[illegible]

P.S. As last I arrived in this place, and so I am pretty busy again in civilization, was it at last's question. I remain [illegible] [illegible] I will answer within a few days. I got a letter from the American Minister concerning the working of the

telegram. All right, that takes a burden off.

Well, later one more. With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Vladivostock, Siberia,

September 20, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is already several days ago since I landed here, but the long journey I have behind me and the primaeval conditions I have lived in for about three months have made such an impression upon my brain that it is only with great difficulty that I am able to write. I feel like taking a long rest among an English speaking community so as to offset again these impressions of primaeval life, but of course, that is out of the question here, for here in Vladivostock there is a mere handful of English speaking people. Nearly all of the whites are Russians with several Germans thrown in, and the nonwhite population consists of a strange mixture of all races from the Orient, including even Turks and Persians.

Now, my knowledge of Russian is only slight and it is a very difficult language to learn, so you may understand that I don't feel entirely at home and I wouldn't be a bit sorry if I was on good old American soil again.

Well, I will first answer your letters before going further. I received nine in all. One was a duplicate, though. They

believer. All right, you can's a believer etc.

Well, later one more. With best wishes to all, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mabel E. Brown.

The Glyourdrek, Nigeria,

September 20, 1906.

Dear Mr. Malvehill:

It is already several days ago since I landed here, but the long journey I have behind me and the primeval conditions I have lived in for about three months have made such an impression upon my brain that it is only with great difficulty that I am able to write. I feel like having a like real sense of English speaking community so as to offset again these impressions of primeval life, but at sunset, that is out of the question here, for here in Nigeria there is a sore lacuna of English speaking people. Nearly all of the whites are leasing with several German firms in, and the numbite population consists of a strange mixture of all races from the Orient, including even Turks and Persians.

Now, my knowledge of Yoruban is only slight and it is a very difficult language to learn, so you may understand that I don't feel entirely at home and I wouldn't be a bit sorry if we on good six months well again.

Well, I will first answer your letters before going further. I received none in all. Am the a delightful lady. The

were dated as follows: May 14, 15, 17, 19, 28, June 1, 2 (in duplicate) and the last one June 7. Yours of May 14 is the "boss" of the bunch for quantity as well as for quality, and I was very pleased to read it through even a couple of times and as such, I surely do not agree with the statement you jokingly made at the end of the letter, that its perusal would spoil a whole forenoon. I am only afraid it prevented you from doing perhaps a better work during that part of the day you gave up to it.

I see with regret that the free seed distribution has still to be continued. Yes, if that snug sum of money could have been used for exploring work and for introduction of new things the U. S. would have been the greatest gainer.

By this time I suppose you received all my vouchers for the past fiscal year. Are they all right?

As I mentioned on the postal, I received a letter from the Minister at Peking announcing that a telegram had arrived for me reading: "American Legation, Peking, Frank Meyer, Authorization renewed. Wilson." This was very good news, for suppose the thing hadn't been renewed? I was already in the wilds of Korea at the time the telegram arrived and I didn't emerge until now in the middle of September. So if it hadn't been renewed all the heavy expenses I incurred of late would have come out of my own pocket. I think the next time, though, I would like to have a surer base to proceed on as the one I trusted to this time.

I notice your remarks concerning larger quantities to be sent in. Well, Mr. Fairchild, that is a difficult question. Of most of the seeds I have sent I couldn't obtain larger quantities.

work dated mailings: May 14, 15, 17, 18, 28, June 1, 2 (in duplicate) and the last one June 7. Items of May 14 is the "base" of the bunch for quantity as well as for quality, and I was very pleased to read it through even a couple of times and so soon, I merely do not agree. Is the statement you jokingly made at the end of the letter, that its perusal would spoil a whole forenoon. I am only afraid it prevented you from doing perhaps a better work during that part of the day you gave up to it.

I see with regret that the free seed distribution has still to be continued. Yes, if that same sum of money could have been used for organizing work and for introduction of new things the T. S. would have been the greatest gainer.

By this time I suppose you received all my vouchers for the past fiscal year. Are they all right?

As I mentioned on the postal, I received a letter from the Malaya on Friday morning that a telegram arrive for me reading: "American Legation, Madras, Work Hover, Authentication renewed. Wilson." This was very good news, for suppose the thing hadn't been renewed? I was already in the midst of Hover at the time the telegram arrived and I didn't change until now in the middle of September. So if it hadn't been renewed all the heavy expenses I incurred of late would have come out of my own pocket. I think the work time, though, I would like to have a smoor case to present as the one I treated to this time.

I notice you remark concerning larger quantities to be sent in. Well, Mr. Rabbidi, that is a difficult question. Of any of the seeds I have sent I couldn't obtain larger quantities.

They simply were not to be had. Of some of the beans and grains I could buy more, but are they worth it? I am anxiously awaiting some reports about their value and then we go in it for bushel quantities, for the primitive transportation here makes the buying of large quantities a very expensive affair. One has to hire additional carts and has to pay for storing in Inns, etc. Up here in Manchuria and Siberia I am going to buy larger quantities, for I do not fancy this country so very much, so if possible, I would rather not return here unless absolutely necessary.

Your information concerning the Cyperus tegetiformis is interesting. Is it possible that A cyperus can make good matting? The mattings made from the stems of Cyperus papyrus are very coarse, at least those that I have seen. This is probably a fine stemmed species.

Yes, I found some matting rushes in Korea and Eastern Siberia but only a few plants. I got small quantities of seeds, though, and will send them to you shortly. One is probably pretty nearly as good as the Japanese Juncus effucus and it will be possible to grow them in Maine.

Has Mr. Tull gone to Japan? And did he find many new things about these rushes?

Yes, I appreciate your desire of bringing us together but you are quite right in remarking that the distances are too great in the Orient. And I would add especially between the wilds of Manchuria and Siberia and the ports.

Your note about Wilson surprises me. If Professor Sargent wants Wilson to go out to North China, then I surmise that Professor

They simply were not to be had. Of some of the beans and grains I could buy more, but are they worth it? I am seriously awaiting your reports about their value and then to go in it for market quantities, for the prohibitive transportation bars across the buying of large quantities a very expensive affair. One has to hire additional carts and have to pay for storage, in Iran, etc. My base in Mongolia and Siberia I am going to buy larger quantities, for I do not fancy this country so very much, as it possible, I would rather not return here unless positively necessary.

Your information concerning the Japanese temperaturis is interesting. Is it possible that a Japanese can make good matting? The mattings made from the stems of Japanese peppers are very coarse, at least those that I have seen. This is probably a fine species.

Yes, I found some matting plants in Korea and Western Siberia but only a few plants. I got small quantities of seeds, though, and will send them to you shortly. One is probably pretty nearly as good as the Japanese Korean citrons and it will be possible to grow them in Maine.

Has Mr. Hall gone to Tientsin? And did he find any new things about these rushes?

Yes, I appreciate your desire of bringing in Manchuria but you are quite right in remarking that the distances are too great in the Orient. And I would add especially between the wild of Manchuria and Siberia and the ports.

Now to send Hilson everything. If Professor Hedgecock wants Hilson to go out to North China, then I insist that Professor

Sargent has some information concerning certain plants at hand which we do not possess. What can that be? Perhaps you might be able by a diplomatic stroke to find out what special things they want from that part of the world. For so far as I heard from Mr. McGregor, Wilson was trying to get located in England and didn't want to return again to China.

About shipping plants, yes, if I do not return to America this spring, I will send you some great quantities of different things, but I would rather deliver them personally. Not that my physical health requires me to leave this part of the world, no, not that, but I have so much to learn yet in the States concerning new industries and about climate, agricultural possibilities, etc., that I feel it is not good to stay away from the country too long.

By white Loquats I mean the color of the fruits. I should have said so for perhaps you surmized it was a variegated-leaved form I referred to. I gave Mr. Kennedy some money in advance to buy plants for so I think we will get them. Mr. Kennedy wrote me some time ago that he had made arrangements to get ten grafted plants this fall.

Wistarias. Well, the Wistarias of North China must be about as hardy as we can wish for. They even grow at Newchwang, Manchuria, where the thermometer occasionally drops to 25° below zero. If I can get plants or seeds from such types, I will certainly send them.

Tea seeds. To obtain good tea seeds, I will have to go to Central China between the months of September and November and

Regret has been informing concerning certain points at which we do not possess. That can that not [illegible] you might be able by a diplomatic stroke to find out about special things they want from that part of the world. For so far as I heard from Mr. McGregor, Wilson was trying to get located in England and didn't want to return again to China.

About shipping plants, yes, if I do not return to America this spring, I will send you some great quantities of different things, but I would rather deliver them personally. For that my physical health requires me to leave this part of the world, no, not that, but I have so much to learn yet in the whole concerning new industries and even climate, horticultural possibilities, etc., that I feel it is not good to stay away from the country too long.

By white lupeta I mean the color of the fruits. I should have said so for perhaps you mistaken it was a variegated-leaved form I referred to. I gave Mr. Kennedy some money in advance to buy plants for me I think we will get them. Mr. Kennedy wrote me some time ago that he had made arrangements to get ten grafted plants this fall.

Alberina. Well, the Alberina of North China must be about as hardy as we can wish for. They even grow at Nowhsung, Manchuria, where the thermometer occasionally drops to 35° below zero. If I can get plants or seeds from such types, I will certainly send them.

Tea seeds. To obtain good tea seeds, I will have to go to Central China between the months of September and November and

as such it will require a special item of a program.

Gymnocladus Chinensis, Nos. 202a and 203a. Well, I haven't much information concerning these things. As I have stated before, the Chinese slice the pods and soak them in water and in that water they wash fine clothes and Chinese women wash their hair with a decoction of them, so as to make the hair glossy and have it stick to the head. The pods are sold in great quantities on the markets and it may be that there are some more uses yet for them. If I am in these regions next winter, I hope to find out more (if there is to be found).

No. 211a. Of this I have encountered only one tall old tree and the seeds were not collected by the natives. It was growing in a temple court near Hanchon. I hardly think the seed vessels can be used for soap for they contain a very pungent oily substance which acts very biting into one's mouth.

I wrote Mr. Williams of the American Legation at Peking to try to get us, if possible, several pounds of Pistache seed from the Western Hills near Peking. But I am sure Mr. Dorsett received those seeds I collected. Perhaps he didn't mention these matters.

Russian Permits. Yes, it was a very good thing that I obtained a Russian letter of introduction at Peking for it would have been well nigh impossible for me to have entered Russian territory if I hadn't had such a paper, for the authorities are very strict here, quite different from the Americans. Just now I am expecting to receive another permit from the Governor here allowing me to travel into the interior of Siberia. This is a

as much it will require a special law of a dragon.

Grandfather Chinaski, Mr. Moor and Mr. Gill, I herewith much information concerning opera films. As I was stated before, the Chinese also the pedicured nails than in water and in that water they wash the clothes and Chinese women wash their hair with a decoction of them, so as to make the hair glossy and have it stick to the head. The pods are sold in great quantities on the markets and it may be that there are some more seeds yet for them. If I am in those regions next winter, I hope to find out more (if there is to be found).

Mr. Zila. Of this I have enough and only one tall old tree and the seeds were not collected by the natives. It was growing in a temple court near Hanoian. I hardly think the seed needle can be used for soap for they contain a very pungent oily substance which acts very biting into one's mouth.

I wrote Mr. Williams of the previous Legation at Peking to try to get me, if possible, several pounds of Kishone seed from the western Hills near Peking. But I am sure it. Perhaps received those seeds I collected. Perhaps he didn't receive those seeds.

Russian Peril. Yes, it was a very cool letter that I obtained a twelve letter of introduction of Peking for it would have been well nigh impossible for me to have secured Russian passport if I hadn't had such a power, for the authorities are very strict here, quite different from the Americans. Just now I am expecting to receive another press from the Interior have allowing me to travel into the interior of China. This is a

dangerous country. Robberies and murder are the order of the day. Nearly every night they plunder some stores and two days ago they held up the Siberian Bank and stole 35,000 roubles. There are lots of outlaws around in this part of the world. In many ways this country is like the West was 40 years ago. It is full of grand possibilities and of risks.

Japanese Permits. When I return late in fall from the regions around Harbin, I will have to pass through a neutral zone before I am able to reach Mukden. Well, that region is the most difficult one of whole Manchuria at present. I do not know as yet how to get through, but I will find a way. If the Japanese will not allow me, I will wire Mr. Rockhill. Then he may take the matter up for me. I can't exactly complain about the Japanese in allowing me to pass through, but I can say that they are extremely suspicious and inquisitive and unless they are sure of one's status quo, they distrust us whites very much. I wouldn't recommend tourists to visit North Korea or South Manchuria. There is too much questioning and suspicion.

Herbarium specimens. Yes, I see Professor Sargent's opinion in regard to this question. Well, I myself feel very much so too in some respects. It is better to have herbarium specimens of the things one introduces. But it adds very greatly to the expenses and especially to the time. I have collected quite a good deal of the things I found, but according to the primaeval conditions, I travelled in, the specimens are not as well preserved as I would like. To make a nice collection one has to stop in one place for a couple of weeks and collect and tend to this work, like

dangerous country. Robbery and murder are the order of the day. Nearly every night they plunder some stores and two days ago they held up the Ethiopian Bank and stole 50,000 rupees. There are lots of Indians around in this part of the world. In many ways this country is like the Far West of years ago. It is full of great possibilities and of risks.

Japanese Trouble. When I return home in (?) from the region around Bombay, I will have to pass Kobe, a central city before I am able to reach Tokyo. Well, that region is the most difficult one of whole Manchuria at present. I do not know as you may to get through, but I will find a way. If the Japanese will not allow me, I will wire to Rockhill. Then he may take the matter up for me. I don't usually complain about the Japanese in allowing me to pass through, but I can say that they are extremely conditions and liquidative and unless they are sure of one's status quo, they distrust us within very much. I wouldn't recommend tourists to visit North Korea or South Manchuria. There is too much quotation and suspicion.

Korbarium specimens. Yes, I use Vetterson Bergont's printing in regard to this question. Well, I myself feel very much as use to some rationale. It is better to have Korbarium specimens of the things one interviews. But it adds very greatly to the expense and personality to the time. I have collected quite a good deal of the things I found, but according to the primeval origin-tions, I travel in, the specimens are not as well preserved as I could like. To make a nice collection and lot to dry in the sun for a month or more, and carry it in this way, like

Wilson did. Now, I have covered long distances as yet and have been doing a good deal of prospecting work without having located myself for any length of time. But there are some places where I would like to remain for several weeks. I will see in the next letters whether I can rely upon the renewing of authorization for several years. In such case, I can afford to stay a certain time in a place, but now I feel like a man discovering a rich mining district but not having the means to explore it properly.

I received Mr. Fisher's report as an enclosure in your letter of May 17. I am sorry that all these chestnuts and acorns were dead. They represented a whole lot of work and time. Well, I will try again this year.

About incurring expenses after July 1, 1906, yes, I was careful not to enter them on vouchers pertaining to last year's authorization. As you probably have seen, now, I left quite some money out of my allowance. Your letters reached me too late to buy large quantities of grain or plants, so that money has been turned back into the treasury. This year, though, it may be the reverse, for out in this part of the world my expenses are very much greater and maybe I haven't enough. The new check didn't reach me as yet, as I would rather not receive it here, so I will write the Legation people to send my mail to Mukden, where I hope to arrive two or three months from now. At the present I will use the money left on the letter of credit which is about 400 pounds. My salary is included in this for I haven't drawn it as yet--at least only a little of it.

Tilson did. Now, I have carried land claims as far as I have been doing a good deal of prospecting and I don't believe anybody ever made a dollar out of it. Do I ever see gloves that I would like to wear for another year. I did see a pair in Lafore's window I can only open for prospecting for several years. In such case, I can afford to buy a certain line in a place, but now I feel like a man discovering a rich mining district but not having the means to explore it properly.

I received Mr. Tinker's report as an enclosure in your letter of May 17. I am sorry that all these observations and accounts were done. They represented a whole lot of work and time. Well, I will try again this year.

What interesting occasions occur in life, yes, I was careful not to order them on a voucher pertaining to last year's authorization. As you probably have seen, now, I left quite some money out of my allowance. Some authors worked me too late to pay large quantities of gains or plants, as that money has been layed back into the property. This year, though, it may be the reverse. For yet in this part of the world my opinions are very much crossed and maybe I haven't enough. The new owner didn't want more pay, as I could insure not enough is here, so I will write the Lewiston people to send my mail to Moscow, where I hope to arrive two or three months from now. At the present I will use the money left on the latter of April which is about $40 because my salary is included in this for I haven't drawn it as yet—I need only a little or so.

In your letter of July 2nd you say, "Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. W. J. Carr." Well, this copy was not in either one of the two letters of July 2nd. Perhaps it is in another letter as yet in Peking.

In letter of May 28, you mention the peony matter. Well, I collected some seeds in North Korea and I will soon send you these for Mr. Craig. I suspect it to be P. albiflora. Professor Wheeler also states behind the name of Paeonia Moutan, "Not known in the wild state." Well, the footnotes in the first volume of Brett Schneider, page 425 and 426, give quite another version of this question and I see that the natives even use the wood of them for fuel! So there must be quite a quantity of them.

I also see that the seeds of the Citrus medica packed in charcoal germinated better than the parafine wax ones. So the old practice is still the best.

About naturalization. Well, I took my first paper out in the District of Columbia, so that is the seat of the Government and I am in hopes that my absence of the country will be counted as on Government business and then on the 22nd of October, 1906, it will be five years since I took out that paper, so I will declare myself an American Citizen on that date. In my heart I am it since long ago, so it only needs official confirmation on paper.

I am glad to notice the sweet tidings of facilitated voucher business, though it came in a sour letter.

And now I am through with answering this lot of letters so I will tell you a little about this country and my future plans.

In your letter of July 5th you say, "Believe it ([illegible] at a later time." I, of course, wait, this day of [illegible] either one of the two letters or July and. Unless it is in another letter as you in Berlin.

In letter of May 28, you mention the gooey rubber. Well, I collected some seeds in South Korea and I will soon send you them for W. Gwald. I suspect it to be [illegible]. Professor Moeller also states seeing the lack of [illegible]. "Not more in the wild state." Well, the footnote in the first volume of Brett Schneider, page 124 and 125, give quite another version of this question and I see that the native even use the wood of them for fuel. So there must be quite a quantity of them.

I also see that the seeds of the Ottawa mention packed in charcoal germinated better than the particles was once. So the old practice is still the best.

About naturalization. Well, I took my first paper out in the Supreme of Columbia, so that is the best of the government and I am in hope that my passport of the country will be changed as to Brazilian citizen [illegible] on the 20th of January, 1947. It will be five years since I took my [illegible]. I will become also a American citizen on that date. In my heart I am [illegible] long ago, so it only needs official conversion on paper.

I am glad to notice the good things of Christated [illegible] from the [illegible] letter.

Let me [illegible] with kindness this [illegible] as I will send you a [illegible] [illegible].

I first will mention the fact that everything is very dear here. For an unfurnished room one pays 3 or 4 Roubles per day and for use of lamp, bed clothes, towels, washwater, etc., one pays so much extra. As a rule the hotels do not serve the food, so one either has to go out and eat in restaurants or have his food brought to his room, both of which are expensive affairs. Wearing apparel of any kind is scandalously dear and as I wore out on this three months' trip several suits and three pairs of boots, besides lots of underwear, I am up against it. They want for a very ordinary suit 60 or 70 roubles. Well, that is pretty stiff. And so I have to send my Chinese guide to Tientsin to get his heavy winter clothes and get also some for me, for otherwise I would have to buy him some winter garments down here and I am not so well to do as to pay millionnaire's prices.

My Korean guide I paid off the other day and sent back to Antung where I engaged him. He got the last time very much in the habit of smoking opium and was not as useful as at first. Of course, such a journey is a hard strain upon one's intellect and upon the body, too, for I could clearly observe it in my men. They both had become much duller and lost flesh, too. I myself, too, had become somewhat stupid, but I attribute that to the lack of intercourse with fellow white men and to the fact that the Koreans are really a very stupid race and when living among them for a length of time one is bound to take some of these characteristics over from them.

Did my letters from Kang Ho and from Hoi ryong reach you? I am not able to send you any photographs as yet for the reason that

I tried with mention the fact that VAN ANTWERP is very

dear here. For an American even one pair of socks is a luxury

and for one of long, bad clothes, towels, nonsense, etc., one pays

so much extra. As a rule the hotels do not serve the food, so one

either has to go out and eat in restaurants or have his food brought

to his room, both of which are expensive affairs. Clothing, apparel

of any kind is scandalously dear and as I have not on this three

months' trip several suits and three pairs of boots, both due late

of underwear, I am up against it. They cost for a very ordinary

suit 60 or 70 rubles. Well, that is pretty stiff. And so I have

to send my Chinese valet to Vladivik to get his heavy winter clothes

and get also some for me, for otherwise I would have to buy him some

winter garments down here and I am not so well in to pay exhi-

bitanta's prices.

My Korean guide I paid off the other day and sent back

to Antung where I engaged him. He got the last time very mad in

the habit of smoking opium and was not as useful as at first. Of

course, such a person in a foreign country and

upon the body, too, for I could clearly observe it in my man. They

both had become much duller and lost flesh, too. I myself, too, had

become somewhat stupid, but I attribute that to the loss of inter-

course with fellow white men and to the fact that the Korean are

really a very stupid race and when living among them for a length

of time one is bound to have some of these characteristics over them

than.

I am not fully to send you some photographs as yet for the reason that

here in this city there are not any specialists in film developing, so I had to send them by a special way to Shanghai. You must know that this place here is strongly fortified and that they are very afraid that photos would be taken and so I couldn't run the risk of sending my valuable films through the post office. They might expose them to the light! I haven't taken a single photo as yet in Russian territory for fear that they might confiscate the camera, but when I am once out of this place in the country itself, well, then I don't think there are any objections.

The military commander here, General Flang, told me to be very careful in not going too near the forts and fortifications, for I might be arrested or even shot at. Well, this whole Eastern country lives in suspiciousness and as I have become used to it, these statements don't worry me, but I am wise enough to keep away from danger.

The flora in and around Vladivostock is not very rich. The number of trees doing well is even very limited. I will write some down that do really well: i.e., a small-leaved Linden, Phellodendron amurense, a large-leaved ash, probably Fraxinus mandshurica, Prunus podus, Betula mandshurica, B. alba, Populus tremula, Juglans mandshurica, Crataegus mandshurica, Cladrastis amurensis, a Carpinus, Acer palmatum, and two other species, two species of elms, one specie of willow, Acanthopanax ricinifolia, Alnus sp. and the Siberian crab apple.

In shrubs one finds Ribes rubrum and R. alpinum, Viburnum opulus, two species of Lonicera, Aralia spinosa and Aralia mandshurica, Rosa rugosa, Ligustrina amurensis, Spiraea sorbifolia, Spiraea race-

mosa, Spiraea bumalda. Then a few Euonimus, Weigelia, Philactelphus grandiflora, and that is about all.

In flowers I saw asters, dahlias, zennian, Corcopsis bicolor, Balsams, Cannas and some more of the very ordinary summer flowers.

In short, there is not so very much to be found here that we don't know already. That the Acanthopanax grows so far North is new to me. I expect to see it even in de Amur region.

Now, my plans are as follows: to proceed from here to Habarowsk in the North by train and stopping off at different stations to investigate the flora and to buy seeds. Then, from Habarowsk I hope to go along the Amur until I strike the Sungari and along this last named river as far as Harbin. I hope as such to strike the forests as well as the wheat and grass lands. Mukden will be the next large city I hope to reach and where I expect to find mail and from there I haven't made definite plans yet. But as I am there not far from the ports, it is not so hard to make a trip down to ship material.

But, I won't run ahead very far now, for this country is full of unexpected delays and adventures and when the severe Manchurian winter sets in, then we will get, perhaps, some more hindrances yet in the form of wild animals of which there are many stories told, but in which I take no stock as I myself didn't see a single one, while out in the wilds of Korea.

Yesterday I engaged me a Russian interpreter and we are looking over and arranging the collected plants now, but as this letter is already long enough, I will conclude this time and remain

more, Spiraea bumalda, [illegible] sinensis, Weigelia, Philadelphus grandiflorus, and that is about all.

In flowers I see asters, dahlias, zonalas, Georgina's variegated, Salvias, [illegible] are even more of the very ordinary common flowers.

In short, there is not too very much to be found here that we don't know already. Then the [illegible] seems so far North is new to me. I expect to see it even in the Amur region.

Now, my plans are as follows: as proposed from here to Habarovsk in the North by train and stopping off at different stations to investigate the flora and to buy seeds. Then, from Habarovsk I hope to go along the Amur until I strike the Sungari and along this last mood river as far as Harbin. I hope as much to strike the Ussuri as well as the wheat and grass lands. Harbin will be the next large city I hope to reach and where I expect to find mail and from there I haven't made definite plans yet. But as I am there not far from the ports, it is not so hard to make a trip down to ship material.

But, I won't run ahead very far now, for this country is full of unexpected delays and adventures and when the severe Manchurian winter sets in, then we will yet, perhaps, have more hindrances yet in the form of wild animals of which there are many stories told, but in which I take no stock as I myself didn't see a single one, still one in the wilds of Korea.

Yesterday I engaged me a Russian instructor and we are looking over all-around the collected plants now, but as this labor is already long enough, I will [illegible] this time and remain

With the best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. In the next letter I will describe some of the plants I found and the seeds I collected.

F.N.M.

Siberia,

Sept. 20, '06.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you see, at last I landed again in civilisation after a long, hard journey. How are you getting along? I heard from Mr. Pieters that your mother's health was very bad; that is really too bad. When shall the clouds dispell? Keep courage! Your work is very much appreciated. General Nogi lost both his sons, but kept on fighting till peace was declared. I am staying here only a short time and then I hope to proceed farther N. and then S.W. again. I had been in hopes of returning to good, old America again this spring but it seems that they want me to stay out here longer yet. Well, we are soldiers in one sense and as such must stick to our post and do our duty.

Well, Mr. Dorsett, goodbye this time. With sincere wishes for your happiness, I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

with the best regards to all,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. EVANS.

P. S. In the meantime I will describe some of the places I found and the roads I followed.

F.E.E.

Albuquerque,

June 28, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you see, at last I landed again in civilization after a long, hard journey. How are you getting along? I heard from Mr. Pieters that your mother's health was very bad; that is really too bad. Then, shall the climate disagree? Now, seriously! Your work is very much appreciated. General Hoyt lost both his sons, but kept on fighting till peace was declared. I am staying here only a short time and then I hope to present Carlos K. and then L.V. again. I had been in hopes of returning to good, old Santa Ana in this district but it seems that they want me to stay and have longer yet. Well, we are soldiers in our army and so we must submit to our good and do our duty.

Well, Mr. Dorsett, good-bye this time. Will always wishes for your happiness, I am,

Yours SINCERELY,

FRANK E. EVANS.

Vladivostock, Siberia,

September 30, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you will see, I am still in Eastern Siberia, but it will be very shortly now -- within a few days I hope to be on the move again.

I herewith enclose 6 small bags, with very valuable seeds of the lawn grass. I also sent the same quantity to Mr. Fairchild, but of these rushes you get all the seed I collected. Be good to them.

Yesterday I also sent 8 small parcels with cuttings and plants to you. As there does not seem to be a parcel post arrangement between Russia and America, I cannot ship them the regular way, and so it may be that they willreach you somewhat late. Still, I hope they won't be too much delayed.

Tomorrow I will send you a medium sized box chuck full of seeds, about 220 different kinds. I do not know what the people at Washington will say about it but I think it is better that you look over the things first and take out what comes in your line and ship the rest to Washington.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you will see, I am still in Eastern Siberia, but it will be very shortly now -- within a few days I hope to be on the move again.

I herewith enclose 6 small bags, with very valuable seeds of the lawn grass. I also sent the same quantity to Mr. Fairchild, but at there rather pay out all the seed I collected. So good to that.

Yesterday I also sent 6 small packets with cuttings and plants to you. As there does not seem to be a direct mail arrangement between Russia and America, I cannot ship them regularly, and so it may be that they will reach you somewhat late. Still, I hope they won't be too much damaged.

Tomorrow I will send you a wooden sized box about full of seeds, about 200 different kinds. I do not know what the people at Washington will say about it but I think it is better that you look over the things first and take out what comes in your line and ship the rest to Washington.

There are a few things, though, that had better go to Washington. One is seed of a wild peony, No. 429a, which Mr. Fairchild desires for a Mr. Craig of Cornell. Then seeds of plants growing in the forests at high altitudes, for them it will be too warm at Chico. These ought to go to a northern garden if there is one. Botanical specimens, like these fungi, go also to the capitol, and of the hemp, opium poppy, beans, vegetables, I think you had better send the lion's part away, too. Trees and shrubs on the contrary are better cared for at your garden. With these wild apricots, choke cherries, sand cherries, plums, I am in a difficult dilemma. You must know that Mr. Oliver has asked me to send him some of the wild fruits that I encountered but to send them from here is very difficult, so if it is not too much work you might send him some seeds or if he is not in a hurry, perhaps you might grow the plants for him. Then all the grasses. There is a regular grass station in Walla Walla, isn't there? Well, I think the Washington people had better send them to there. Of the sedge marked 429a and 500a, I wish you would take half. That is probably a valuable forage plant and so it is better to try it in different places.

These vetches and other leguminous plants of which you see there are quite a few also had better be kept at the garden.

There are a few things, though, that had better go to Washington. One is seed of a wild peony, No. 4430, which Mr. Fitzhugh desires for a Mr. Craig of Cornell. Then seeds of plants growing in the forests at high altitudes, for then it will be too warm at Chico. These ought to go to a northern garden if there is one. Botanical specimens, like these fungi, go also to the capital, and of the fungi, extra peony, Paeon. Veitchii. I think you had better send the lion's paw fungi, too. Even if you should do the contrary the better send for a year yet. With these wild varieties, close observes, send observes, please. I am in a difficult dilemma. You must have that Mr. Oliver has asked us to send him some of the wild fruits that I encountered but to send them from here is very difficult, so if it is not too much work you might send him some seeds or if he is not in a hurry, perhaps you might give the plants for him. Then all the grasses. There is a regular grass station in Vista Alta, isn't there? Well, I think the Washington people had better send them to them. Of the fungi numbered 4424 and 3004, I wish you would take half. That is probably a valuable forage plant and so it is better to try it in different places.

These velchos and other leguminous plants of which you see there are quite a few also had better be kept at the garden.

of seeds, about 220 different kinds. I do not know what the people at Washington will say about it but I think it is better that you look over the things first and take out what comes in your line and ship the rest to Washington.

There are a few things, though, that had better go to Washington. One is seed of a wild peony, No1 429a, which Mr. Fairchild desires for a Mr. Craig of Cornell. Then seeds of plants growing in the forests at high altitudes, for them it will be too warm at Chico. These ought to go to a northern garden if there is one. Botanical specimens, like these fungi, go also to the capitol, and of the hemp, opium poppy, beans, vegetables, I think you had better send the lion's part away, too. Trees and shrubs on the contrary are better cared for at your garden. With these wild apricots, choke cherries, sand cherries, plums, I am in a difficult dilemma. You must know that Mr. Oliver has asked me to send him some of the wild fruits that I encountered but to send them from here is very difficult, so if it is not too much work you might send him some seeds or if he is not in a hurry, perhaps you might grow the plants for him. Then all the grasses. There is a regular grass station in Walla Walla, isn't there? Well, I think the Washington people had better send them to there. Of the sedge marked 449a and 500a I wish you would take half. That is probably a valuable forage plant and so it is better to try it in different places.

These vetches and other leguminous plants of which you see there are quite a few also had better be kept at the garden.

of seeds, about 280 different kinds. I do not know what the people at Washington will say about it but I think it is better that you look over the things first and take out what comes in your line and ship the rest to Washington.

There are a few things, though, that had better go to Washington. One is seed of a wild parsnip, Mr. Ritz, asks for. Mitchell desires for a Mr. Craig of Cornell. Then seeds of plants growing in the forests at high altitudes, for them it will be too warm at Ohio. These ought to go to a northern garden if there is one. Botanical specimens, like true fungi, go also to the capitol, and of the fungi, sphin poppy, seed, vegetables, I think you had better send the liver's part away, too. Trees and shrubs in the country are better saved for at your garden. Bitterroots wild asparagus, chole cherries, sand cherries, plums, I am in a difficult dilemma. You must know that Mr. Oliver has asked me to send him some of the wild fruits that I encountered but to send them from here is very difficult, so if it is not too much work you might send him some seeds or if he is not in a hurry, perhaps you might grow the plants for him. Then all the grasses. There is a regular cross section in Walla Walla, Inst. Sweet Vail, I think the Washington people had better send them to them. Of the seeds marked 448a and 500a I wish you would also mail. That is probably a valuable forage plant and so it is better to try it in different places.

These vetches and other leguminous plants of which you see there are quite a few also had better be kept at the garden.

I would not be a bit surprised if there are not some very good things among them.

With a few seeds I hope you will have patience, ie., some are not cleaned enough to be sown direct, because I have no sieves or anything of the kind and the other part of the patience you will have to bestow on some of the tree seeds like the Pinus, Sophora, Japonica, Crataegus mandshurica and C. pinnatifida, Berberis, sp., roses, viburnum, etc., for many of these things will rest for one year before germinating, and the moment you would throw them away would be just the time they would start. I almost envy you in being able to watch all these things. True, I collect, which is still more interesting, but believe me, Mr. Dorsett, it is pretty hard work in the wilderness out here. I have been out on this last trip for about three months and have lead a strenuous life and always alone. There is no fellow white man to talk to. One can exchange a few words with his Chinese servants about the most common subjects, but there it rests. Physically, one does not feel a journey like this so much. I do not feel it, though I walked nearly every day from 20 to 30 miles and collected at the same time, but mentally one can observe it. By living among a dull race without having papers or books, one is bound to descend somewhat to the level of his surroundings. It is also very strange for us whites to have to live without chairs, tables, lamps, bread, etc., and yet one cannot obtain any of these things in Korea and in most parts of Manchuria.

And even now I thought I would be in a country where the civilization is about the same as in America, but it is a long way

I would not be a bit surprised if many are not even very good things among them.

With a few seeds I hope you will have petunias, etc., some are not claimed enough to be sown direct, because I have no sieves or anything of the kind and the other part of the petunias you will have to bestow on some of the tree seeds like the Pinus, Cupress, Juniper, Tamarix aethiopica and a plumbago, Berberis, ap., roses, viburnum, etc., for many of these things will rest for one year before germinating, and the moment you would throw them away would be just the time they would start. I almost envy you in being able to watch all those things. Thus, I collect, which is still more interesting, but believe me, Dr. Dorsett, it is pretty hard work in the wilderness out here. I have been out on this last trip for about three months and have lead a strenuous life and always alone. There is no fellow white man to talk to. One can exchange a few words with his Chinese servants about the most common subjects, but there it ends. Physically, one does not feel a journey like this so much. I do not feel it, though I walked nearly every day from 20 to 30 miles and collected at the same time, but mentally one can observe it. By living among a dull race without having papers or books, one is bound to descend somewhat to the level of his surroundings. It is also very strange for us whites to have to live without chairs, tables, lamps, bread, etc., and yet one cannot obtain any of those things in Korea and in most parts of Manchuria.

And even now I thought I would be in a country where the civilization is about the same as in America, but it is a long way

off yet. Everything here lays in the future, the present is a state of chaos, not only in politics, but also in nearly every other thing. And yet one feels intuitively that there is a very great future yet for this race. Just now they are mere children, rough and happy, and the day of tomorrow does not concern them much. And the strangest thing is that I like them. I only wish I could give them more light. My Russian is awful poor as yet, just enough to express myself meagrely but I am learning it and then I will be able to get more joy out of a conversation.

I have a feeling that there is some mail from you waiting in Peking but I won't get it until I am in Harbin and that may be six or eight weeks off yet.

I have enclosed in the box with the seeds also the notes that belong with them. They are all in duplicate so I wish you would send one-half to Mr. Fairchild and also one-half of the enclosed notes concerning the eight parcels mentioned in the beginning of this letter.

Before I close this letter I will tell you that I have passed, on this last journey, for the first time in my life, through real primeval forests. There were larches there of 3-4 feet in diamster and 150 feet tall and spruces and pines to match them. The gloom, though, is decidedly depressing. One has to be silent whether one intends to be or not, and unhappy is the traveller who wanders off the trail and cannot find it back any more; he is doomed to die from hunger and thirst for there are no fruits, hardly any water and nearly no traffic in these forests.

off yet. Everything here lays in the future, the present is a state of chaos, not only in politics, but also in nearly every other thing. And yet one feels intuitively that there is a very great future yet for this race. Just now they are mere children, rough and happy, and the day of tomorrow does not concern them much. And the strangest thing is that I like them. I only wish I could give them more light. My German is awful poor as yet, just enough to express myself meagrely but I am learning it and then I will be able to get more joy out of a conversation.

I have a feeling that there is some mail from you waiting in Peking but I won't get it until I am in Berlin and that may be six or eight weeks off yet.

I have enclosed in the box with the seeds also the notes that belong with them. They are all in duplicate so I wish you would send one-half to Mr. Mirchild and also one-half of the enclosed notes concerning the eight parcels mentioned in the enclosing at this letter.

Before I close this letter I will tell you that I have passed, on this last journey, for the first time in my life, through real primeval forests. There were larches there of 3-4 feet in diameter and 100 feet tall and spruces and pines to match them. The gloom, though, is decidedly depressing. One has to be silent whether one intends to be or not, and unhappy is the traveller who wanders off the trail and cannot find it back any more; he is doomed to die from hunger and thirst for there are no fruits, hardly any water and nearly no traffic in these forests.

Well, how are you progressing these days? I hope things have improved in your home since I heard last from Mr. Pieters.

Goodbye, now with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Vladivostock, Siberia,

October 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I forward to you nine parcels with cuttings of trees and shrubs and one plant collected in the region around Vladivostock. I shipped them last night by steamer to Shanghai, care of the American Consulate and notified the postmaster to forward them to the Department. I also treated thirteen parcels to Chico the same way. They are all properly addressed and tagged, so I don't think there will be any difficulty connected with them. The reason I ship them this way is because there is not a regular parcel post arrangement between the United States and Russia. Shameful, I admit, but---well, comment unnecessary!

I enclose in this letter also four packages of seeds, all of very valuable plants; also a smaple of the lawn grass No. 470a and 471a and a sample of the Juncus 513a and 514a. You may be able to find somebody who can determine these plants.

Well, how are you progressing these days? I hope things have improved in your home since I heard last from Mr. Pleiboss.

Goodbye, now with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MARK K. K YUE.

Vladivostok, Siberia,

October 14, 1921.

Dear Mr. Reinsch:

Herewith I forward to you nine parcels with contents of trees and shrubs and one plant collected in the region around Vladivostok. I shipped them last night by steamer to Shanghai, care of the American Consulate and notified the postmaster to forward them to the Department. I also treated thirteen parcels to Chico the same way. They are all properly addressed and tagged, so I don't think there will be any difficulty connected with them. The reason I ship them this way is because there is not a regular postal post arrangements between the United States and Russia. Dreadful, I admit, but—well, comment unnecessary!

I enclose in this letter also four packages of seeds, all of very valuable plants; also a sample of the lawn grass to. GTCs and GVIs and a sample of the Jaeous Silk and Milo. You may be able to find somebody who can identify these plants.

Last week I delivered to the shipping office of Bryner, Koutsnesoff & Co. a box with seeds to be sent to Chico. This box has been kept here now for some time waiting for a good steamer and they notified me yesterday that they expected one in three or four days. Mr. Dorsett will probably take some things out and ship the rest to you.

I have been delayed here on account of my Chinese guide who failed to return until the day before yesterday and as he is a good man, I didn't want to get a new one, for there are many Chinese here of the outlaw class and strange stories there are told about some of these chaps. Well, I utilized the time collecting seeds and cuttings around this city and its neighborhood.

In my last letter I spoke of telling you of some of the plants I found In Korea. Well, I was intending to ship my collected plants to Washington, but I see now that I need them as yet myself until I leave this part of the world, for I will have to make referencesin some of the notes on these plants as to where I obtained seeds or cuttings of them. So I will simply mention now the fact that I collected many different kinds of seeds from grasses and leguminous plants, also quite a few vegetables of which one, the summer cabbage, may perhaps prove to be a good one. In ornamental trees and shrubs there are also quite a few although I am afraid there are few novelties as the flora of Northern Korea is not very distinct in general. For some of the seeds I am afraid there is not a good garden as yet in the United States unless there has been one established up in the Northwest since I left. For

Last week I delivered to the shipping office of Syman, Bourbonnesff & Co. a box with seeds to be sent to Chico. This box has been kept here now for some time waiting for a good steamer and they notified me yesterday that they expected one in three or four days. Mr. Burnett will probably take some things out and ship the rest to you.

I have been delayed here on account of my Chinese guide who failed to return until the day before yesterday and as he is a good man, I didn't want to get a new one, for there are many Chinese here of the outlaw class and strange stories there are told about some of these chaps. Well, I utilized the time collecting seeds and writings around this city and its neighborhood.

In my last letter I spoke of telling you of some of the plants I found in Korea. Well, I was intending to ship my collected plants to Washington, but I see now that I need them as yet myself until I leave this part of the world, for I will have to make references some of the notes on these plants as to where I obtained seeds or cuttings of them. So I will simply mention now the fact that I collected many different kinds of seeds from grasses and leguminous plants, also quite a few vegetables of which one, the summer cabbage, may perhaps prove to be a good one. In ornamental trees and shrubs there are also quite a few although I am afraid there are few novelties as the flora of Northern Korea is not very distinct in general. For some of the seeds I am afraid there is not a good garden as yet in the United States unless there has been one established up in the Northwest since I left. For

some of the seeds have been collected in high altitudes, where conditions are more or less alpine, cool summers, cold winters and much moisture in the atmosphere. Well, they will do the best they can with them.

Last night I received your letter of September 5, 1906, and see you have been in Southern Texas. A little bit warm, there, isn't it? Yes, I think so, too, that Southern or Central Chinese plants will do well there, especially near the coasts. Of course, they have severe colds there every so many years, but such things happen also in Southern and Central China.

I see you sent me a Treasury warrant on August 10. Well, I haven't received it as yet. It is probably on the way from Peking to here and I will probably receive it when I am in Habarowsk, for I leave tomorrow morning for good.

I haven't been able as yet to talk to Mr. R. S. Greene about the unexpended balance matters, but I will probably find an opportunity today. I am sorry, though, I can't turn back the balance of 1905 as soon as you would like it. How could I do it without having received a new supply?

I will probably send my accounts for the past quarter within a few days. I had some accounts yet to straighten with my Chinese guide and have been waiting for that and now he returned and failed to take receipts of the expenses he made. My, this money part of exploring is harder on me than to tramp through untrodden wildernesses. It will make me old before age.

The weather here has been rather mild for these last five

some of the plants have been affected in this fashion, since
vegetables are more or less alive, and somehow, affected with
much moisture in the atmosphere. Well, they will do the best they
can with them.

Last night I received your letter of September 9, 1943,
and see you have been in Jordan Town. A little bit warm, there,
isn't it? Yes, I think so, too. Had letters by Airmail Stamps
plants will do well there, especially over the years. Of course,
they have service calls there every so many years, but such things
happen also in southern and central China.

I see you sent me a Treasury warrant on August 10. Well,
I haven't received it as yet. It is probably on the way from
Peking to here and I will probably receive it when I am in Kaihsien,
for I leave tomorrow morning for good.

I haven't been able as yet to talk to Mr. C. C. Chang
about the anti-plant Malaria medicine, but I will probably find an
opportunity today. I am sorry, Harold, I don't have the Dis-
ease of INDO as soon as you would like it. How could I do it without
having received a new supply?

I will probably send my account in the year ending
with the 30th. I feel more convinced yet to stabilize with my
Chinese people as our have been writing its that we can be relieved
and filled to this complete of the missions in Yuan. My, this
major part of exploring is further up in this to live through
mission activities. It will make me all believe more.

The weather here has been rather dry for some last five

days, but before that we had a few sharp frosts, which killed most of the tender vegetation, so I think I will not be able any more to collect many herbarium specimens, especially as it will turn colder now every day and our journey is also toward the North.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Sunday evening, Oct. 14, 1906

This evening I saw Mr. Greene about the financial matters. Well, you see, Mr. Greene is not a very long time in the service as yet and couldn't give me any pointers about it. I have to see an old hand about it. Why not send me some information on paper? If not advisable, it can be written to me absolutely unofficially simply as advice.

I also will write you a rough outline of what my next journey will probably be. I hope to proceed tomorrow by train to Nikolsk, from there to Lake Hanka probably by carts. Then to Spassk; at both these last places large forests are reported with much vegetation. Then I will proceed farther North, mostly by train, stopping off here and there and exploring regions worth while. After about three weeks from now I hope to be in Habarowsk on the Amur. Then, I will descend through its valley until I reach the point where the Sungari flows into it. Then I hope to follow this river more or less until Sansin is reached. From there to Harbin, then to Kirin and then to Mukden. From there Southwards in zigzag lines until Shanghai is reached where I probably will need to

here, but before that we had a few sandy breaks, which within sight of the Dunlap vegetation, so I think I will not be able any more to collect many Northern specimens, especially as it will turn colder now every day and our journey is also toward the North.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Frank L. Hynes.

Sunday evening, Oct. 14, 1906

This evening I saw Mr. Greene about the financial matters. Well, you see, Mr. Greene is not a very long time in the service as yet and couldn't give me any pointers about it. I have to see an old hand about it. My not send me some information on report. If not advisable, it can be written to me absolutely unofficially simply as advice.

I also will write you a rough outline of what my next journey will probably be. I hope to proceed tomorrow by train to Hinkley, from there to Lake Mamm probably by auto. Then is [illegible] at both these last places large forests are reported with much vegetation. Then I will proceed farther North, mostly by train, stopping off here and there and exploring region north west. After about three weeks from now I hope to be in Kobuk on the Yukon. Then, I will descend through its valley until I reach the point where the Hogatt flows into it. Then I hope to follow this river up to Lake Naruli Tunia is reached. From there to Norbin, then to Kirin and then to Noorvik. From there northwards in direct line until Hogatt is reached where I probably will send to

recuperate somewhat from the hardships and colds of the North.

This is, of course, only a statement on paper. As to how far cold, outlaws, or any other disagreeable agency will prevent me from doing so, the future alone can reveal.

The main object of this northern journey will be to collect large quantities of grain and seeds of hardy staple crops and of trees and shrubs. I probably will ship from Habarowsk and from Harbin. As the postal facilities are in some ways easier than in North Korea I hope to be able to write at shorter intervals, but it may be, though, that from Habarowsk to Harill we will have to go through very untrodden regions.

It may be considered a little strange, but I will have to mention that these northern regions are considered very unsafe and that Russian outlaws and Chinese as well commit bold crimes.

I obtained, however, permits to carry a gun and a revolver and got from the Governor here (General Flong) letters of introduction to officials along my route of travel and I hope to get some more yet and have my own courage and good will and also count upon the best wishes of you all so with that in stock, I think things will do well.

I finally will express also my thanks to Mr. R. S. Greene, American Commercial Agent here, who has shown me many kindnesses and will also arrange shipping material from here.

Mr. Th. Sammons, the American Consul-general at Niuchwang was here last Thursday and Friday on his way home by the Trans-Siberian railroad and we spent some very pleasant hours in his company. He told me he would also call on you and tell you how I was getting along here, so I think a few weeks perhaps from the

temperate climate from the hardships and cold of the North.

This is, of course, only a statement on paper. As to how far cold, outlaws, or any other disagreeable agency will prevent me from doing so, the future alone can reveal.

The main object of this northern journey will be to collect large quantities of grain and seeds of hardy edible crops and of trees and shrubs. [1] probably will ship from Sakaraweek and from Nardin. As the postal facilities are in some way better than in North Korea I hope to be able to write at shorter intervals, but it may be, though, that from Sakaraweek to Nardin we will have to go through very untrodden regions.

It may be considered a little strange, but I will have to mention that Korean outlaw regions are considered very nearly and that Russian outlaws and Chinese as well commit bold crimes.

I obtained, however, permits to carry a gun and a revolver and got from the Governor here (General Ilong) letters of introduction to officials along my route of travel and I hope to get some more yet and have my own courage and good will and also count upon the best wishes of you all so with that in store, I think things will do well.

I finally will express also my thanks to Mr. E. J. Dawson Russian Consular Agent here, who has given me many kindnesses and will also arrange shipping material from here.

Mr. G. Hanson, the American Consul-General at Hunchuang was here last Thursday and Friday on his way home by the Transsiberian railroad and we spent some very pleasant hours in his company. He told me he would also call on you and tell you how I was getting along here, as I think a few words coming from the

time you receive this letter, Mr. Sammons will see you and then I will probably be far out in the woods.

One thing is a little pleasanter for me on this trip, and that is, I have at least a white companion, my Russian interpreter. He doesn't speak English so we always converse in German. He could have a little more courage, but one can't find all qualities in one person. Otherwise, he seems to be a good chap. I wonder, though, whether a few months roughing will alter him. You see, in travelling through the wilds there must be a harmonious tie between the members of a party, otherwise it is very destructive for one's character.

Well, I conclude with best regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Vladivostock, Siberia.

October 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I forward to the U. S. Postoffice at Shanghai, China, 13 parcels with cuttings of different trees and shrubs. I trust they will send them at once to your station, as I notified them to do.

I will give a few explanations concerning a few of the things. Of No. 539 I send the same quantity to Washington, also Nos. 541, 544, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555 and of 557. On account of not having duplicate labels I gave them the number next to the

time you receive this letter, Mr. Jackson will be on his way home. I will probably be far out in the ocean.

One thing is a little pleasanter for me on this trip, and that is, I have at least a white companion, my Russian interpreter. He doesn't speak English as we always converse in German. He could have a little more courage, but one can't find all qualities in one person. Otherwise, he seems to be a good chap. I wonder, though, whether a few months roughing will alter him. You see, in travelling through the wilds there must be a harmonious tie between the members of a party, otherwise it is very destructive for one's character.

Well, I conclude with best regards,

Yours respectfully,

HARRY E. MYERS.

Vladivostok, Siberia.

October 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I forward to the U. S. Postoffice at Shanghai, China, 15 parcels with cuttings of different trees and shrubs. I trust they will send them at once to your station, as I notified them to do.

I will give a few explanations concerning a few of the cuttings. Of No. 849 I send the very quantity to Washington, also Nos. 941, 946, 947, 949, 951, 952, 1101 and of 987. On account of not having duplicate labels I gave them the number sent by the

original, so that explains why there are mostly two numbers appearing on the descriptive notes, which I herewith enclose.

The box with seeds which I spoke of in my last letter has been delivered since 8 days to the shipping office but as yet no steamer has come in, but we expect one in a few days, so I hope in one month from now you will receive it. It will go from here to Kobe, Japan, and then to Seattle, from where the Quartermaster of the U. S. Army will forward it to you.

The Juncus, marked 557, is a very valuable one, as it grows on dry land. I hope it will arrive alive. I collected also a small quantity of seeds which I will send to Washington this time, otherwise they may become discontent there when I send you everything.

I have been delayed here on account of my Chinese guide, who went home for a short trip, but failed to return until two days ago. But tomorrow morning I hope to leave Vladivostock for good and go through the wild Northern regions.

Very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Nikolsk, Siberia,

October 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you my accounts for the past quarter, covering the months of July, August and September. I made the accounts out for each month separately as it is easier for me

trains, so that explains why there are mostly two numbers appear-
ing on the Lantrip notes, which I herewith enclose.

The box with seeds which I spoke of in my last letter
has been delivered since 8 days to the shipping office but as yet
no steamer has come in, but we expect one in a few days, so I hope
it will come from now you will receive it. It will go from here
to Cebu, Japan, and then to Seattle, from where the Quartermaster
of the U. S. they will forward it to you.

The Cocoa, marked SEV, is a very valuable one, as it
grows on dry land. I hope it will arrive alive. I collected also
a small quantity of seeds which I will send to Washington this time,
otherwise they may become discount case when I send you every-
thing.

I have been delayed here on account of my Chinese guide,
who went home for a short trip, but failed to return until two days
ago. But tomorrow morning I hope to leave Kalinguman for good
and go through the wild Northern regions.

Very sincerely,

MARK E. STONE.

Kiblah, Alberta,

October 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Saunders,

Herewith I send you my accounts for the past quarter,
covering the months of July, August and September. I send the
accounts out for each month separately as it is easier for me

and may be also easier for you people up there.

Some of these bills which are enclosed represent a far greater amount of labor than might be credited them, for you must know that in some of the small villages in Korea, there was no ink or no paper and most times, worse than all, the landlord couldn't write. It has often delayed me considerably before all things could be gotten together and many of the people didn't like it a bit to sign their names to receipts of such amounts as most of my expenses were in Korea. And, of course, I don't like it myself either, but the law has to be obeyed as long as one likes to work under it.

There are a few bills among my expenses which are signed by my guide who bought the things at different places. They all relate to food supplies; for the food in Korea is generally bad and not very wholesome, so my men as well as myself supplemented it as well as we could by buying additional supplies. It was too much work for me to take note of all these small things every day so I left it to my guide who dealt with all these things. It may be that the fiscal people object to these bills because the exact places where things were bought are not named in it, but you may understand that when one buys ten or twenty cents worth of supplies one cannot write the name down of a hamlet of which the inhabitants themselves are not sure of its name and even when named, the name proves to be a foot or so long on paper.

Another strange thing is the money question in many places. That is, there are from two to five different currencies

and may be also easier for you people at home.

Some of these bills which are enclosed represent a far greater amount of labor than might be credited them, for you must know that in some of the small villages in Korea, there was no ink or no paper and most times, none that all, the laborer could't write. It has often delayed me considerably before all things could be gotten together and many of the people didn't like it a bit to sign their names to receipts of such amounts as most of my expenses were in Korea. And, of course, I don't like it myself either, but the law has to be obeyed as long as one likes to work under it.

There are a few bills among my expenses which are signed by my guide who bought the things at different places. They all relate to food supplies; for the food in Korea is generally bad and not very abundant, so my mom as well as myself supplemented it as well as we could by buying additional supplies. It was too much work for me to take note of all these small things every day so I left it to my guide who dealt with all these things. It may be that the fiscal people object to these bills because the exact places where things were bought are not named in it, but you may understand that when one buys ten or twenty cents worth of supplies one cannot write the name down of a hamlet of which the inhabitants themselves are not sure of its name and even when named, the name proves to be a foot or so long on paper.

Another strange thing is the money question in many places. That is, there are from ten to five different currencies

in use. In Antung, Manchuria, for instance, the people use the Mexican dollar, the Japanese currency, the Japanese-Manchurian War notes, the Korean currency and the Korean War-notes. Now one makes expenses in all these different currencies and they also differed lightly among one another, so which one shall one take? In Hunchun, Manchuria, it is worse yet. The Chinese there refuse to take their own money or only at a 12% discount, and they accept only the Russian currency. I had very little Russian money, so I lost several dollars in exchanging Chinese dollars and yet the official money for the entire Manchuria is Chinese money. It is on the whole very good that this is my second year in the Far East. If I had been sent at once to Manchuria I surely would have made mistakes which were irreparable, for let us suppose, now, that I had made my accounts in American currency as I did at first, How in Heavens could I have obtained other receipts from all these small and big places in the wilds of Manchuria and Korea?

On the large vouchers I haven't filled in the number or the date of authorization or the route of the journey, because I do not know how this authorization is dated, etc., not having received it as yet. I hope to receive it in Habarowsk, though, to where Mr. Greene of Vladivostock will forward it as soon as he received it from Peking. There is also no notarial or consular seal on them, for these things do not exist here as in America. There are some kind of officials here corresponding to our notaries, but they do not understand this kind of business.

As you see, the amounts for the past quarter come close to $1200, silver, or about $400 silver per month but I am afraid

in use. In Antung, Manchuria, for instance, the people use the Mexican dollar, the Japanese currency, the Japanese-Manchurian war notes, the French currency and the Russian war-notes. How one makes expenses in all these different currencies and they also differed lightly among one another, so which one small one baker in Mukden, Manchuria, it is worse yet. The Chinese there refuse to take their own money or only at a 12% discount, and they accept only the Mexican currency. I had very little Mexican money, so I lost several dollars in exchanging Chinese dollars and yet the official money for the entire Manchuria is Chinese money. It is on the whole very good that this is my second year in the far East. If I had been sent at once to Manchuria I surely would have made mistakes which were irreparable, for let me repeat, now, that I had made my accounts in American currency as I did at first, how in heaven could I have obtained other receipts from all these small and big places in the wilds of Manchuria and Korea?

On the large vouchers I haven't filled in the number or the date of authorization or the route of the journey, because I do not know how this authorization is dated, etc., not having received it as yet. I hope to receive it in Lahorawak, though, to where Mr. Keene of Vladivostok will forward it as soon as he receives it from Seoul. There is also no material or counsular seal on them, for their usage is not quite here as in Europe. There are some kind of officials here corresponding to our notaries, but they do not authenticate this kind of business.

In my map, the amounts for the past quarter come close to $1500, allowed, as about $400 allow per month but I am afraid

the expenses will be much heavier here in North Manchuria and Siberia. Everything is very dear here. For 1,50 Roubles one only gets a scanty meal. They charge for a small beefsteak 1 rouble and it is not half enough for one. They say that the war has forced all prices so sky high and that there is a great scarcity of live stock. Well, it may be. A fact is, that large steamers arrive in Vladivostock from Australia and from the Argentine Republic and their main cargo consists of refrigerated beef.

Yesterday and the day before I saw here some of the officials who have charge of the forests and the lands here in the maritime province and I obtained information about the existence of forests and about the routes of travel. Tomorrow I hope to go ten miles northeast from here where there exists a forest nursery and where it is said I can obtain more detailed information concerning forests and crops.

We have had very bad weather now for about three days, rainy, boisterous and cold and they say winter will soon start. The Russians are putting in their double windows and tonight they have started the big stoves in our small hotel. Life here is yet very simple. The ordinary Russians haven't begun yet to live in comfort. Most of them would be overwhelmed if they saw the luxury of an ordinary American home.

Well, I hope the accounts are considered to be all right, and further wishing you all the best, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

The supplies will be much heavier here in North Manchuria and Siberia. Everything is very dear here. For 100 roubles one gets a nearly meal. They charge for a small beefsteak 1 rouble and it is not half enough for one. They say that the war has forced all prices so sky high and that there is a great scarcity of live stock. Well, it may be. A fact is, that large steamers arrive in Vladivostok from Seattle and from the Japanese Islands and their main cargo consists of refrigerated beef.

Yesterday and the day before I saw here some of the officials who have charge of the forests and the lands here in the maritime province and I obtained information about the existence of forests and about the routes of travel. Tomorrow I hope to go ten miles northwest from here where there exists a forest nursery and where it is said I can obtain more detailed information concerning forests and crops.

We have had very bad weather now for about three days. Rain, boisterous and cold and they say winter will soon start. The Russians are putting in their double windows and tonight they have started the big stoves in our small hotel. Life here is yet very simple. The ordinary Russians haven't begun yet to live in comfort. Most of them would be overwhelmed if they saw the luxury of an ordinary American home.

Well, I hope the economics are considered to be all right, and further wishing you all my best, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Hugh S. Smith.

Habarowsk, Siberia.

November 9, 1906.

My dear Mr. Dorsett:

Last evening I sent by Russian parcel post 1 package to your address, containing 3 small parcels of cuttings. I trust they'll arrive in good shape. Enclosed are the 3 cards, giving the descriptions etc.

As you see, this time I am in the far North, but as the real Siberian winter has started, I won't go any farther this year, but I soon hope to proceed Southwards and go in zigzag lines thro' N. & So. Manchuria until I reach Peking again.

I received a tremendous lot of mail when I arrived here, a couple of days ago, but to my regret there wasn't anything among it from you.

How are things with you? I heard from Mr. Pieters that he has left the Dept. Well, well, that comes utterly unexpected to me. I really feel not very pleasant about it. He is a fine man and will certainly be missed in the service. I hope to hear some more details about it.

And Mr. Pierce has resigned, as my friends at Santa Ana informed me, so you'll get prob. most of the things from there. My! Chico will become a big place, I think I'll barely recognise it when I return some day.

Things here in the far East are as usual. Travelling sometimes in comfort, most times the not. The total results up to this far not very great. The Northern part of East Asia is not as rich in vegetation as the So. part is and especially there is little

Hebronville, Alberta.

December 7, 1926.

My dear Mr. Porrett:

Last evening I took by Brazeau parcel post I package to your address, containing 3 small parcels of crystals. I trust they'll arrive in good shape. Included are the 3 cards, giving the description etc.

As you see, this time I am in the far North, but as the real Athabaska water has reached, I won't go any further this year, but I soon hope to proceed Southwards and go in staying times thro' N. & So. Athabaska until I reach Calgary again.

I received a tremendous lot of mail when I arrived here, a couple of days ago, but in my rushed time recently written some it from you.

How are things with you? I heard from Mr. Flaherty that he has left the Dept. Well, well, that seems utterly unexpected to me. I really feel not very pleased about it. He is a fine man and will certainly be missed in his service. I hope to hear more details about it.

And Mr. Pierce has resigned, as my friends at Banks Ave informed me, so you'll get prob. most of the things from there. My! Ottawa will become a Me place, I think I'll hardly recognize it when I return some day.

Things here in the far North are as usual. Travelling nowadays in comfort, most times the mail. The total results up to this far not very great. The Northern part of that area is not so rich in vegetation as the So. part is and especially there is little

variety in cultivated plants. In Chinese Manchuria I hope to get some better things yet, but as a whole this is a country for staple crops and that great variety of crops which is to be found in the more So. parts of China is not known here. Fruits and vegetables in general, are brilliant by their absence.

I have been informed fr. Vladivostock that the box with seeds has been sent to you, so are this reaches you, you prob. have planted some things already.

Well, Goodbye this time, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Habarowsk, Siberia,

November 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I sent you by Russian Parcel post three packages, containing different cuttings, scions, and plants. They will go via Siberia and will reach Washington from the Atlantic. I wonder in what condition you will receive them; I trust in good shape, for they will travel cool most of the time. The Juncus plants, though, may not survive for that seems to be a very difficult plant to ship, but even if they die, I collected quite some seeds from them so that they will probably give us rushes enough to experiment with in the colder parts of the U. S. Do you know that I believe that in the near future we will be able to grow this matting rush all over the country and may be able to supply the world with our matting instead of Japan doing it now.

Enclosed are the ten cards belonging to these shipments. I sent the Nos. 561, 564, and 567 to Chico and if you think that the willows 566 and 653 will do better there, too, I wish you would send them too. The Nos. 569, 570, and 571, though, had better be tried in a

variety in cultivated plants. In Chinese Manchuria I hope to get some better things yet, but as a whole this is a country for single crops and that great variety of crops which is so to be found in the more so, parts of China is not known here. Fruits and vegetables in general, are brilliant by their absence.

I have been informed by Tialiwinsky that he has with seeds has been sent to you, so are this reaches you, you prob. have planted some things already.

Well, goodbye this time, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alex K. Ritchie.

Harbin, China.

November 9, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I sent you by Russian Parcel post three packages, containing different cuttings, seeds, and plants. They will go via Siberia and will reach Washington from the Atlantic. I wonder in what condition you will receive them; I trust in good shape, for they will travel cool most of the time. The Jamuna plants, though, may not survive for that seems to be a very difficult plant to ship, but even if they die, I collected quite some seeds from them so that they will probably give enough to experiment with in the cotton parts of the U. S. Do you know that I believe that in the near future we will be able to grow this matting rush all over the country and may be able to supply the world with our matting instead of Japan doing it now.

Enclosed are the two cards belonging in these packages. I sent the Nos. 701, 704, and 627 to Japan and if you think that they will love 704 and 627 will do better there, so I wish you would send them. The Nos. 569, 570, and 571, though, had better be tried in a

more northern locality.

Now I will come to the gigantic task of answering all your bulky letters. I received fifteen letters in all, among which were three duplicates and I will answer them according to date.

Letter of June 28, 1906. You ask there whether I consider that lotus seeds can be grown cheaply enough to warrant an expensive experiment with them. No, I don't think so. The plants want a tremendous lot of space and don't produce very heavy crops; but if somebody down south has a swamp with a heavy clay undersoil, then he may plant a quantity of plants and just try it. There will be wealthy people enough in America to buy these lotus seeds when properly treated, as a rare confectionery and as there is nowadays such a large demand for outlandish novelties, the thing may be tried, but I would advise first on a small scale. When down south, I will try to get a larger quantity of seeds than I got last year.

Thanks for your analysis of these seeds. I see I was pretty well right in believing that these seeds were very nutritious. To my stomach, however, I should say they were still more nutritious than chestnuts, but this chemical analysis says they are about the same. An experiment with the "Food Squad", though, will probably prove that the body received more nutrition from these seeds than from chestnuts.

In addition to this lotus question, I will tell you the very curious thing that I found the real lotus here in Siberia, in Lake Hanka. I collected by boat several of the seed vessels, but to my regret, the seeds seem to be all spoiled already, as the early frosts seem to have damaged them. I mentioned a few days ago this matter of Lotus occurring here in Siberia to the Government's botanist here, Mr. C. S. Yeftoscheffsky, and he said that he had heard of it but would not believe it, but not be-

here with my humility.

Now I will come to the gigantic task of answering all your duly letters. I received fifteen letters in all, among which were three duplicates and I will answer them something to date.

Letter of June 28, 1906. You ask there whether I consider that lotus seeds can be grown cheaply enough to warrant an extensive experiment with them. No, I don't think so. The plants want a tremendous lot of space and don't produce very heavy crops; but if somebody down south has a swamp with a heavy clay underneath, then he may plant a quantity of plants and just try it. There will be wealthy people enough in America to buy these lotus seeds when properly treated, as a rare confectionery and as there is always such a large demand for outlandish novelties, the thing may be tried, but I would advise first on a small scale. When down south, I will try to get a larger quantity of seeds than I got last year.

Thanks for your analysis of these seeds. I see I was pretty well right in believing that these seeds were very nutritious. To my mind, however, I should say they were still more nutritious than peanuts, but this chemical analysis says they are about the same. As experiment with the "Food Squad", though, will probably prove that the body received more nutrition from these seeds than from peanuts.

In addition to this lotus question, I will tell you the very curious thing that I found the real lotus here in Siberia, in Lake Baikal. I collected by boat several of the seed vessels, but to my regret, the seeds seem to be all spoiled already, as the early frosts seem to have damaged them. I mentioned a few days ago this matter of lotus occurring here in Siberia to the government's botanist here, Mr. G. S. Yefimoffsky and he said that he had heard of it but would not believe it, but now be-

ing presented with a seed vessel he said he had to believe it. I heard from a French professor here, Mr. de Toulaire, that the peasants had told him that the lotus also occurs in some lakes near the conjunction of the Amur and the Ussuri. Strange, is it not, that such a rather tropical plant has emigrated to these cold regions.

Letter of June 29, 1906. Containing notes on Manchurian plants and a lengthy one on Ginseng.

Yes, the ginseng business is somewhat too romantic to go into at length, but I may say that according to some missionaries, I have talked with, the ginseng has decidedly a medicinal value. In case of cold in the bowels and intestinal troubles it has been found to be very relieving and imparting warmth to the affected parts, but of course the Chinese ascribe far greater values to it and these things have not been found as yet to be true.

Of rare Chinese rhubarbs, I have not met one as yet. I will have to go in the mountains of Mongolia to find them, for all around here there does not seem to be rainfall enough for this plant. However, can I get them, I will think of Mr. Wagner of Pasadena.

There are some Botanical Gardens in the world which have nice collections of rhubarbs and it would be worth while to get into communication with them. So far as I remember, there is a good collection of them at the Botanical Gardens, St. Petersburg, and also many at Kew.

And in connection with this, I have to make you a proposal which which is of the utmost value to our country. There are many Botanical Gardens in alldifferent parts of the world and most of them send out every year their seed lists among one another and exchange seeds and even plants without extra pay. Now, in the United States there is nearly nothing done of the kind, and last year I myself had the pleasure of starting

had presented with a dead vessel he would be hard to believe it. I heard from a French professor here, Mr. de Vendeire, that the plumbago had told him that the lotus also occurs in some lakes near the confluence of the Amur and the Ussuri. Perhaps, if it is so, that such a rather tropical plant has migrated to these cold regions.

Sailor of Fate Mr. [illegible]. Continuing notes on Manchurian plants and a lengthy one on Ginseng.

Yes, the ginseng business is somewhat too romantic to go into at length, but I may say that according to some authorities, I have talked with the planter the dandelly - medicinal voltes. In case of gold in the bowels and intestinal trouble it has been found to be very relieving and imparting warmth to the affected parts, but of course the Chinese ascribe far greater values to it and these things have not been found as yet to be true.

Of rare Chinese rhubarbs, I have not met one as yet. I will have to go in the mountains of Manchuria to find them, for all around here there does not seem to be rainfall enough for this plant. However, one I get them, I will think of Mr. Pagan of Tientsin.

There are some Botanical Gardens in the world which have also collections of rhubarbs and it would be worth while to get into communication with them. So far as I remember, there is a good collection of them at the Botanical Gardens, St. Petersburg, and also many at Kew.

And in connection with this, I have in mind yet a [illegible] which is of the [illegible] to our country. There are many Botanical Gardens in different parts of the world and most of them send out every year their seed lists among one another and exchange seeds and even plants without extra pay. Now, in the United States there is nearly nothing done of the kind, and last year I spoke to the plumbers of Tientsin

a seed list in the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, Missouri, which according to the numerous demands for seeds from foreign countries, proved to be very much appreciated. In return, of course, we got also plenty of seeds from all parts of the world. Now, my proposal is this. Cannot the U. S. Department of Agriculture collect all the different seeds from our large country and offer them in exchange for seeds from foreign lands. If started properly and kept up in good shape, it certainly will add a laurel to the good work done already. We willbe able then to obtain novelties or useful plants which we otherwise perhaps would not be able to lay hands on.

As an example, how handy such a distribution of seeds would come in, I may mention that I obtained here in Habarosk from the head-forester of the Imperial Russian Domains, Mr. I. T. Maskaleff, a collection of 22 different kinds of seeds from trees and shrubs growing here in Eastern Siberia and said Gentleman would like to receive in exchange some of our seeds and trees and shrubs, of which we think that they will do well here in this climate. He would like to have especially some nuts of Juglans nigra.

Then I got a collection of 15 different kinds of seeds from economic plants from Mr. V. T. Kovaleff, Government's Agronomist here in Habarowsk, and this gentleman would be very pleased to receive some scions of apples and pears that do well in our northern states. He says he has plenty of Siberian crab apple stock to graft them in, so they will be properly tended to.

I also obtained from the Government's forester at Nikolsk, Ussurinsky, Siberia, 7 or 8 different packages of seeds among which

a seed list in the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, Missouri, which according to the numerous demands for seeds from foreign countries, proved to be very much appreciated. In return, of course, we got also plenty of seeds from all parts of the world. Now, my proposal is this. Cannot the U. S. Department of Agriculture collect all the different seeds from one large country and offer them in exchange for seeds from foreign lands. If started properly and kept up in good shape, it certainly will add a lustrel to the good work done already. We will be able then to obtain novelties or useful plants which we otherwise perhaps would not be able to lay hands on.

As an example, how lately much a distribution of seeds would come in, I may mention that I obtained here in Rubanowk from the Head-forester of the Imperial Russian Domains, Mr. I. E. Modelsoff, a collection of 23 different kinds of seeds from trees and shrubs growing here in Eastern Siberia and said Gentleman would like to receive in exchange some of our seeds and trees and shrubs, of which we think that they will do well here in this climate. He would like to have especially some kinds of Juglans nigra.

Then I got a collection of 15 different kinds of seeds from economic plants from Mr. V. V. Lovalsff, Government's Agronomist here in Rubanowk, and this gentleman would be very pleased to receive some seeds of apples and pears that do well in our northern states. He says he has plenty of Siberian apple stock to graft them in, so they will be properly handed to.

I also obtained from the Government's forester at Vladivostok, Usurinsky, Siberia, 7 or 8 different packages of seeds among which

were some rare maples and this gentleman would also be glad to receive some scions of hardy apples and some seeds of hardy trees and shrubs. He said he was willing to enter into a regular exchange of seeds from trees and shrubs between the Department and the forest-nursery near Nikolsk of which he has charge.

Now as I received these seeds, I would be very pleased if you saw an opportunity to send these gentlemen some of our things. A few packages of vegetable and flower seeds might be added, for there is remarkably little in this line to be seen here in Eastern Siberia. In regard to climate, I may say that the cold here gets quite intense in midwinter, n.l., the mercury freezes for some days nearly every winter. Spring starts late and is very dry; in June and July they get heavy rains and after that there is rather a lack of sufficient water supply until the next rainy season again. There is also hardly any snow at winter so the soil freezes 2,50 meters deep. I have not been in North Dakota as yet, but it strikes me as being somewhat the same climate, is it not? So, seeds of trees that do well there might be tried to be sent to these people.

Letters of July 2, 1906, are duplicates of the one I answered you already from Vladivostock. In this one, though, is the enclosure of Mr. W. J. Carr, concerning use of Consular mail pouches. As I have sent already packages of cuttings to the post office at Shanghai and did not hear as yet any objections, I think the thing will roll through all right.

were some very maple and this gentleman would also be glad to receive some pecans of hardy apples and some seeds of hardy trees and shrubs. He said he was willing to enter into a regular exchange of seeds from trees and shrubs between the Department and the forest-nursery near Nikolsk of which he has charge.

Now as I received these seeds, I would be very pleased if you saw an opportunity to send these gentlemen some of our things. A few packages of vegetable and flower seeds might be added, for there is remarkably little in this line to be seen here in Western Siberia. In regard to climate, I may say that the cold here very rarely lasses in December, i.e., the mercury freezes for some days nearly every winter. Spring starts late and is very dry; in June and July they get heavy rains and after that there is rather a lack of sufficient water supply until the next rainy season again. There is also hardly any snow at winter so the soil freezes 1,50 meters deep. I have not been in North Dakota as yet, but it strikes me as being even with the same climate, is it not? So, seeds of trees that do well there might be tried to be sent to these people.

Letters of July 2, 1906, are duplicates of the one I answered you already from Vladivostok. In this one, though, is the enclosure of Mr. W. J. Carr, concerning use of Canadian mail pouches. As I have sent already packages of entrings to the post office at Chicago and did not hear as yet any objections, I think the thing will continue all right.

Letter of July 23, 1906. Glad to see that Mr. Kennedy will ship the white-fruited loquats. I hope he packs them in well and does not send them off too late; they might freeze otherwise. I see they go to Chico. I had a notion it was a trifle cold there in winter for loquats, but I may be mistaken.

The golden orange of which Dr. J. R. Huffaker of Brookfield, Mo., writes are probably these large tangerinns which are said to come from the different small isles near Foochow and Amoy and which seem to produce many more varieties of citrus fruits. I have had my eyes on these archipelagos there for a long time, and if allowed, hope to visit them this winter.

Payment of Bond - Premium. My best thanks to you. What kinds of things do you like best for your place, so that I am somewhat guided and do not get things which are useless. Please mention some of your desires in a next message.

I am glad to see that all of my seeds have sprouted, but I do not like a bit that so many scions and cuttings have not grown. It is so much work to get all the things, so it is not pleasant when they fail to succeed. Does cold storage hurt cuttings so much?

Letter of August 14, 1906, in the train enroute to Washington, D. C. Yes, I would not have minded a bit to have accompanied you in your recent trip to Texas. According to your descriptions, it must be a great country. It is really lonesome to be without people with whom one can talk about congenial topics. My interpreter is a white man, of course, but still his ideals run far from high and silence is often better than speaking, when one feels to enter a conversation. So and you, too, would like to wander, yet?

Letter of July 22, 1906. Glad to see that by, merely
visiting the Gulf-fruited islands. I hope he feels them in
well and does not send them off too late; they might freeze other-
wise. I am, they go to Mexico. Thank notice it was a little cold
there in winter for lemons, but I may be mistaken.

The golden orange of which Dr. R. Hufficker of Brook-
field, Mo., writes are probably those large tangerines which are
said to come from the different small islands near Sooches and they
and which seem to produce many more varieties of citrus fruits.
I have had my eye on those archipelagos there for a long time,
and if allowed, hope to visit them this winter.

Payment of Band - Premium. My best thanks to you. What
kinds of things do you like best for your place, so that I am come-
what guided and do not get things which are useless. Please mention
some of your tastes in a card message.

I am glad to see that all of my seeds have arrived, but
I do not like a bit that so many salsify and cuttings have not grown.
It is so much work to get all the things, so it is not pleasant
when they fail to succeed. Does cold storage hurt cuttings so much?

Letter of August 14, 1906. In the train enroute to Wash-
ington, D. C. Dear, I could not have minded a bit to have accompanied
you in your recent trip to Texas. According to your descriptions,
it must be a great country. It is really pleasant to be without
people with whom one can talk about commercial topics. My interpre-
ter is a polite man, of course, but still his ideals run far from
high and allowed is often better than speaking, when one feels it
must a correction. I and you, too, would like to wander, yet

Yes, when that desire is once in your blood, we cannot get it out. After a hard and tiresome journey I say to myself, "Well, old boy, it is enough now. You had better settle down." But as soon as I have had a rest again and proper food and a good bed for some weeks, then I cannot be held down any more and when not able to proceed at once, I skim my many maps and plan fresh journeys. Do you know, some people are wanderers until they die? I at least have met quite a few, and mighty interesting chaps some of them are. But, of course when happily married, I suppose even the strongest wanderer must feel tied to his home with such pleasant and yet such strong ties as love and care for those he loves. Between you and me, though, let me roam around as yet; the whole world is mine! I just received an offer from a friend of mine who lives on one of the most beautiful islands in the South Pacific, to join him, but I do not think I will do it as yet. I am too young yet to settle. First I will skim the earth in search of things good for men, and having done this, then I will settle somewhere.

To my great sorrow, I see that Mr. Pieters has resigned. That comes utterly unexpected to me. Mr. Pieters has been very good to me and coming from the same stock, we understood one another perhaps better than is ordinarily done. I suppose the care of the office got too burdensome for him to feel like staying any longer. I think, though, he will be greatly missed, not only by you, but by everyone.

Yes, you had written me that John Tull was going to be in Japan for the purpose of getting the matting rushes. On account of

Yes, when that malaria is once in your blood, we cannot get it out. After a hard and tiresome journey I may be myself, "Bill, old boy, it is enough now. You had better settle down." But as soon as I have had a rest again and proper food and a good bed for some weeks, then I cannot be held down any more and when not able to proceed at once, I make my many maps and plan fresh journeys. Do you know, some people are wanderers until they die? I at least have met quite a few, and mighty interesting chaps some of them are. But, of course when happily married, I suppose even the strongest wanderer must feel glad to die here with such pleasure and yet such strong ties as love has even for those he loves. Between you and me, Kennedy, let me run around as yet; the world is mine! I just received an offer from a friend of mine who lives on one of the most beautiful islands in the South Pacific, to join him, but I do not think I will go it as yet. I am too young yet to settle. First I will see the earth in search of things good for men, and having done this, then I will settle somewhere.

To my great sorrow, I see that Mr. Fletcher has resigned. That comes utterly unexpected to me. Mr. Fletcher has been very good to me and coming from the same stock, we understood one another perhaps better than is ordinarily done. I suppose the care of the office got too burdensome for him to bear longer. I think, though, he will be greatly missed, not only by you, but by everyone.

Yes, you had written me that John Tail was going to be in Japan for the purpose of getting the matting rushes. On account of

getting all my mail so much delayed, I am not able to write him, but I surely would like to hear his experiences in trying to get these plants out of the lands of the foxiest branch of the yellow race. As you see, I got matting rushes which will move at once the rush belt 500 miles or so northward, so I too feel rather happy, though, in general, my hard work here in the north has not been as successful as I expected. The Northern regions have always and always less variety as the milder climes and an explorer does not always harvest laurels, when searching inhospitable regions.

Professor Hansen of North Dakota passed through Vladivostock a few weeks ago enroute to the Syayes. I am sorry I was not there at the time. I had left already for my Northern trip. Did he find many things?

You speak about the Alphonse Mango. Is that such a fine thing? Pray tell me, where does it come from? I hope when I return some day to visit Florida and other parts of the United States for I really have not seen half enough as yet of my adopted country, and to me as an explorer it is of the utmost value to have seen with my own eyes the different conditions of our large land.

Letter of August 20, 1906. I have taken note of the new shipping agent at Seattle. Didn't things go well with the former. I shipped my box with seeds to him from Vladivostock, so it may be delayed somewhat if things have been transferred to Mr. W. L. Benson.

When down south I will ask concerning the weevils in the rice. Is that bad in the United States just now?

getting all my mail so much delayed, I am not able to write him, but I surely would like to hear his experiences in trying to get these plants out of the lands of the fokient branch of the yellow tree. As you see, I got nothing member which will move at once the rush belt 500 miles or so northward, so I too feel rather happy. Though, in general, my hard work here in the north has not been as successful as I expected. The Northern [illegible] have always and always face variety as the milder climes and an explorer does not always harvest laurels, when searching inhospitable regions.

Professor Hanson of North Sakoin passed through Vladivostock a few weeks ago enroute to the steppes. I am sorry I was not there at the time. I had left already for my Northern trip. Did he find any things?

You speak about the typhoons Mango. Is that such a fine thing? Pray tell me, where does it come from? I hope when I return some day to visit Florida and other parts of the United States for I really have not seen half enough as yet of my adopted country, and to me as an explorer it is of the utmost value to have seen with my own eyes the different conditions of our large land.

Letter of August 20, 1916. I have taken note of the new shipping agent at Seattle. Didn't think he will win the Pennant. I shipped my box with seeds to him from Vladivostock, so it may be delayed somewhat if things have been transferred to Mr. H. Hanson.

When down south I will ask concerning the weevils in the rice. Is that bad in the United States just now?

Letter of August 24, 1906. Concerning seeds of Asiatic plants for Mr. Henry Hicks, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., well, all the seeds I collect I send either to you or to Chico, so it is not in my hands to give Mr. Hicks some. The conifer seeds of which Mr. Hicks writes are hard to obtain. One really has to live in the neighborhood of seed producing trees, so as to be sure to get them, otherwise, animals or other men get them. Especially is such the case here with the edible pine seeds. I have climbed already many a tree to try to get the cones but when picking them at the cost of having my clothes torn and having pitch all over me, I found out every time that squirrels had been ahead of me. At other times woodchoppers or Korean woodsmen had collected them already and one only finds the empty cones.

Letter of August 28, 1906. Yes, I collected some of the bugs and fungi attaching plants, but only in small quantities. To take photos of most of the things was pretty well impossible, one not being able to show details in the picture.

Of the soap trees is interesting, but is it really cheaper to manufacture soap from these pods than to make it from animal fats?

Letter of September 4, 1906. Concerning questions asked by Mr. William Macklin of Dinsmore, Fla.

No. 1. The size of the new Persimmon (No. 104 & 105) from the Ming-Tombs Valley near Peking, China, is very large, 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 inches in diameter, so it is somewhat larger than most of the large varieties of Japanese Persimmons.

No. 2. The color of the fruit is orange red.

Letter of August 14, 1904. Concerning seeds of Aubrietia please for Mr. Roger Sloan, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., well, all the seeds I collect I send either to you or to Giles, so it is not in my hands to give Mr. Sloan some. The author seeds of which Mr. Giles writes are hard to obtain. One really has to live in the neighborhood of such producing trees, so as to be sure to get them, otherwise, squirrels or other men get them. Especially in such the case here with the edible pine seeds. I have climbed already many a tree to try to get the cones, but when picking them at the cost of having my clothes torn and maybe pitch all over me, I found out every time that squirrels had been ahead of me. In other times pickpockets or some other thieves had anticipated me already and ran only risks to my life.

Letter of August 8, 1904. Yes, I collected some of the blue and fragrant atmosphere plants, but only in small quantities. The time photos of most of the things was pretty well impossible, one not being able to show details in the colors.

Of the soap trees is interesting, but is by really cheaper to manufacture soap from those nuts than to make it from animal fats.

Letter of September 1, 1904. Concerning Australian sandal by Mr. William Hoskin of Glenmary, Pa.

Ex. 1. The size of the Syrphemon Dr. Ipe's 2.1/2 from the Hog-Cross Valley West Valley, Pline, is very large, 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 inches in diameter, it is monstrat larger than most of the large specimens of Japanese Syrphemon.

Ex. 2. The fruit of the fruit is -Mount Fe-

No. 3. The habit of the tree is erect when young, but when older the branches spread out considerably, mostly on account of being weighed down with the very heavy fruits, which are so heavy that most Chinese prop the branches up to prevent breaking.

No. 4. The fruit has remarkably little tannin, which little disappears wholly even somewhat before ripening. Can be kept in a frozen state for many months and even when totally ripe is exported to far-off regions in such a frozen state. As a whole, though, the fruits are picked when beginning to show a slight touch of yellow and then being still hard and solid, are shipped away from the orchards. The fruits are all seedless and have a circular incision all around near the top and are of flat globular form. Offthe other Chinese persimmons, I cannot say much.

No. 47 is a small fruited varieties---fruits of an orange color and of globular form. The trees are of erect habit and are not heavy producers.

No. 97 is also a small fruited persimmon, fruits of a bright orange color and of oblong form. Trees of erect habit. The fruits contain rather much tannin and must be fully ripened before being fit to be eaten.

No. 504-516. Collected near Shanghai. I did not see any fruits. Is said to be seedless and of medium size. Tree of erect habit.

No. 517. Collected near Tanghsi. Is said to be a large, seedless persimmon of very sweet taste. Trees somewhat spreading.

Can the shedding of the fruit of which Mr. Macklin speaks

No. 3. The habit of the tree is most dense young, but soon after it becomes open and symmetrical, usually an account of being weighed down with the very heavy fruits, which are so heavy that most Chinese prop the branches up to prevent breaking.

No. 4. The fruit has remarkably little tannin, which little disappears wholly even somewhat before ripening. Can be kept in a frozen state for many months and even when totally ripe is exported to far-off regions in such a frozen state. As a whole, though, the fruits are picked when beginning to show a slight tough of yellow and then being still hard and solid, are shipped away from the orchards. The fruits are all seedless and have a circular incision all around near the top and are of flat globular form. Other white colors (varieties), I cannot say much.

No. 5. It is a small fruited variety--fruits of an orange color and of globular form. The trees are of erect habit and are not heavy producers.

No. 6. It is also a small fruited variety, fruits of a bright orange color and of oblong form. Trees of erect habit. The fruits contain rather much tannin and must be fully ripened before being fit to be eaten.

No. 6A-6B. Collected same as usual. I did not see any fruits. Is said to be seedless and of medium size. Tree of erect habit.

No. 6C. Collected same as usual. Is said to be a large, seedless variety of very sweet taste. Tree somewhat spreading, Can't remember if the fruit of which No. 6C. Mandlin species

be caused by lack of certain necessary elements in the soil? Or doesn't he have the proper varieties planted together, like one has to do with some pears? Or doesn't he have the proper insects to fertilize the flowers?

Letter of September 5, 1906, is a duplicate of one I answered from Vladivostock. I may say, though, I also received the warrant on the Treasury for $2100.00. I did not, however, receive as yet any authorization, at least not on paper. I got tidings, as I wrote you, from the American Minister that a telegram had arrived for me confirming, renewing of authorization, but the thing itself is probably on the way yet.

Letter of September 7, 1906. I see that Mr. W. E. Geil will be in Shan Hai Kwan December 14th. Well, I hardly think I will be there at that time and although I will have to explore yet in all probability the Gobi Desert some day in the future in search for the valuable forage plants which grow there and which may be of use to us in the States of Wyoming and Nevada (See Bretschneider, Page 988, etc.) just now I am not prepared to go. You must know that there are not any inns or houses to rest in most parts of the Gobi so one has to take tents with him and very heavy clothing, and to prepare these things takes much time and money.

I first have to collect material in Northern and in Southern Manchuria and also in North China and I am afraid a good part of the winter will have passed before I arrive in milder climes. I realize more and more that this Asiatic part of the world is so immensely big, that I can explore for my whole lifetime and there will be yet many sections left which I never have visited and which

be caused by lack of certain necessary elements in the soil? Or doesn't he have the proper varieties planted together, like one has to do with some pears? Or doesn't he have the proper insects to fertilize the flowers?

Letter of September 8, 1916, is a duplicate of one I answered from Vladivostok. I may say, though, I also received the warrant on the Treasury for $100.00. I did not, however, receive as yet any authorization, at least not on paper. I got sidings, as I wrote you from the Amoy Minister then a telegram had arrived for me continuing, knowing of authorization, but the thing itself is probably on the way yet.

Letter of September 9, 1916. I see that Mr. W. J. Gill will be in San Francisco then. Well, I hardly think I will be there at that time and although I will have to explore yet in all probability the Gobi Desert some day in the future in search for the valuable forage plants which grow there and which may be of use to us in the storm of growing and Mongols (See Westermarker, Page 388, etc.) just now I am not prepared to go. You must know that there are not any inns or houses to rest in most parts of the Gobi so one has to take tents with him and very heavy clothing, and to prepare these things takes much time and money.

I first have to collect material in Northern and in Southern Manchuria and also in North China and I am afraid a good part of the winter will have passed before I arrive in Mongolia. I realize now and more that this invaluable part of the world is so immensely big, that I can explore for my whole lifetime and there will be yet many millions left which I never have slept and which

may contain many valuable plants, for here the one village often knows not what the other possesses.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, I will close now and answer the other letters in a next message.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Habarowsk, Siberia,

November 10, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I will answer your financial letter of September 14, 1906.

Yes, it is difficult to handle these matters of finance at such a tremendous distance and with the uncertainty of mails reaching me. About returning the balance, well, I personally should say the very easiest way is to send me the rest of the appropriation minus the surplus left from last year's appropriation, then I do not have to return a cent and it would facilitate things with you, too.

That you should take the amount of money due from the months of July, August and September in consideration is not necessary from my point of view; this belongs again to the 1906-1907 appropriation and as such can be settled next year.

And now about the "dear"? question of the difference in money of which I wished you to be so kind as to explain to Mr. Zappone.

may contain many valuable plants, for here the one village often knows not what the other possesses.

Well, Mr. McDonald, I will close now and answer the other letters in a next message.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. BURNS.

Malarova, Alaska,

November 10, 1906.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Today I will answer your financial letter of September 14, 1906.

Yes, it is difficult to handle these matters of finance at such a tremendous distance and with the uncertainty of mails reaching me. About returning the balance, well, I personally should say the very easiest way is to send me the rest of the appropriation minus the surplus left from last year's appropriation, then I do not have to return a cent and it would facilitate things with you, too.

That you should take the amount of money due from the months of July, August and September in consideration is not necessary from my point of view; this belongs again to the 1906-1907 appropriation and as such can be settled next year.

Let me about the "dear" question of the difference in money of data I asked you to be so kind as to explain to Mr.

Continued.

Item No. 1. Amount suspended in settlement No. 31,523, difference of one dollar. Why I bought a berth from Washington, D.C., to Chicago, Illinois, for five dollars on July 24, 1905, and then bought again another berth from Chicago to San Francisco on July 25, 1905 for $14.00, was because when inquiring in Washington, D. C., I was told that on account of the heavy traffic these days out West, the salesman of the Pennsylvania Railroad could not furnish me with a through berthto San Francisco and advised me to buy it personally at Chicago.

Item No. 2. Voucher No. 3, Subvoucher No. 17. Nine days' lodging at New-chwang June 12-20 inc., 1906. Yes, I arrived at New-chwang on the evening of June 11th and departed again in the morning of June 20th so that makes nine nights' lodging at $3.00 per day. As the voucher is for $27.00 I personally cannot see why there is an overcharge of $3.00 in it.

Item No. 3. Voucher No. 3, Subvoucher No. 20. Ten days' cart hire, June 23, July 2, 1906, at $14.00 Mex. per day. Yes, this is my fault. I paid the money in advance and got receipt for it and not knowing that when one pays in advance one has to obtain separate receipts, when the period of service extends to another fiscal year, I failed to obtain two receipts; but when arriving in Liaoyang this winter I will try to obtain another receipt for the $28.00 Mex.

Voucher No. 3. A difference in addition. Well, as the fiscal people are far more expert in matters of addition, etc., I willingly submit that my addition was probably not right, so the difference of $2.10 Mex. is settled herewith in favor of the U. S.

Item No. 1. Amount reimbursed in settlement No. 32,833, difference of one dollar. My I bought a berth from Washington, D.C., to Chicago, Illinois, for five dollars on July 24, 1908, and then bought again another berth from Chicago to San Francisco on July 25, 1908 for $14.00, was because when inquiring in Washington, D. C., I was told that on account of the heavy traffic these days out West, the salesman of the Pennsylvania Railroad could not furnish me with a through berthto San Francisco and advised me to buy it personally at Chicago.

Item No. 2. Voucher No. 3, Subvoucher No. 17. Nine days' lodging at New-Orleans from 12-2-08 to, 1908. Yes, I arrived at New-Orleans on the evening of June 11th and departed again in the morning of June 20th so that makes nine nights' lodging at $5.00 per day. As the voucher is for $47.00 I personally cannot see why there is an overcharge of $3.00 in it.

Item No. 3. Voucher No. 3, Subvoucher No. 20. Ten days' cart hire, June 23, July 2, 1908, at $14.00 per day. Yes, this is my fault. I paid the money in advance and got receipt for it and not knowing that when one pays in advance one has to obtain separate receipts, when the total of service extends to another fiscal year, I failed to obtain the receipts but when arriving in Lincoln this winter I will try to obtain another receipt for the $10.00 Yes.

Voucher No. 3. A difference in addition. Well, as the fiscal people are the more versed in matters of addition, etc., I willingly submit that my addition was probably not right, as the difference of $4.10 Yes. is settled herewith in favor of the U. S.

As I received this letter in duplicate, I herewith enclose these sheets pertaining to this beloved topic, so that it may save you some labor in hunting up the details. And believing that it will facilitate you when these financial matters are kept separate from more cheerful subjects, I herewith close, with best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Habarowsk, Siberia,

November 10, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I come to your last letter, the one dated September 21, 1906.

I collected quite some seeds of the red blackberries in which Mr. Taylor takes so much interest. There are two kinds and both are in the box with seeds sent to Mr. Dorsett at Chico. Their numbers are 357a and 358a, so if you desire to have some seeds at Washington, too, you might ask Mr. Dorsett for part of them.

Any species of Pyrus. No, I didn't meet many as yet. Pyrus ussuriensis and the Siberian crab apple (Pyrus baccata) were the two only ones seen as yet. I see the horticulturists are enthusiastic about the prospect of breeding hardier and better fruits. Well, with much patience and time they will originate most certainly hardier types of apples and pears than

As I received this letter in duplicate, I herewith enclose these sheets pertaining to this beloved topic, so that it may save you some labor in hunting up the details. And believing that it will facilitate you when these financial matters are kept separate from more cheerful subjects, I herewith close, with best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Bakersfield, California,

November 10, 1906.

Dear Mr. Palmatier:

Now I come to your last letter, the one dated September 21, 1906.

I collected quite some seeds of the red blackberries in which Mr. Taylor takes so much interest. There are two kinds and both are in the box with seeds sent to Mr. Forsett at Chico. Their numbers are 3574 and 3583, so if you desire to have some seeds at Washington, too, you might ask Mr. Forsett for part of them.

Any species of Pyrus. No, I didn't meet many as yet. Pyrus sinensis and the Siberian crab apple (Pyrus prunifolia) were the two only ones seen as yet. I see the hartford strawberries are enthusiastic about the prospect of breeding harder and better fruits. Well, with much patience and time they will eliminate most merely hardier types of apples and pears than

the existing ones and in my opinion, here in Northern Asia is the real field to obtain them. Now this Siberian crab apple which occurs wild all over the country and which is extremely hardy, is well worth experimenting with. It is a most heavy fruiter, but the fruits are not larger than choke cherries, but to use this plant as a parent in hybridizing with larger fruiting kinds will produce, in my opinion, some very good results. I obtained already small quantities of seeds from them and will sendd you also a lot of scions some of these days.

I see in the enclosure you sent me that the horticulturists want to search the whole earth in conquest for better apples. Suppose, though, that before they go too far, they applied to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. He has, in my opinion, the finest collection of wild species of Pyrus in America and from a plant improvement point of view, the materials in this beautiful arboretum are too little used or even known as yet.

I also got a letter from Professor S. A. Beach, himself, in which he asks me to look out for good apple material in this far Eastern land. I will answer him and mention the fact that my shipments intended for him have to go through the Department first in order to be indexed, etc.

When you want different species of Pyrus, there are many Botanical Gardens which have fine collections. When we have a seed list in the future, we may be able to exchange with them.

I see your note about obtaining greater quantities of scions this season. I will try to execute it.

the existing ones and in my opinion, here in Northern Asia is the real field to obtain them. The this siberian crab apple which occurs wild all over the country and which is extremely hardy, is well worth experimenting with. It is a most heavy fruiter, but the fruits are not larger than cherries, but to use this plant as a parent in hybridizing with larger fruiting kinds will produce, in my opinion, some very good results. I obtained already small quantities of seeds from them and will somehow also a lot of seions some of these days.

I see in the enclosure you sent me that the horticultural-- turists went to search the whole earth in conquest for better apples. Suppose, though, that before they go too far, they applied to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. He has, in my opinion, the finest collection of wild species of Pyrus in America and from a plant improvement point of view, the materials in this beautiful arboretum are too little used by even those so far.

I also got a letter from Professor S. A. Beach, himself, in which he asks me to look out for good Asiatic material in this far Eastern land. I will answer him and mention the fact that my ship-- ments intended for him have to go through the Department first in order to be indexed, etc.

When you want different species of Pyrus, there are many material Gardens which have fine collections. When we have a seed list in the future, we may be able to exchange with them.

I see your note about obtaining greater variety of scions this season. I will try to remember it.

When in Liaoyang again I will certainly secure the different varieties of pears there. It is a long way yet, though, and through a bad country. Could I but see ahead!

I am very glad to see that the Department is sending out already many of my things. After all, that is still the main point. My work, hard and trying often as it is, is only preliminary. The establishing is the thing. How do all these vegetables turn out which I send? I suppose the Americans consider them mostly as Chinese rubbish. Well, here we haven't got much variety in that line and as such I put perhaps more value on them than they are worth.

And you expect lots of interesting stuff from Manchuria this year. Well, I personally am very sorry that this country doesn't turn out to be as rich in vegetables as it is thought to be. So far as trees and shrubs of an ornamental nature are concerned, nearly everything is long since known and in economic plants, they are nearly all staple crops whichare grown here and offer little new. Fruits are in general brilliant by their total absence. Still, when in the real centers of intense culture, I hope to find some novelties yet.

One thing I find out also is that Manchuria is far too big to be explored minutely in one year. It is like America itself, "A country of magnificent distances," and searching the country intelligently will occupy a couple of years.

If these over-suspicious Japs hadn't prevented me from proceeding northward, I would have been able to cover much more

When in Glasgow again I will certainly ensure the different varieties of pure Ulster. It is a little wet yet, though, and through a bad weather. Only I may see about.

I am very glad to see that the importance is sinking out already many of my things. After all, what is still the main thing, my work, hard and trying often as it is, is only preliminary. The establishing is the thing. How do all these vegetables turn out which I sent? I suppose the Montreal cornel has been mostly a climate problem. Well, here we haven't got much variety in that line and as such I put perhaps more value on them than they are worth.

And you expect lots of interesting stuff from Vancouver this year. Well, I personally do not anticipate any greater doesn't turn out to be as rich in vegetables as it is thought to be. Lots for as trees and shrubs of an ornamental nature are concerned, nearly everything is long since known and in economic plants, they are mostly all single crops which come given here and offer little use. Fruits are in general brilliant by their total absence. Well, some lovely but unlucky or labour saving. I hope to find more novelties yet.

The thing I feel we aim at most should be for the old to be acquired mutually in one year. It is like Lorette Ibsen, "A country of magnificent distances," and according the country intelligently will occupy a couple of years.

If there ever-complaisance dope hasn't prevented me from presenting herewith, I would be well able to cover much more

territory, for that long journey along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers has, notwithstanding its great hardships, brought in relatively little.

I also received a letter from Mr. C. V. Piper, concerning the great desire of the Middle Atlantic states to secure a satisfactory meadow and pasture grass. Well, in my box with seeds to Chico there are also many grasses and I advised Mr. Dorsett to send these to the Department as you probably would send them to the grass station at Walla, Walla, Washington. Of course, when you receive them, you will take some out for experiments at Washington, but let me say that the moist heat at Washington during the summer months will probably not suit the majority of these grasses. The grass, though, I sent you in registered letter under Nos. 470a and 471a and sent also the same quantity to Mr. Dorsett, is most valuable and will probably also suit Mr. Piper's ideals, save that it isn't very productive as a hay producer. I am very anxious to know how this grass will turn out.

I will give special attention, though, to the request of Mr. Piper in looking out for perennial grasses that seem to have the least value for pasture or for hay production. Up to the present I have done so already for I had a feeling that a request of this kind was on the way to me. I wish you would inform Mr. C. V. Piper of these things for when I write him myself it may not be found in conformation with written or unwritten rules of the Department. The letter of Mr. Piper was dated August 30, 1906, so this will facilitate you to ask him a copy of it for your office.

history, for that long period along the Skin and Bone Liners has, nonetheless in great fertility, brought it relatively little.

I also received a letter from Mr. J. L. Piper, concerning the great desire of the Stalk Allocation Board to secure a satisfactory source of Pribram grass. Well, it is my hope that by the time there are also many grasses and I advised Mr. Dorsett to send these to the Department as you probably would send them to the grass station at Dale, Dallas, Texas. If memory, then you really have, you will know more of the non-flowering Bahiagrass, but let me say that the moist heat at Washington during the summer months will probably not suit the majority of these grasses. The grass, though, I send you in registered letter under Ibs. 4V0s and 4V1s and could also be sent quickly to Mr. Dorsett, in case Washington and will probably also suit Mr. Alcock's labels, here that it isn't very competitive as a hay grass. I am very anxious to know how this grass will turn out.

I will give special attention, though, to the request of Mr. Alcock in regard to varietal grasses that seem to have the least value for pasture or for hay production. Up to the present I have done so already for I had a feeling that a request of this kind was on the way to me. I wish you could inform Mr. C. V. Alcock of these things for when I write him myself it may not be found in conformation with written or unwritten rules of the Department. The letter of Mr. Piper was dated August 30, 1938, so this will fortifiably enable him a step ahead for your allies.

Then I received several official letters from Mr. Pieters written during your absence in Texas. As Mr. Pieters has left now, I will answer them to you.

Letter of July 27, 1906. Concerning difference of one dollar in purchase of berths. As I explained this matter to you in my financial letter, I don't have to do it here any more. But Mr. Pieters says to write to Mr. Zappone to explain this matter and Mr. Zappone himself writes so, too, but as I get trouble then again with you, I think you had better settle this matter and accept my thanks for it in advance.

This letter contained also the settling certificate No. 32523.

Letter of August 1, 1906. Containing a copy of the answers received by Mr. Dorsett on certain questions done to Mr. A. Zappone. "Looked over and keeping things in mind." F.N.M.

Letter of August 3, 1906. In which Mr. Pieters announces that a warrant on the U. S. Treasurer is on the way to me and in which Mr. Pieters expresses his special pleasure that you congratulate me on my work, as he feels sort of personally responsible.

Yes, I personally like it still more, especially from you, for I believe that you didn't quite know me at first, isn't it so, Mr. Fairchild?

Letters of August 10, 1906, one announcing the warrant has been sent off and the other one containing the valuable piece of paper itself.

I won't draw the money as yet. I will first finish my letter of credit, for here in the Russian country it is very dif-

Thus I received several official letters from Mr. Ribera writing during your absence in Paris. As Mr. Ribera has left now, I will answer them in you.

Letter of July 21, 1944. Concerning difference of one dollar in payment of months. As I explained this matter to you in my financial letter, I don't have to do it here any more. But Mr. Ribera says to write to Mr. Suppose to explain this matter, and Mr. Suppose himself write so, too, but as I get trouble than again with you, I think you had better settle this matter and accept my thanks for it in advance.

This letter concluded also the settling certificate to Mr. [illegible].

Letter of August 1, 1944. Delivering a copy of the answers executed by Mr. Lorenzi on certain questions sent to Mr. A. Suppose. Further over - no carrying [illegible] in mind.? I.O.U.

Letter of August 1, 1944. To which Mr. Ribera answers that a copy of the Mr. A. Treasurer is on the way to me and in which Mr. Ribera recommends his equally standard [illegible] which he on the work, as he feels very of personally responsible.

Yes, I personally like it will more, [illegible] from you. For I believe that you [illegible] [illegible] Jan/1 it so, Mr. Patrolli?

Letters of August 31, 1944, now announcing the warrant has been sent out for when you receiving the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] itself.

I would open the money as yet. I will first finish my letter of credit, for here in the Dominican country it is very dif-

ficult to handle matters of finance. Yesterday, for instance, when in the bank here, I was requested by the director if it wasn't possible for me to postpone my withdrawal of money until I reached Vladivostock or Harbin as the bank itself had no direct connections with foreign countries. Of course, I politely had to refuse his request. For what on earth have we banks, otherwise, is a thing which I would like to ask our somewhat stupid Russian brothers.

So now, I answered all the mail and have an opportunity to tell you something of this country. Firstly, it is getting pretty cold here. The thermometer ranges from 22° to 14° these last days and to make it still colder, there blows a sharp northwest wind which goes through one's clothes like the dickens. To show you how quick the winter fell on us, I may say that I swam yet on the first of November in the River Iman, near Iman City, and that evening a snowstorm started first nicely and beautiful, so I danced from pure joy in the first snow of the year, but the next day the snowstorm became an icy blizzard and as I was intending to go that day along the stream to find seed bearing trees of Acanthapanax ricinifolia which were reported to exist there, I simply had to abandon that project and instead of that, took the train to Habarowsk. On the road to the station, the people nearly froze, even the snow on our faces melted immediately into ice and so within 24 hours the real Siberian winter had all at once set in.

Between Vladivostock and Iman I have covered the country partly by carts, partly by train and also large stretches on foot.

Finally to bundle anything of finance. Yesterday, for instance, when in the bank here, I was requested by the director if it wasn't possible for me to do-hyve my ministerial at Kansas until I received Vladivostock or Perkin as the bank itself had no direct connections with foreign countries. Of course, I politely had to refuse his request. For what on earth have we banks, otherwise, is a thing which I would like to ask my ancestral Russian brethren.

So now, I answered all the mail and have an opportunity to tell you something of this country. Firstly, it is getting pretty cold here. The thermometer ranges from 22° to 16° these last days and to make it still colder, there blows a sharp northwest wind which goes through one's clothes like the dickens. To show you how quick the winter fell on us, I may say that I swam yet on the first of November in the River Amur, near Ilan City, and that evening a northwestern uberdted first cloudy and beautiful, so I danced from pure joy in the first snow of the year, but the next day the northwestern became an icy blizzard and as I was intending to go that day along the stream to find some burning trees of Manchuriaan rhododrils which were reported to exist there, I simply had to abandon that project and instead of that, took the train to Harbin. On the road in the station, the people nearly froze, even the water in our frain water immediately into ice and in within 24 hours the real Siberian winter had all at once set in.

Between Vladivostock and Ilan I have covered the country partly by cars, partly by train and also large stretches on foot.

In general it is a fine country for agriculture. There is plenty of lumber so as to build houses and for fuel purposes. The soil is mostly of a somewhat peaty or clayey nature and is quite rich. As such the people grow mostly oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat. Also they keep quite some cattle which find their food in the wild, tall grasses, which exist yet all over. In the mountains which look deep blue in this early winter and which are covered as yet with large forests, there is plenty of game from tigers, bears and wolves down to pheasants and partridges. Near Kerkoechofka we saw the large hollow poplar tree in which a big bear had its winter quarters a couple of years ago and in which tree he was shot also, but besides many game birds we didn't see any large wild animals. But there are many tigers and wild boars which both are hunted by Koreans and by the Russians. At a railway station a few hundred miles west from Habarowsk they shot two weeks ago a tigress and ever since the large male roams around in search of her. Rather pathetic, isn't it? But still, men must destroy these animals. It is either he or I and the I is always of more value than the he.

The dangers from outlaws, though, seem to be larger in this country than those from wild animals. We passed the spot in the forest near Kerkoechofka where a Korean was found murdered two months ago and on the train a gendarme told us that between January and now 180 people had been murdered in the stretch of country between Habarowsk and Vladivostock. That such news is rather unpleasant to hear is a fact with which you will agree, I

[illegible] is a [illegible] worthy for-[illegible]. There is plenty of lumber so as to build houses and for fuel purposes. The soil is mostly of a sandy peaty or clayey nature and is quite rich. In such the people grow mostly oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat; the clay soil quite rich [illegible] fruit in the wild, all grapes, which ripen well. [illegible] look deep blue in this sunny climate and which are covered as yet with large forests. There is plenty of game [illegible], bears and wolves down the peninsula and [illegible]. [illegible] are the large yellow jaguar [illegible] which is [illegible] but its white cousins a color [illegible] also, but [illegible] wild animals. But there are many tigers and wild boars which are hunted by horses and by the [illegible]. [illegible] a railway station a few hundred miles [illegible] they are the [illegible] and are also the [illegible] in search of her. Rather unlucky, isn't it? But still, we must destroy these animals. It is either he or I and she I is always of more value than the [illegible].

The dangers from [illegible], though, seem to be larger in this country than [illegible]. [illegible] the lonely [illegible] the lonely road [illegible] found murdered two months ago and on the track a gunshot hole in that between January and now [illegible] had been murdered in the district of [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible]. That such news is rather unpleasant to hear I do not [illegible] with which you will agree, I

suppose. When we left Iman on November 2 every Chinaman in the train was searched for fire arms because a band of six armed Chinese had held up passengers the day before and had robbed a wealthy Korean of 3000 roubles. And a couple of weeks ago an armed band of outlaws had held up the train and had been chased off by the guards after the exchange of several shots, but nobody was hurt apparently. We havent, though, had any unpleasant encounters as yet, but ~~of~~ course, we don't go out in the country without arms. One ounce of prevention is better than one pound of cure, is the old saying.

The botanical part of this exploration trip isn't as successful as I wish. Nearly all of the trees seen are known already and those which are rare have universally no seeds or very little. I collected, though, a sack full of nuts from Juglans Manchurica, small bags of seeds from Phellodendron amurense, of which the wood seems to be valuable in furniture manufacture. Also seeds of the beautiful Amur-lilac, Ligustrina amurense, which I consider a very promising ornamental shrub for the colder parts of the United States. Then, we got quite a lot of seeds from the Cladrastis amurense, an ornamental shrub and tree which has a beautiful hard wood well fit for fine furniture manufacture. Also seeds of the beautiful Acanthopanax ricinifolia, a tree too little known as yet. Besides these lots of smaller things like maples, oaks, Pyrus ussuriensis and Pyrus baccata, hazelnuts, Tilidens, Panax sessilifora, Eleutherococcus senticosus, wild grapes (Vitis amurensis) different wild grasses and several minor things.

anyone. When we left Iman on November 2 every Chinaman in the train was searched for fire arms because a band of six armed Chinese had held up passengers the day before and had robbed a wealthy Korean of 3000 roubles. And a couple of weeks ago an armed band of outlaws had held up the train and had been chased off by the guards after the exchange of several shots, but nobody was hurt apparently. We haven't, though, had any molestation encountered as yet, but of course, we don't go out in the country without arms. One ounce of prevention is better than one pound of cure, is the old saying.

The botanical part of this exploration trip isn't as successful as I wish. Nearly all of the trees seen are known already and those which are rare have universally no seeds or very little. I collected, though, a sack full of nuts from Juglans Mandshurica, small bags of seeds from Phellodendron amurense, of which the wood seems to be valuable in furniture manufacture. Also seeds of the beautiful Amur-lilac, Ligustrum amurense, which I consider a very promising ornamental shrub for the colder parts of the United States. Then, we got quite a lot of seeds from the Diospyros amurense, an ornamental shrub and tree which has a beautiful hard wood well fit for fine furniture manufacture. Also seeds of the beautiful Acanthopanax ricinifolia, a tree too little known as yet. Besides these lots of smaller things like maples, oaks, Juglans mandshurica and Ulmus macrocarpa, hackberry, ladders, Pinus mandshurica, Chamaecyparis obtusa, wild grape, Vitis amurensis, Clematis ajanensis and several other vines.

In a box which I hope to ship to you within a couple of days I will pack all these things.

Now, about my plans for these coming weeks. To begin with, the beginning is that the heavy frost has seriously interfered with my plans. You must know that the rivers are full of ice and while it has firmly set on the edges, yet the middle is one mass of large and small ice fields with stretches of blue water between. And so we can't cross the rivers or do some of the road by water and I have no time to wait until this mighty Amur is entirely frozen which will occur in a month or so from now. So, I may have to return by rail to Nikolsk and from there go partly by rail and by carts to Harbin. But I haven't quite decided yet. When there is a change, I would rather enter Harbin from the North east, passing through a lesser known country where I may find new things. From Harbin, then, I will proceed as I intended--over Kirin to Mukden, where I hope to find mail again, which will be sent up from Peking.

These last days I have bought me some heavy topboots and a big fur cap and look like a real Russian, only the language is wanting yet. I personally like the Russian people. It is such a young, simple-minded race as yet. Nothing of our tired-of-life-ness or of nervousness is found among them. As a whole they are rather silent, but still inwardly contented. Of course, they are not the least bit progressive and this confirms as such the axiom that the most contented races are the least progressive and that the most discontented countries are the most progressive (Vide America).

In a box which I hope to ship to you within a couple of days I will pack all these things.

Now, about my plans for these coming weeks. To begin with, the beginning is that the heavy frost has actually interfered with my plans. You must know that the rivers are full of ice and while it has literally cut me off, in the middle is one mass of large and small ice floes with stretches of blue water between. And so we can't cross the rivers or do some of the road by water and I have no time to wait until fair weather and the entirely frozen which will occur in a month or so from now. So, I may have to return by rail to Mirfak and from there go partly by rail and by ferry to Darfin. But I haven't quite decided yet. When there is a change, I would rather enter Darfin from the North east, passing through a lesser known country where I may find new things. From Darfin, then, I will crossed as I intended-from Mirfa to Mahdan, where I hope to find mail again, which will be sent up from Fashir.

Those last days I have brought me some heavy rapids and a big fur cap and look like a real Russian, only the language is missing yet. I personally like the Russian people. It is such a young, simple-minded race as yet. Thinking of our blasé-a-life-sure-er of entertainment in Cairo. In a while they are rather silent, but still friendly conducted. Of course, they are not the least bit progressive and this condition or rush the sense that the most conducted cases are the same. Personally, as that the road dissatisfied Russians are the sort-communism (the Russian).

The standard of living under the peasantry is rather low. Indeed, I didn't know that the white race could live under such conditions as I have seen. No beds in the houses, no undressing before going to sleep, a whole family all sleeping in one room, near one another, etc., etc. There hangs a general air of uncouthness over this whole race which acts at the same time on me as a lover of the wildness as a charm.

And such children they are. A fire-arm or a compass is in many cases regarded with a kind of respectful awe and I have had big rough soldiers beg me a leaf out of an American magazine as a souvenir from a country where the banner of Liberty floats and to which country they intend to go as soon as they see the chance. My heart leaped up to them from sympathy, for the poor chaps have often an awful time out here, far away from friends and family. One Russian sailor I saw in Shanghai who tore off the button from his cap and crushed it under his heels. When asked why he did it, the poor fellow said that the government has had his parents both shot and their house burned so what did he care for such a government. He begged me with tears in his eyes to take him with me to America.

If it is intended to let me stay out here in the East still another year, I wish you could be so kind as to send me some old magazines, if possible with many pictures in them; like "Sunset," and some more western magazines. I often wish to show people here things and have nearly nothing with me. A few old books will be welcome, too, for I never see English books or papers

The standard of living under the peasantry is rather low. Indeed, I didn't know that the white race could live under such conditions as I have seen. No beds in the houses, no mattresses before going to sleep, a whole family all sleeping in one room, near one another, etc., etc. There hangs a general air of unwashedness over this whole race which sets at the same time on me as a lover of the children as a whole.

And such children they are. A five-arm or a compass is in many cases regarded with a kind of respectful awe and I have had big rough soldiers beg me a leaf out of an American magazine as a souvenir from a country where the banner of liberty floats and to which country they intend to go as soon as they see the chance. My heart leaped up to them from sympathy, for the poor chaps have often an awful time out here, far away from friends and family. One Russian sailor I saw in Bangkok who tore off the button from his cap and crumbed it under his heels. When asked why he did it, the poor fellow said that the government has had his parents both shot and their house burned so what did he care for such a government. He begged me with tears in his eyes to take him with me to America.

If it is intended to let me stay out here in the last still another year, I wish you could be so kind as to send me some old magazines, if possible with many pictures in them; like "Puck," and some more western magazines. I often wish to show people here things and have nearly nothing with me. A few old books will be welcome, too, for I never see English books or papers

any more and fear that I will become somewhat stupid when residing too long among lesser cultured races. And I have been asked several times what kind of fruits in general do well in the Northern states, so if you could furnish me a few catalogues from dealers in fruit trees, etc., they will be very much appreciated. One Russian officer wanted to know from me what kind of pears were doing well in Idaho, he having a notion that the climatic conditions here in Eastern Siberia are somewhat akin and then he would order some trees and experiment here. Well, I never was in Idaho as yet and could furnish meagre information about this subject. Are there perhaps any bulletins published by the Department about fruit culture in the Northern States? If so, the undersigned will be delighted to receive some copies.

The parcels with plants I shipped from Vladivostock through the post office at Shanghai to you had some among them that were wrapped in special good paper said to come from Korea, but bought in Vladivostock. Did you see that paper and did the cuttings packed in them arrive in good shape? An answer on this will be of use to me, for then sewing in cotton cloth won't be necessary any more and will save much labor. The paper is heavy and tough and I think will withstand lots of rough handling.

Yesterday I wrote my letter on yellow paper because I thought I was nearly through with the light quality of writing paper but I saw today that I have still another lot so I hope I have enough until I receive a new supply from you. You may address it to Shanghai. I also would be glad to receive a quantity of

any more old-fashioned ideas. I will become standard simply due reality to be very among lower cultured rubes. And I have been asked several little what kind of fruits in general do well in the Northern states, so if you could furnish me a few suggestions from Montana to fruit trees, etc., they will be very much appreciated. The Russian gentlemen wanted to know from me what kind of beers were doing well in Idaho. By having a notion that the climatic conditions here in Eastern Idaho are somewhat akin and also to would order some these old experiment here. Well, I never was in Idaho as yet and could furnish hops to/matter other this subject. Do there exists any bulletins published by the Experiment station from Idaho relative to the culture in the Canadian Western? If so, the undersigned will be delighted to receive some copies.

The parcels with plants I shipped from Vladivostok through the post office at Tsingtau to you had some among them that were wrapped in special rice paper and in some fine silk. Did you see that paper? Did you see that paper was old the cottage period in China and to a good manner. I manner on this will be of use to me, for it is making in cotton cloth won't be necessary any more and will save much labor. The paper is heavy and tough and I think will stand for it very handling.

Yesterday I wrote my father on yellow paper because I thought I was sending through the light mailing of writing paper for I was very tired - still another lot so I hope I have successfully I receive a few specimens from you. You may address it to Tsingtau. I also wish to ask if to receive a quality of

seed bags of different sizes and metal tags for I run out of all these materials and can't get them here.

I also wrote the Yokohama Nursery Co. for a small bale of Sphagnum to be delivered at Mukden and to Mr. McGregor of Shanghai I also wrote for a large package of the same material to be sent by Chinese parcel post so I hope to get the material there in Mukden. I had been in hopes of getting such things here but, no, it isn't even known.

I saw a few days ago a collection of plants collected at Sachalin and I was surprised to see so many ornamental shrubs and trees there were among them. I think it would pay us to explore that island in search of new ornamental plants. The climate is pretty cold there, too, so the things would be hardy in the northern part of the United States.

As soon as I have packed in these seeds I have now, I hope to visit yet a region very rich in different kinds of trees south from here, where I may find some good things yet.

This city of Habarowsk has a very nice park at the bank of the Amur in which some parts are left yet as nature originally planted it. Large Phellodendrons and Ligustrinas are to be seen there. Further, the trees growing there are white and black birches, small-leaved lindens, spruces, bush willows, different species of wild prunus, different kinds of spiraeas, elms, two kinds of poplars, many kinds of maples, Viburnum opulus and some minor shrubs. It is a joy to me to see the sun set across the ice fields of the Amur and to see these beautiful silhouettes of white birches show off against the dying purple of the far West.

seed bags of different sizes and metal bags for I run out of all those materials and can't get them here.

I also wrote the Yokohama Nursery Co. for a small bale of Sphagnum to be delivered at Yaoban and to Mr. Fukuyor of Shanghai I also wrote for a large package of the same material to be sent by Chinese parcel post so I hope to get the material there in Yaoban. I had been in hopes of getting such things here but, no, it isn't even known.

I saw a few days ago a collection of plants collected at Kochalin and I was surprised to see so many ornamental shrubs and trees there were among them. I think it would pay us to explore that island in search of new ornamental plants. The climate is pretty cold there, too, so the things would be hardy in the northern part of the United States.

As soon as I have packed in these seeds I have now, I hope to visit yet a region very rich in different kinds of trees south from here, where I may find some good things yet.

This city of Habarowsk has a very nice park at the bank of the Amur in which some parts are left yet as nature originally planted it. Large Tholidodendrons and Liquestrums are to be seen there. Further, the trees growing there are white and black birch, small-leaved linden, spruce, bush willows, different species of wild grapes, different kinds of cytisus, elms, the kinds of maples, many kinds of maples, Ulmarum opulus and some minor shrubs. It is a joy to me to see the sun not across the ice fields of the Amur and to see those beautiful silhouettes of white birches show off against the dark pyrpis of the far east.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, the number of pages has reached fourteen, so I conclude with the best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Harbin, Manchuria,

December 14, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am in Harbin, but I have been very unwell here and didn't enjoy life at all for several days. I am recovering, though, again and hope to be the same once again in a couple of days. I had caught a severe cold while on the journey here and had to keep several days under the wool. I have looked into the wheat situation here, but there seems to be very little in it. The wheat is nearly all much inferior to our wheats. It is cold and unpleasant here in Harbin and rather dangerous. I will bless the moment that I am out of this d. country, which I don't wish to see any more for a long time.

Well, later on more.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Hsiao Wu tai shan,
Chili, Prov. China.
Nove. 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Many things have passed again since I wrote you last and happily I am still alive yet, tho I have been on the edge of the grave. A couple of nights ago, when coming from the restaurant at about 8 p.m. I was attacked by 3 thugs on a very quiet street but thanks to my presence of mind, I was able to defend myself and escape unharmed. These are the details: When walking over the street, I noticed I was followed by 3 men, but I didn't take particular notice of it, as I didn't think, that it was so dangerous here; but all at once, I heard some rustling behind me and immediately a piece of cloth is drawn around my throat and they got me down on the ground. I received a few heavy blows on my head, but it didn't stun me, on the contrary - I was at once awake to the situation and knew, that if I didn't offer a stronger defense as the attacking party, I was a lost man. So I returned the blows in the faces of the 2 attackers, (the 3rd kept watch) and at an opportune moment I drew my large dagger and plunged it into the stomach of the leader of the two, on which he uttered a cry and immediately the vagabonds cleared off. I chased them yet for several yards, but they escaped me. Unhappily I didn't wear my revolver that night, as I really thought it wasn't so bad here as the people told, and so I had to let the scoundrels escape. I went immediately to the police and we searched the neighborhood but -

Dear Mr. Rairchild:

Many things have passed again since I wrote you last and happily I am still alive yet, the I have been on the edge of the grave. A couple of nights ago, when coming from the restaurant at about 8 p.m. I was attacked by 3 thugs on a very quiet street but thanks to my presence of mind, I was able to defend myself and escape unharmed. These are the details: When walking over the street, I noticed I was followed by 3 men, but I didn't take particular notice of it, as I didn't think, that it was so dangerous here; but all at once, I heard some rustling behind me and immediately a piece of cloth is drawn around my throat and they got me down on the ground. I received a few heavy blows on my head, but it didn't stun me, on the contrary - I was at once awake to the situation and knew, that if I didn't offer a stronger defense as the attacking party, I was a lost man. So I returned the blows in the faces of the 3 attackers, (the 3rd kept watch) and at an opportune moment I drew my large dagger and plunged it into the stomach of the leader of the two, on which he uttered a cry and immediately the vagabonds cleared off. I chased them yet for several yards, but they escaped me. Unhappily I didn't wear my revolver that night, as I really thought it wasn't so bad here as the people told, and so I had to let the scoundrels escape. I went immediately to the police and we searched the neighbourhood but -

no results. The next morning the frozen body of a well dressed man of about 35 years was found, only a couple of hundred feet from the spot where I was attacked, so this gang, or perhaps another, had been helas more successful in their grussome labors. The inspector of police even commended upon my energy and I felt proud to be an American that night. Of course, I have been a little nervous for a few days, for I was pretty close to the end, I know that, but from now on, my loaded revolver is always on a handy spot and a next attack, if committed the same way, I hope to resist more successfully.

In how far my main attacker has been wounded, is hard, if not impossible to ascertain. There are many dens here, where the lowest classes spend their lives and nobody could search them all, for a wounded scoundrel. I can say, that I don't like this city anymore. There are too many criminals here, who have escaped from Sachalin or are former outlaws, who were sent to this part of the country; after dark it is unsafe to be out. Only a few days ago again, 4 dead people were found underneath a bridge, all murdered.

I have been delayed here on account of my interpreter being far from well and I myself, do not possess knowledge enough of Russian, to transact my own business. And things go so slow here, that I personally think, that even old China couldn't do it much worse. To obtain 2 sacks of oats from the experimental station up here, took us just a whole day and to deliver parcels at the P. O. is a matter which occupies a whole forenoon; none of the employees knowing anything about parcel post arrangements with foreign countries and especially not with the U. S. of America. In Vladivostock I saw the Director of the P. O. myself, trying to ship cuttings to the Dept.

so really. The man wanting the former body of a well dressed man of about 35 years was found, only a couple of hundred feet from the spot where I was attacked, so this gang, or perhaps another, had been twice more successful in their gruesome labors. The inspector of police was commended upon my entry and I felt proud to be an American that night. Of course, I have been a little nervous for a few days, for I was pretty close to the end, I know that, but from now on, my loaded revolver is always on a handy spot and a next attack, if committed the same way, I hope to resist more successfully.

In how for my main attacker has been wounded, is hard, if not impossible to ascertain. There are many dens here, where the lowest classes spend their lives and nobody would mourn them all, for a wounded scoundrel. I can say, that I don't like this city anymore. There are too many officials here, who have escaped from Sakhalin or are former prisoners, who were sent for life here at the penalty; after dark it is unsafe to be out. Only a few days ago again, 4 dead people were found underneath a bridge, all murdered.

I have been believed here on account of my interpreter being far from well and I myself, do not possess knowledge enough of Russian, to transmit my own business. Yet things go so slow here, that I personally think, that even all which could't do it such worse. To obtain 2 weeks of work from the experimental station up here, just as just a whole day and to deliver parcels at the P. O. is a matter which requires a whole transaction, when if the employees knowing anything about parcel post arrangements with foreign countries and especially not with the U. S. of America. In Vladivostok I saw the library of the Y. C. myself, trying to help overtime to the Dept.

but he himself declared it was impossible to go beyond rules and - the rules at Vladivostock were such, that it was impossible to ship things. All parcels had to be in square wooden boxes, could only be sent to the German frontier and when sent farther a resident of Vladivostock had to send the necessary money to transmit them farther. Of course, I politely refused to have anything to do with them on such conditions and then the American consul was so kind to ship them with a Japanese steamer to Shanghai, from where the U. S. P. O. has forwarded them prob. since long ago to your address and to Chico.

These 4 parcels I sent from here, and of which I notified you in a recent letter, may have reached Washington, D.C., are this reaches you. They told me, the receiving party would have to pay some money on them as the parcel-post arrangement doesn't extend to the U. S. Is this really so?

Now I have prepared 3 large boxes with seeds and hope to have shipped them to the Dept., before I mail this letter. This time I have rather large quantities of cereals which grow more or less successfully in this rather unfavorable climate. I suppose, they are since long well known, but yet, it may be, that one or two are not known yet and it may save time in some of the Northern States, to know that a certain kind does well in a similar climate.

The black oats expecially are considered very good up here and may drive the other oats out of the market in a couple of years. The other cereals are nearly all originally coming from Russia and as there have been several explorers in that mighty land, they are prob. well known.

There are quite a few conifer seeds among them, as you'll

Not to Israel! Goderal is was impossible to go beyond rules and - the rules at Vladivostok were such, that it was impossible to ship things. All parcels had to be in square wooden boxes, could only be sent to the German frontier and when sent further a resident of Vladivostok had to send the necessary money to transmit the parcel. Of course, I politely refused to have anything to do with them on such conditions and then the Japanese consul was so kind to ship them with a Japanese steamer to Shanghai, from where the U. S. A. C. O. has forwarded them prob. since long ago to your address and to Geneva.

These parcels I sent from here, and as what I mentioned you in a recent letter, my late present marriage, b.o.d., are this reason you. They told me, the receiving party would have to pay some money on them as the parcel-post arrangement doesn't extend to the U. S. A. Is this really so?

Now I have prepared a large boxes with seeds and hope to have shipped them to the Dept., before I mail this letter. While this I have rather large quantities of cereals which grow more or less successfully in this rather unfavorable climate. I suppose, they are since long well known, but yet, it may be, that one or two are not known yet and it may save time in case of the Northern States, to know that a certain kind does well in a similar climate.

The black-oats especially are considered very good to breed and to drive the other oats out of the market in a couple of years. The other cereals are nearly all originally owing from Canada and as there have been several explorers in that mighty land, they are prob. well known.

There are quite a few cavalry-oats among them, as pearl

notice. So Mr. Hicks and some other nursery men, may feel grateful to the Dept. if they receive a small quantity.

Of the Manchurian walnuts, I wished you would send the bulk to Mr. Dorsett, Chico, as he has asked me to remember him in this matter, when I came across them.

The small leaved linden, Tilia cordata, is a nice ornamental tree of small dimensions and may be appreciated by many garden owners.

These hazelnuts may be tried in the N. States where there are few fruit trees, and where as such a hazelnut even is appreciated.

The 3 Manchurian plants par excellence, n. l. Phellodendron amurense, cladrastis amurensis and the Ligustrina amurensis are all three well worth growing and the last-named especailly, is destined to become a successful garden shrub all over the N. U. S.

Of Pyrus ussuriensis and P. baccata there are small quantities, so Mr. Beach of Iowa may be remembered, with a few seeds.

The wild grapes may be tried to give the U. S. a hardy grape-vine of the vinifera type.

Of the Juncus I enclose a sample of matting and of some braid under No 622a, showing how well fit it is for the purpose. I personally think, this hardy rush will be well appreciated by you all, extending as it does, the rush culture all over the Northern part of the U. S.

Now, I obtained the large bag with black ~~oats~~ oats No. 673a, and the buckwheat No. 674a, together with the Nos. 669a, 670a, 671a and 672a, from Mr. Gagun, manager of the Agricultural Station here and said gentleman wouldn't accept any money for it, but would be too pleased, if the Dept., sent him some small quantities of hardy cereals and

Bahia. So Mr. Tiche and some other Jurupari men, may feel grateful to the Dept. if they receive a small quantity.

Of the Barbrowlea varieties, I wished you would send the bulk to Mr. Lorentz, Uruba, as he has asked me to remember him in this matter, when I send extra item.

The small leaved lichen, Tilia Barbiche, is a rare curiosity. Even if small dimensions and may be accentuated by many large growers.

These beetlets may be tried in the S. Tiche where there are the Fruit trees, and there at least a Jaboticaba over is appreciated.

The 3 Rosaceae plants per Amarillas, e. I. Photinidaceae amarosa, oleoretic amarosis and the Liquorice Amarosis are all very well worth growing and the Jaboticaba especially, is making to become a successful garden shrub all over the N. E. S.

If Pyrus malacomela and P. baccata there are small quantities, so Mr. Rosch of Iowa may be remembered, with a few seeds.

The wild grapes may be tried to give the S. S. a hardy grape-vine of the atalfera type.

Of the Jurema I enclose a sample of matting and of some hardy fodder to cows, showing how well fit it is for the purpose. I personally think, this hardy vine will be well appreciated by you all, although as it does, the rust mildews all over the Jurema pods of the S. S.

Now, I enclosed the large bag with black seed to, etc., and the handfuls for etc., together with the Rice, Soja, etc., and etc., from Mr. Tyler, manager of the Agricultural Station here and gentleman welcomes every dry money for it, but would be too pleased, if the Dept. that the same small quantities of hardy varieties and

and hardy agricultural crops from the Northern regions, for he said our crops here are mostly not hardy enough for this clime and we desire earnestly hardier crops for our people here. So if you see fit, I hope you may send some things to the Station up here.

In the smallest box of the three, I enclosed a pamphlet obtained from the Agricultural Station here, giving information concerning some crops here. Perhpas, Mr. Carleton of the Dept., may be able to find something interesting in it, as he is about the only gentlemen speaking Russian in the Dept., isn't it?

The duplicate notes are also in that same box. The lightest ones I send you enclosed in this letter.

In a few days I hope to leave Habarowsh for good and proceed southwards by train. In Ninguta, Manchuria, I hope to stay for a little while, overlooking the regions there and then prob. by train to Harbin.

I had a talk with the head of the Police up here the other day concerning my intended journey in sledges on the Amur of the Sungari, so as to reach Harbin that way, but he told us, that is was pretty certain, that I would never return anywere from that trip, unless I was escorted by a strong military convoy, for, he said, along these rivers the headquarters are of different robberbands, which escape the laws of both Russia and China and which take refuge in these wild uninhabited regions only to come out occasionally to plunder caravans or travellers. Now in how far this is so, I can't ascertain, but I think, I better take the heed, for, if something happened, they would say"we warned him, but he wouldn't listen, so we disclain any responsibility and this

and hardly adjectival crops from the Sargasso region, for in said our crops here are mostly not hardy enough for this climate and we desire correctly hardier crops for our people here. So if you see fit, I hope you may send some things to the station up here.

In the smallest box of the three, I enclosed a pamphlet obtained from the Agricultural Station here, giving information concerning some crops here. Perhaps, Dr. Harlow or the Dept. may be able to find something interesting in it, as he is about the only gentleman specking Russian in the Dept., isn't it?

The dualanche notes are also in that same box. The lightest one I send you enclosed in this letter.

In a few days I hope to leave Habarovsk for good and proceed southwards by train. In Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, I hope to stay for a little while, overlooking the regions there and then proc. by train to Harbin.

I had a talk with the head of the Police up here the other day concerning my intended journey to sledges on the Amur of the Ussuri, so as to reach Harbin that way, but he told me, that is was pretty certain, that I would never return anymore from that trip, unless I accompanied by a strong military convoy, for, he said, along these rivers the bandoutsers are of different nationalities, which escape the laws of both Russia and China and which take refuge in there wild guides that regions only to have my occasionally an planner carrying on everything. But is for far this is so, I don't exactly, but I think, I have made the best, for, if something happened, they would maybe wanted him, but he wouldn't listen, so to disclaim any responsibility and this

is not exactly a country, where it pays a man to be without some protection or another".

The climate here is real Siberia, it freezes every day and the thermometer was yesterday at 2°F. and it has snowed hard also the whole day, so everything moves now in sledged over the streets.

I do not know, at what time you'll receive this letter but I think Xmas must be either very near or over, so I wish you all the very best of everything, hoping another time to be again in your company.

I'll keep on counting upon the good-wishes of you all in this uneasy land and hope to pass thro all right.

I remain with best of regards, to all,

Yours respectfully,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P. S. I shipped the boxes just now and notified the American Consul at Valdivostock of it. They'll reach you prob. in 6-8 weeks from now.

is yet usually a country, where it does a man no harm to be without some protection or cudgel".

The climate here is most shocking. It freezes every day and the Commander-in-chief at K.K. and if you exercised hard all the whole day, no everything soaps now is alighted over the streets.

I do not know, at what time you'll receive this letter but I think Tsar must be either very poor or over, so I wish you all the very best of everything, hoping another time is be quite in your company.

Will keep on counting upon the good-nature of you all in this uneasy land and hope to pass life all right.

I remain with best or regards, my wife.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank F. Joyce

P.S. I shipped his boxes just now and enclosed the American Consul at Valdivostock of 12. They'll reach you prob. in 5-7 weeks from now.

Harbin, Manchuria,

December 20, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I shipped a box with seeds to you via Vladivostock to Seattle. Of course, it will take a long time before it will reach you, but still it is better to be notified too early than too late.

The contents are not as varied or as rare as I would like it, but that is the fault of this country, for strange to say, I don't think we'll be able to obtain many novelties out of these regions. Nearly all of the stuff grown comes originally from the more southern regions and as such it is well known.

As I wrote you on the postal, I have been quite unwell here for about ten days and I can't say that I am quite the same yet. The cold and the discomforts are really too much in prevalence to enjoy life and then the dangerousness of the country with all these robber bands and these thugs which make people stay as much in their houses as possible. No, I will be glad when I have left Manchuria behind me.

When I was in Ninguta a couple of weeks ago both the civil and the military magistrate strongly advised me not to proceed to San-sin as even foreigners had been murdered by the robbers and when I left Ninguta I got a convoy of four soldiers with me to accompany me to the station; for the evening before a merchant had been attacked again on the same road we had to pass over. Well, we didn't have any encounters at all.

Matola, Mozambique.

December 20, 1966.

Dear Mr. Patricia:

Today I delayed a few with mails to you via Nelspoort to Natal. Of course, it will take a long time before it will reach you, but still it is better to be notified too early than too late.

The customs are not as varied or as rare as I would like it, but that is the fault of this country. For strange to say, I don't think we'll be able to obtain many novelties out of these regions. Nearly all of the stuff grown comes originally from the more southern regions and as such it is well known.

As I wrote you on the postal, I have been quite unwell here for about two days and I don't say that I am yet the same yet. The cold and the dampness are really too much in proportions to enjoy life and that the temperature of the country with all these rubber bands and vines keeps mind much people stay as much in their houses as possible. So, I will be glad when I have left Mozambique behind me.

When I was in Nigeria a couple of weeks ago both the civil and the military magistrate strongly advised me not to proceed to Sao-Jax as even foreigners had been murdered by the robbers and soon I left Nigeria I got a convoy of four soldiers with me to accompany me to the stations for the evening before a motorcar had been attacked again on the same road we had to go over. Yet, we didn't have any encounters at all.

These last days I have been looking into the wheat situation up here. Well, as a result I can say that it is not so that the wheat here is superior to our American wheats. The flouring mills here don't get more than 60 - 66 per cent of flour from the wheat and the grain itself is far from clean. The reason that the story came to be told that the Harbin flour is superior to American flour is probably because the exported American flour is 3rd grade and, of course, as such some of the flour here can be superior to that, but when one looks at the ordinary Harbin and the ordinary American flour then one sees at once that ours is whiter and cleaner.

In the box with seeds I sent you a sample of Minguša wheat which is considered as one of the best wheats here in Manchuria.

In the future, though, when the Chinese use more machinery and do things more on a business scale, then I am afraid that Manchurian flour will oust ours from the Eastern markets. This is a splendid wheat country and it needs only guidance and cooperation on the part of the growers and then they will supply the whole Far East.

A short review of my last journey won't be unwelcome to you, I suppose, so I will mention that I went on November 24 to Corruskaya, a little distance South of Habarowsk. There it is all primaeval forest yet and mostly pines and larches. We douldn't do any exploring there for the snow was everywhere from one to two feet thick, but I got there a nice bag full of fresh pine seeds

Over last Lady I have been looking into the wheat situation up here. Well, as a result I can say that it is not so that the wheat here is superior to some American wheats. The flouring mills here don't get more than 60 - 65 per cent of flour from the wheat and the grain itself is low from gluten. The reason that the story came to be told that the Manitoba flour is superior to American flour is merely because the American American flour in Red Cross and, of course, as much some of the flour here can be superior to that, but when one looks at the ordinary Marquis and the ordinary American flour then one sees at once that ours is better for gluten.

In the box with seeds I sent you a sample of Marquis wheat which is considered as one of the best wheats here in Canada.

In the future, though, when my claims are more satisfied and do things more on a business scale, then I am afraid that Manitoba flour will take you from the Eastern markets. This is a splendid wheat country and it needs only guidance and cooperation on the part of the growers and then they will supply the whole Dominion.

A short review of my last journey won't be unwelcome to you, I suppose, so I will mention that I went on November 22 to Swanscoy, a little distance South of Yahomewe. There it is all primeval forest yet and mostly pines and larches. We couldn't do any exploring there for the snow was everywhere from one to two feet deep, but I got there a big full of fresh pine needs

which I enclosed in this box.

On Monday, November 26, we left Habarowsk by train and went to Hailing, Manchuria, where we arrived November 28. The next day we proceeded by carts to Ninguta for on one of the notes I have was written that fine white pears are grown here which are sent to the court at Peking and that also other fruits occur here. Well, about these pears it is not true, I am afraid that Liaoyang is meant instead of Ninguta and about these other small fruits, the natives told me that they are only to be had in early summer. I presume a Podophyllum is meant and also perhaps a ground cherry. (Physalis sp.) I got, however, some scions of a wild pear near Ninguta which is said to be nice.

On December 1st I left Ninguta again by cart to Hailing and then by train to Harbin where I arrived the next day. Yesterday I was in Ashe-ho, a large town not far from here, trying to get dry land rice which I was told I would be able to procure there, but there was nothing of the kind. I have to go farther south for that.

The trains here have strong guards of soldiers and at every station there are military posts and that is all for those notorious Hung-hutses, which are the terror of these Northern regions. Many soldiers have been killed already by them and they even mutilate their victims, just like the Indians did of yore. A bad lot, they are!

I intend now to proceed by train to Kwang Tsientse and then by carts to Kirin, but I will first find out about the

which I enjoyed in this Zoo.

On Monday, November 26, we left Nabarovsk by train and went to Haikin, Manchuria, where we arrived Tuesday AM. The next day we proceeded by cars to Hingwa for on one of the notes I have was written that like white peas are grown here which are sent to the court at Peking and that also other fruits come here. Well, about these peas it is not true. I am afraid that Liaoyang is meant instead of Hingwa and about these other small fruits, the natives told me that they are only to be had in early summer. I presume a Podophyllum is meant and also perhaps a ground cherry. (Physalis sp.) I got, however, some scions of a wild pear near Hingwa which is said to be nice.

On December 1st I left Hingwa again by cart to Haikin and then by train to Harbin where I arrived the next day. Yesterday I was in Ashe-ho, a large town not far from here, trying to get dry land rice which I was told I would be able to procure there, but there was nothing of the kind. I have to go further south for that.

The trains here have strong guards of soldiers and at every station there are military posts and that is all for those notorious Hung-Hutzes, which are the terror of those Northern regions. Many soldiers have been killed already by them and they are multiplying their victims, just like the Indians did of yore. I feel sorry, they are!

I intend now to proceed by train to Dong Yintzza and then by cars to Kirin, but I will first find out about rice

unsafety, for it doesn't pay to be murdered here somewhere.

There is here an American Consul, Mr. F. D. Fisher, and we had quite a few talks already. Mr. Fisher told me about the camphor industry in Formosa and how the Japanese are utilizing nowadays even the leaves and young twigs and how they are able to extract about 2% of camphor out of that material. Mr. Fisher said that the Japs have today practically the monopoly of camphor and that in his opinion it would be a most excellent thing if we could establish some camphor plantations in the States. He also said that there are two kinds of camphor trees in Formosa, the one yielding the precious product and the other furnishing the famous camphor wood so beloved by residents in tropical countries to keep their wardrobes in.

I myself do not know what the Department has done in this line, but knowing too well the tendency of the Japs to exclude all foreigners from their spheres of influence, and to keep everything for themselves alone, it might be a good thing to go into that camphor industry on a somewhat large scale. It will keep our celluloid manufacturers going, a thing which is not so sure, when Japan has established her own factories either in Japan or in Formosa.

December 21, 1906.

Today I sent one parcel containing three packages with cuttings to Mr. Roger S. Greene, American Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, Siberia, and asked him to forward them to the post office at Shanghai which office I notified to send them to the

entirely, for it clearly pay to be managed here economically.

There is here an American consul, Mr. C. Ilsen, and he has with a few helpers already. Mr. Miner told me about the market industry in Formosa and how the Japanese are utilizing everyone even the lazyest and young tykes and how they are able to extract about 25% of camphor out of their material. Mr. Miner said that the Japs have acted practically the economic of camphor and that in his opinion it would be a most excellent thing if we could establish some camphor plantations in the Marianas. He also said that there are two kinds of camphor trees in Formosa, the yielding the Japanese product and the other furnishing the finest camphor wood so believed by residents in tropical countries to keep their wardrobes in.

I myself do not know what the importance is here in this line, but another has well his knowledge of the rule to attack all travelers from their experience of validity, and is now arranging for themselves alone. It seems to a good thing to get into this camphor industry on a somewhat large scale. It will then not additional expenditure only, a thing which is not so very, when Japan has established her own factories either in Japan or in Formosa.

December 21, 1906.

Today I met one proval combining three packages with nothing to Mr. Roger S. Greene, American Commercial Agent at Kaiping-fou, China, and moved him to forward them to the post office as Shanghai with after I notified to send them to the

Department at Washington. The reason I have to go into all that trouble is because this whole Manchuria is still under martial law and no packages for foreign countries are accepted. These packages contain scions of the Siberian crab apple and of a wild pear. Of the apples, there are quite a few, so you may give some to these horticulturists in Iowa for their apple breeding experiments.

It takes a long time here to send things away. For the box with seeds I lost nearly a whole day, for the people here have no business methods at all. It is like Mexico, "Mañana."

I also received two letters from you. One dated September 21, 1906, of which I received a copy in Habarowsk and which I answered. Letter for October 16, 1906 in which you announce the receipt of my postal from Vladivostock. But didn't you get any of my letters from Korea? I wrote from Pyoh-Tong, from Kang-Ko and from Musan. They must have gone astray and such would be a pity.

Well, tomorrow I hope to depart so I remain with best regards to all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Enclosed the notes belonging
to one box with seeds and to three
packages with scions.

Department at Washington. The reason I have to say all that trouble is because this whole Southwest is still under martial law and no passports for foreign consulates are accepted. These passports contain extracts of the Siberian czar apple and of a wild pear. If the apples, there are only a few, so you may give some to these horticulturists in Iowa for their apple breeding experiments.

It takes a long time here to send things away. For this box with seeds I lost nearly a whole day, for the people here have no business methods at all. It is like Russia, "Manana."

I also received two letters from you. One dated September 21, 1906, of which I received a copy in Washington and which I answered. Letter for October 16, 1906 in which you announce the receipt of my postal from Vladivostok. But didn't you get any of my letters from Korea? I wrote from Pyeh-Yang, from Song-Do and from Fusan. They must have gone astray and such would be a pity.

Well, tomorrow I hope to depart as I wrote in my last regards to all.

Your respectfully,

ALBERT S. WATSON.

Enclosed the notes following
in one box with seeds and to turn
tomorrow with pictures.

Kai-yuan, Manchuria,

January 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

You see, I am still in the Northern regions, but I am slowly approaching the somewhat milder regions and I won't be sorry for that, for the cold up North is very severe, especially when sitting on a Chinese cart between the hours of 4 and 8 A.M. Glad to say I have passed most of the dangerous regions, for so far as outlaws are concerned and also so far as political complications go.

This time I went from Harbin by rail to Kwan Tsientse. Then by cart to Kirin and from there by cart to this city. On these exploring trips I was lucky enough to pick up quite a few things which I hadn't collected before, like some new millets, beans, wheats and best of all, several varieties of dry land rice which grow excellently in these northern localities. You remember, perhaps, how I wrote you from Peking that I had had a talk with Mr. Hosie about the dry land rice and how said gentleman told me that he had never heard of rice occurring farther north than Mukden and behold--I got reports that it even grows in Petuna at the 45th degree latitude. It is too dangerous just now to explore around there, for there is a band of 300 hung-hutse plundering and murdering in that neighborhood, but I got several sacks of rice from near Kwan Tsientse and near Kirin which localities are on the 44th degree.

So, marvellous to mention, our rice belt is at once novel

Kai-yuan, Manchuria,

January 12, 1937.

Mr. T. Kalochilo

You see, I am still in the Northern regions, but I am slowly approaching the southern milder regions and I won't be sorry for that, for the cold up North is very severe, especially when sitting on a Chinese cart between the hours of 4 and 8 A.M. Glad to say I have passed most of the dangerous regions, for so far as outlaws are concerned and also so far as political complications go.

This time I went from Korbin by rail to Hsin Kalunbo. Then by cart to Lirh and from Lirh by cart to Hsin City. Those outlaw lairs I am long going to look up with a few things which I didn't obtain before, like your new address, Mr. Tsai, what has been of all, without variation of day last five which you successfully in these northern localities. You remember, perhaps, that I wrote you from Yeiling that I had had a talk with Mr. Tsai about the try last time out for gold production that he had been part of this occurring further north than Hsinlun and Sokolo—I got reports that it was grown in Jehoma at the 46th degree latitude. It is too dangerous just now to mention around there, for there is a band of 300 Dungan plundering and raiding in that neighborhood. But I received news of it from your Mr. Tsai-Hsin and over Tsai which localities are on the 46th degree.

Mr. Marvelous to mention, our rice bill is at some seven

into the Dakotas and who knows if it may not go farther North yet.

Of ornamental plants or fruit trees I didn't get much as yet up here. From Dr. F. J. Gordon of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Kwan Theng tse, Manchuria, I obtained several scions of several varieties of Chinese pears and apples growing there. If you could do it, I wish you would send him a few packages of corn, the kind we eat as a vegetable, for the varieties of corn they have here are too coarse to eat. Also, if you have some improved strains of wheat, he would like to get some of it to experiment with here. Perhaps you might add a few packages of flower and vegetable seeds. Dr. Gordon is willing to send you in return things which we would like to have from these regions like more rice or more scions or seeds from crab apples, etc. I had a very nice Christmas with them and they were very nice to me and so I would personally like it if you could send him these few things.

These missionaries are very helpful to me and their homes are like oases to me in this yellow land. You, living among your own good white race, cannot comprehend perhaps what an intense longing one has to see at least a white face. As you know, the Chinese consider us as rather uncivilized and especially after this ever-to-be-regretted war between the best branch of the yellow and the poorest of the white race, they have lost considerable respect for us. When I walk through the streets like here in Hai-yuan, they even call me nicknames and laugh and sneer. The day before yesterday, when I was looking for an Inn they crowded in a big mass around me and began even to scold me. Well, then, although

into the Jordan and who knows if it may not go further north yet.

Of ornamental plants or lovely trees I didn't get much as yet to know. From Dr. T. J. Simon of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Sian Hsing Hsu, Manchuria, I obtained several bulbs of several varieties of Chinese yours and apples growing there. If you could do it, I wish you would send him a few packets of seeds, the kind we get as a vegetable, for the varieties of corn that have been so course to eat. Also, if you have some improved strains of wheat, he would like to get some of it to experiment with here. Perhaps you might add a few packets of flower and vegetable seeds. Dr. Simon is willing to send you in return things which we would like to have from those regions like more rice or more potatoes or seeds from cool apples, etc. I had a very nice Christmas with them and they were very nice to me and as I could personally like it if you could send him these few things.

These misionaries are very helpful to me and their homes are like oases to me in this yellow land. You, living among your own good white race, cannot sympathize that an intense longing one has to see at least a white face. As you know, the Chinese consider us as rather uncivilized and especially after this ever-to-be-remembered war between the best brawn of the yellow and the pearls of the white race, they have lost considerable respect for us. When I walk through the streets like here in Mukden, they even call me ridiculous and laugh and sneer. The day before yesterday, when I was looking for an Inn they crowded in a big man around me and began even to push me. Well, then, although

I am rather even-tempered, I got angry and took hold of a ten foot pole standing close at hand and went at them, but then you should have heard them scream and see them fly in all directions of the wind. I then saw that they still have some kind of an awe for us. Of course, I didn't knock them down. It was only a scare.

Tomorrow morning I am leaving for Tieling, a center of bean growing and may perhaps obtain some more new varieties of beans and from Tieling Mukden is my next stop where I hope to find some mail and from where I hope to ship several boxes with these economic seeds.

I herewith enclose my accounts for the past quarter which closed December 31, 1906. I trust they will be found square. I may explain that the universal currency all over north Manchuria is as yet the Russian Rouble and will probably remain so, too, for a long time for the Chinese like that money. South of Kirin the Mexican dollar takes the territory again, but that currency will come to be reckoned with in this present quarter.

Well, from Mukden I will write you again. With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I am rather two-tempered. I get angry and look hold of a ten foot pole starting close at hand and work at them, but then you should have heard them scream and see them fly in all directions of the wind. I then saw that they still have some idea of an one lop ear. Of course, I didn't knock them down. It was only a scare.

Tomorrow morning I am leaving for Malling, a center of book dealing and my perhaps obtain some more rare varieties of bees and from Malling Ruhden is my next stop where I hope to find some mail and from where I hope to ship several boxes with these necessary seeds.

I hereby enclose my accounts for the past quarter which closed December 31, 1924. I trust they will be found correct. I may explain that the salaried workers all are such Bombaria is as yet the Bombian Bombia and will probably remain so. Yes, for a long time for the Chinese like that money. Bunch of Birds the Bombian dollar takes the territory again, but that currency will have to be replaced with in this present quarter.

Well, from Ruhden I will write you again. With good regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK K. WYNN.

Mukden, Manchuria,

January 21, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday, arriving in this city safe and sound, I found two letters from you awaiting me. One dated October 30, the other October 31. Also a telegram reading, "INFORM MAYER WILSON LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 8 FOR UPPER YANGTSE BRINGING YOU INSTRUCTIONS. MEET HIM SHANGHAI BEFORE FEBRUARY 10. TELEGRAPH HIM CARE HONG-KONG SHANGHAI BANK. CABLE ME IMMEDIATELY. WILSON." Now, this "gram" is somewhat confusing. Does it mean I have to wire Wilson in Shanghai or in 'Frisco? And what shall I cable to Secretary Wilson? I will talk with the Consul about this thing, but I think I will cable Secretary Wilson the following. "WILL MEET WILSON SHANGHAI," and to Wilson, the explorer, I will wire c/o H and Sh. Bank, Shanghai, "WILL MEET YOU SHANGHAI. WAIT FOR ME."

This telegram rather upsets my plans for further explorations in North China, for I had intended to collect material in South Manchuria, North Korea and in Pechili Province, Shantung and more points in North China for I obtained interesting information concerning new varieties of fruits and vegetables in the northern parts of China, but I will have to give it up this time.

As you may know, China is one of the most difficult countries to explore on account of one not being able to obtain reliable information about things and it takes one years and years before one obtains information enough to make a really exhaustive search for the different things. Still, I will have to come back here up North at a time that I will have more time.

Mukden, Manchuria,

January 11, 1920.

Dear Mr. Mayfield:

Yesterday, arriving in this city safe and sound, I found two letters from you awaiting me. One dated October 30, the other October 31. Also a telegram reading, "INFORM MOTHE WHOCH LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 8 FOR UPPER YANGTSE REGIONS TO RECONNOITRE, WIRE ETC CONSULAR REPORT MONDAY 12. TRANSFER HIM DIRECT NON-CONSULAR MANCHURIAN SERV. CHARGE TO PRESIDENT. FLORIN." Now, this "FLORIN" is somewhat confusing. Does it mean I have to wire Wilson in Shanghai or in 'Frisco? And what shall I cable to Secretary Wilson? I will talk with the Consul about this thing, but I think I will cable Secretary Wilson the following, "WIRE MORE WILSON IMMEDIATELY," and to Wilson, the explorer, I will wire c/o H and K. Bank, Shanghai, "WILL MEET YOU SHANGHAI. WAIT FOR ME."

This telegram rather upsets my plans for further explorations in North China, for I had intended to collect material in Shansi Province, North Corea and in Mongolia Province, touring and more points in North China for I obtained interesting information concerning new varieties of fruits and vegetables in the northern parts of China, but I will have to give it up this time.

As you may know, China is one of the most difficult countries to explore on account of one not being able to obtain reliable information about things and it takes one years and years before one obtains information enough to make a really extensive search for the different things. Still, I will have to give this up with at a time that I will have more time.

I will answer your letters now. About Mr. Geil who is not going now. Well, a very good thing I didn't rush to Chan Mai Kwan to meet him and then, if a man is so weak that his doctors don't want him to go, he had better stay away from these northern regions where the strong ones get stronger and the weak ones perish.

Now, your big letter of October 31, 1906. Yes, about returning to the United States. Well, I am afraid myself that I will have to stay another year, but then I will return, for it is not good for a man to be too long away from his own race. So I count upon it to return sometime between October, 1907 and April or May, 1908. At the same time I wish you would suggest to those having the power, to give me an increase in salary for the next fiscal year. Life here is connected with too many perils and hardships to warrant one working for a small salary, for one wears out much faster while roughing it all the time than when having a quieter life. And then, I will have to learn quite a good deal yet in other countries and will need some money for that.

About settling down in southern Texas, well, I first would want to see the locality, the climate, inspiringness of surroundings, etc., so I couldn't say anything definitely at this long range.

My intentions now seem to shape themselves as follows. Returning to the States between October, 1907, and May, 1908. Visiting different parts of the United States like the northwestern states. Seeing some of the experimental stations in different states. Look over Texas and different Southern states in connec-

I will answer your letter now. Dear Mr. Bailey, you is not going now. Well, a very good thing I didn't rush to them. Well I was to meet him and then, if a man is so sure that his destiny isn't want him to go, he had better stay away from these northern regions where the strong ones get stronger and the weak ones perish.

Now, your big letter of October 21, 1906. Yes, about returning to the United States. Well, I am afraid myself that I will have to stay another year, but then I will return, for it is not good for a man to be too long away from his own race. So I count upon it to return sometime between October, 1907 and April or May, 1908. At the same time I wish you would suggest to those having the power, to give me an increase in salary for the next fiscal year. Life here is connected with too many perils and hardships to warrant one working for a small salary, for one works out much harder while working in all the time than when having a quieter life. And then, I will have to learn quite a good deal yet in other connection and will need some money for that.

Just smiling now in southern France, well, I first would want to see the locality, the climate, inquiringness of surroundings, etc., so I couldn't say anything definitely at this long range.

My intentions now seem to sum themselves as follows. Returning to the State between October, 1907, and May, 1908. Visiting different parts of the United States like the Atlantic states. Seeing some of the educational stations in different states. Look over Tuskegee and different Southern states in connec-

tion with South and Central Chinese plants. Then in the fall of 1908 go to my native country (Holland) and see my father and mother who are now in the seventies and who want me to come very badly as their time is getting near and as I haven't seen them now for over five years, I don't think it will be considered sentimental when I myself, too, am longing to see them again.

Then, I want to pay visits to several Botanical Gardens in Europe, finding out what kind of shrubs and trees are worth introducing in the States. When possible, I want to spend a year in the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, looking over the big herbarium of Asiatic plants there and seeing also what plants they have there in cultivation. At the same time I want to learn the Russian language more thoroughly for I have an inward feeling that I am going to come more in contact with Russians.

As you know, many parts of the tremendous Russian empire haven't been explored so to speak. That is, the world doesn't know what is to be found in some of these parts. The Island of Sachalin, for instance, seems to have distinct varieties of ornamental shrubs and trees. The region north of Omsk and Tomsk is said to have peculiar forms of trees. The Caucasus is well known for excellent apricots, grapes and subtropical fruits. And when in Kirin, I obtained information from a Russian Captain that Turkestan has many different varieties of excellent grapes, muskmelons and in the south even figs. Also a strange ornamental shade tree exist there and little-known cereals. Now Turkestan is somewhat similar in climate to that of Arizona and parts of Texas so there may be things there well worth securing. Now,

tion with South and Central African plants. Then in the fall of 1968 go to my native country (Holland) and see my father and mother who are now in the seventies and who want me to come very badly as their time is getting near and as I haven't seen them now for over five years, I don't think it will be considered sentimental when I myself, too, am longing to see them again.

Then, I want to pay visits to several Botanical Gardens in Europe, finding out what kind of shrubs and trees are worth introducing in the States. When possible, I want to spend a year in the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, looking over the big herbarium of Asiatic plants there and seeing also what plants they have there in cultivation. At the same time I want to learn the Russian language more thoroughly for I have an inward feeling that I am going to come more in contact with Russians.

As you know, many parts of the tremendous Russian empire haven't been explored so to speak. That is, the world doesn't know what is to be found in some of these parts. The island of Sachalin, for instance, seems to have distinct varieties of arborescent shrubs and trees. The region north of Mukden and Tsinan is said to have peculiar types of trees. The Caucasus is well known for excellent apricots, grapes and subtropical fruits. And then in Siberia, I obtained information from a Russian Captain that Turkestan has many different varieties of wonderful grapes, melons and in the south even figs. Also a strange ornamental shade tree with trees and little-leaf cornels. The Turkestan is somewhat similar in climate to that of Arizona and parts of Texas so there may be things there well worth growing. Now,

when through with my work in Europe, I am ready again to go back to Asia for I have really only skimmed a little edge of this part of the world and especially Central and Western China have so very much to offer yet.

You see by this that I am not at all tired yet of exploring. I only want to go back now and then and keep in contact with the needs of my own race and see their way of doing things.

Yes, I too am surprised that nearly all of my shipments to Chico have turned out so well. Mr. Dorsett is certainly well qualified for his work. I didn't think the distribution would be such a difficult job. You hit the nail on the head about Botanical Gardens, most of them are scrap heaps, indeed, and especially those in the United States.

I was glad to see that Mr. Tull's labors were successful. Did the plants arrive well? What do you think of those rushes I found in Eastern Siberia? I, here in my solitudes, love to call myself a builder of an empire, for moving rice, rush and lotus belts 500 miles or so northwards is somewhat of empire building, isn't it?

Yes, the different industries worth studying are many. The Bamboo one is the most important, the jujube perhaps, too, and the wet land cultures are quite useful too for us. Grape culture for the northern states is also quite fascinating and perhaps I will come across more yet.

I see your remarks about hybridizing of Japanese cherries. Yes, if you could get the clustering habit of the bird cherry (Prunus padus) united with the largeness of flowers of the Japanese

when through with my work in Korea, I definitely want to go back to Ada. For I have really only skimmed a little edge of this part of the world and experiencing Japanese life has so very much to offer yet.

You see by this that I am not at all tired yet of oriental life. I only want to go home now and then and keep in contact with the needs of my own race and see their way of doing things.

Yes, I too am surprised that nearly all of my objective to China have burned out so well. Mr. Barrett is certainly well qualified for his work. I didn't think the distribution would be such a difficult job. You hit the nail on the head about doctrinal (western) most of them are among Japs, indeed, and especially those in the United States.

I was glad to see that the Bull's labors were successful. Did the plants arrive well? What do you think of those muscles I found in Eastern Siberia? I, born in my solitude, love to call myself a builder of an empire, for moving rice, rush and lotus bulb 500 miles or so northwards is somewhat of empire building, isn't it?

Yes, the different immigrant work studying are many. The Bunyo one is the most important, the Jiyuka Kodomo, too, and the two last mentioned are quite needful too for us. Those military can the earth-to-stroke is also quite fascinating and interesting I will come across more yet.

I was just reading about hybridizing of Japanese cherries. Yes, if you could get the mountaineering habit of the kind cherry (prunus sedoa) mixed with the Japanese of Flower of the Japanese

cherries, you would have an ideal combination. It is well worth trying.

As I wrote you in my last letter, I have passed now the most difficult parts of my journey. Now I have to hurry my collected cereals and beans in boxes (and there are 20 large sacks of them), ship them, collect some trees and shrubs in the North Tomb near here, get pears and ornamental trees from Liaoyang and neighborhood, visit Newchwang, get apple scions from Kwang-ning, pay a flying visit to Peking and Tientsin, catch a steamer at Tsing wang tan, and be in Shanghai on or about February 8. And then, I don't know. What kind of instructions will Wilson bring me?

I haven't received as yet the Gardeners Chronicles. Perhaps they are in Peking just now.

I also haven't received my authorisation as yet. Did you ever inquire at the Department of Health about a permit to ship plants from China? Did you also send the lists of plants which didn't succeed, so I have to collect them again. Perhaps I will find some of these things in Peking again.

I got a letter from Dr. Barchet telling me that there are plants from Dongsi waiting for me at the Consulate. I surmise they are the Loquats. Mr. Kennedy must have made a mistake in addressing them. I wrote Dr. Barchet at once, telling him to send them to Mr. McGregor who will take temporary care of them.

Well, this is again a long letter. With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

shortly, you could buy on local conditions. It is well worth trying.

As I wrote you in my last letter, I have passed now the most difficult parts of my journey. Now I have to hurry my collected carpets and boxes in boxes (and there are 30 large packs of them), ship them, collect some tyres and shrubs in the North and send them, get permits and commercial tyres from Liaoyang and Mukden, visit Mukdenwang, get apple seeds from Jeng-ning, and a flying visit to Peking and Tientsin, catch a steamer at Tsing wang tao, and be in Shanghai on or about February 6. And then, I don't know. This kind of instructions will always bring me?

I haven't received as yet the Hardoons' particulars. Perhaps they are in making just now.

I also haven't received my authorization as yet. Did you ever inquire at the Department of Health about a permit to ship plants from China? Did you also send the lists of plants which didn't succeed, so I have to collect them again. Perhaps I will find some of those things in Peking again.

I got a letter from Mr. Merkel telling me that there are plants from Hongkong waiting for me at the Consulate. I suppose they are the begonias. Mr. Hemsley must have made a mistake in ordering them. I wrote Mr. Merkel at once, telling him to send them to Dr. Lingnan who will take temporary care of them.

Well, this is quite a long letter. Let that regards to you all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST H. WILSON.

Newchwang, Manchuria,

January 28, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am in the main part of this Manchurian country. I made a hurried trip from Mukden to Liaoyang and from there here. In Mukden I packed in three large boxes with seeds and handed them over to the Japanese Transportation Company to be forwarded via Dalny through Mr. T. A. Christensen, Kobe, to Mr. W. D. Benson, Seattle, U.S.A. The American Consul at Mukden, Mr. W. D. Straight, has taken upon himself any matters that need straightening out in connection with a speedy forwarding of these boxes. This time there are quite a few nice things among them, like the northern dry-land rice, a few rare millets, some little-known varieties of beans, etc.

If you find the opportunity, I wish you would take a part of No. 719a, those small green beans, and make a sprouting test with them. The Chinese way of letting them germinate and sprout is this. They take an earthen jar, pour the beans in it, take luke warm water and pour that over the beans. Then put the jar on a warm place to let the beans germinate, refreshing the water every twenty-four hours. After these beans have made short roots, they pour them out in wickerwork or reed-woven baskets and keep them in a warm, dark place again, taking care not to let them shrivel from want of moisture and of warmth, by sprinkling them several times a day with warm water and keeping moist cloth over the baskets to prevent cold air from injuring them. After the sprouts are about 1½ inches long they are fit for consumption

Beechwood, Sherbrooke.

January 23, 1929.

Dear Mr. Mainchild:

While time I am in the main part of this Southwestern country. I made a hurried trip from Walden to Liberty and from there here. In Walden I packed in three large boxes with seeds and handed them over to the Japanese Transportation Company to be forwarded via Dairy through Mr. T. A. Christensen, Kobe, to Mr. W. D. Lemon, Seattle, U.S.A. The American Consul at Kobe, Mr. W. D. Strelight, has taken upon himself any matters that need straightening out in connection with a speedy forwarding of these boxes. While time there are quite a few nice things among them, like the northern dry-land rice, a few rare millets, some little-known varieties of beans, etc.

If you find the opportunity, I wish you would take a part of Mr. Yiu's, those small green beans, and make a sprouting test with them. The Chinese way of testing them germinate and sprout is this. They take an earthen jar, pour the beans in it, take luke warm water and pour that over the beans. Then put the jar on a warm place to let the beans germinate, refreshing the water every twenty-four hours. After these beans have made short roots, they pour them out in wickerwork or reed-woven baskets and keep them in a warm, dark place again, taking care not to let them dried from want of moisture and air warmth, by sprinkling them several times a day with warm water and keeping moist cloth over the baskets to prevent cold air from injuring them. After the sprouts are about 1½ inches long they are fit for consumption

and they are hawked out in the streets, being sold by weight.

Now the most favorite way of eating them seems to be this: lean pork is cut in small pieces, is fried with care, then when it is nearly ready the bean sproutsare thrown in the pan and the pork and sprouts are turned a few times only; then at once it is thrown on the dishes and it is ready for the table. When putting a little vinegar or some soy sauce over it, the taste is highly improved and I consider it one of the most palatable dishes.

A second way of serving which is more patrician is as follows: The sprouts at a length of 1½ to 2 inches are freed from their roots and seed lobes by means of cutting or clipping them off. Then some cold pork or cold veal is cut in long strips, only a few lines broad, the bean sprouts are steeped in boiling water for a few minutes only, taken out and mixed with the meat and by putting some salt, pepper, oil and vinegar over it one obtains an excellent salad.

In Liaoyang I obtained five different species of pears and of nearly all a nice quantity of scions. I do not think I will have time to ship them from here, but they are all well packed in and kept in cold storage, so I probably will send them from Shanghai. Today I have to arrange money matters here at the bank, pack my trunk and boxes which I stored with the Consul here and will try to cross the river tonight which is a dangerous proceeding on account of the ice not being frozen together because the winter here down south has been remarkably mild. If I am able to get over safe and well, I will take the train tomorrow morning to Kan pantse,

and they are housed out in the estuvies, being sold by weight.

Now the most favorite way of cooking them seems to be this: lean pork is cut in small pieces, is fried with care, then when it is nearly ready the bean sprouts are thrown in the pan and the pork and sprouts are fryed a few minutes only; then at once it is thrown on the dishes and it is ready for the table. When putting a little vinegar or some soy sauce over it, the taste is highly improved and I consider it one of the most palatable dishes.

A second way of serving which is more patrician is as follows: The sprouts at a length of 1½ to 2 inches are fryed from their roots and used loose by means of cutting or clipping them off. Then some cold pork or cold veal is cut in long strips, only a few lines broad, the lean sprouts are stooped in boiling water for a few minutes only, taken out and mixed with the meat and by pouring some soy, pepper, salt and vinegar over it, it is served as excellent salad.

In Hongkong I obtained five different species of beans and of nearly all a nice quality of sprouts. I do not think I will have time to ship them from here, but they are all well packed in and kept in cold storage, so I probably will send them from Shanghai. Today I have to arrange many matters here at the bank, pack my trunk and boxes which I stored with the Consul here and will try to cover my return journey which is a comfortable proceeding on account of the ice not being frozen together because the water here does not contain nearly so much salt. If I am able to get off safe and well, I will have the whole remaining month in the waters,

then by carts to Kwang - ning, where they have 3 or 4 varieties of apples growing. Then the next day back to Shan hai kwan and from there to Peking where I have different things to settle with the Legation about mail, collected seeds, etc. Then back over Tientsin where my Chinese guide has to see his relations before going down south, and then the 3rd or 4th of February I hope to be aboard a steamer in Tsing wang tan near Shan hai kwan and the 7th or 8th of the same month will see me in Shanghai.

It is, of course, very inconvenient to me that Mr. Wilson comes so early in the spring. It prevents me from collecting all the wild trees and shrubs I had spotted out, but--when the business is thought important enough to cable me, I have to leave my own plans out of consideration.

I also sent you by registered parcel post 1/2 of the quantity of Alfalfa seeds I collected in Liaoyang. You might try it then in the colder arid regions of the North. The other half I will forward from Shanghai. It was quite a job to collect so much but I dare say that very little alfalfa seed is left on that city wall of Liaoyang.

Enclosed are the notes on the material in the three big boxes sent from Mukden. Also a few war-notes from Manchuria and a picture of Lotus flowers, fish and children. Nice, isn't it? I got it in Kirin. These war-notes are being called in and if you are not a collector yourself, you may be able to please somebody else with them. That one dollar note is the one which is

then by carts to Kweng - Ming, where they have 2 or 4 varieties of apples growing. Then the next day back to Chan Ma Kwan and Pao Kuan to Tsing-chou. I have different things to write you the legation about mail, collected seeds, etc. Then back over Mongolia where my Chinese guide has to see his relatives before going down south, and then the 3rd or 4th of February I hope to be aboard a steamer in Peking very far north Chan Ma Kwan and the 7th or 8th of the same month will see me in Shanghai.

It is, of course, very inconvenient to me that Mr. Wilson comes so early in the spring. It prevents me from collecting all the wild trees and shrubs I had counted out, but--when the business is thought important enough to call me, I have to leave my own plans out of consideration.

I also sent you by registered parcel post 1/2 of the quantity of Alfalfa seeds I collected in Liaoyang. You might try it then in the colder arid regions of the North. The other half I will forward from Shanghai. It was quite a job to collect so much but I dare say that very little alfalfa seed is left on that city wall at Liaoyang.

Enclosed are the notes on the material in the three big boxes sent from Mukden. Also a few war-notes from Tsunhwa and a picture of Lotus flowers, fish and children. Now, don't lay I got it in China. These war-notes are being called in and if you are not a collector yourself, you may be able to please somebody else with them. That one dollar note is the one which is

going to replace all these war notes.

Well, I will close with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

February 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I arrived safe and sound here in Shanghai after a four day's trip from Tching wang tan, North China. I saw Mr. Wilson and went with him, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Gappey to the Museum of the Jesuit Fathers at Siccawey and to the Nursery of the Shanghai Public Gardens. We didn't have much opportunity as yet to speak about the business details of the intended journeys but this afternoon I am going to see Mr. Wilson in regard to this.

I received a whole lot of mail from you while on my flying trip to Peking. I hope to answer it very soon.

The mail closes within a few hours and I just drop you these few lines to notify you that I reached Shanghai and saw Mr. Wilson. In a following letter I hope to be able to write you some more interesting information.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

going to regret was all alone our course.

Well, I will close this letter of regards to you all.

Yours respectfully,

Frank M. O'Ryan.

Shanghai, China,

February 9, 1927.

Dear Mr. Rutkofski:

Yesterday I arrived safe and sound here in Shanghai after a four day's trip from Tsingtao and, dear Sam, I saw Mr. William and went with him, Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Carey to the Museum of the Jesuit Fathers at Siccawy and to the Battery of the Chinese Public Schools. We didn't have much opportunity as yet to speak about the business result of the intended journeys but this afternoon I am going to see Mr. Allen in regard to this.

I received a whole lot of mail from you while on my trip to Peking. I hope to answer it very soon.

The mail leaves within a few hours and I just drop you these few lines to tell you that I received your mail.

Allen: In a following letter I hope to be able to write you some more interesting information.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully,

Frank M. O'Ryan.

Shanghai, China.

February 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I notified you nearly six days ago, I arrived in Shanghai in good health and spirits, and since then I have been very busy talking with Mr. Wilson and packing the material I collected while in Manchuria. As you know, the time failed me of sending the things from the North, so I am doing it now from this port.

I have been obliged to do it all myself on account of not being able to get an assistant, it being Chinese New Year, and I may assure you that I have had a rather difficult time in getting packing material, etc. Well, about this rather technical detail we won't spill any words, for at the other end of the globe you will be hardly able to understand how much confusion this Chinese New Year brings into the way of doing any business.

The mail leaves tomorrow morning and I am afraid I won't have finished all my notes by that time, so I send you herewith a list of the many things I send you. Please be so kind as to distribute them to different people when you are too busy at Washington to handle them yourselves for, I may say, some of these things may prove to be very valuable.

I received lots of mail from you and as soon as I am through with this rush I will answer them. In total, there are 59 parcels with cuttings, etc., to the Department at Washington,

Bangkok, Siam.

February 12, 1927.

Dear Dr. Plimsoll:

As I mailed you exactly six days ago, I arrived in Bangkok in good health and spirits, and since then I have been very busy talking with Dr. Wilson and packing the material I collected while in Manchuria. As you know, the time failed me of sending the things from the North, so I am doing it now from this port.

I have been asked to do it all myself on account of not being able to get an assistant, it being Chinese New Year, and I may mention that I have had a rather difficult time in getting packing material, etc. Well, about this being Chinese New Year, I will be hardly able to understand how much confusion this Chinese New Year brings into the way of doing any business. The mail leaves Saigon Monday and I am afraid I won't have finished all my cases by that time, as I need two days work to finish this work. Anyway, I am so distracted that it difficult enough for me to attempt to handle these preservative jars. I may say, some of these things may prove to be very valuable.

I received late of mail from you and as soon as I am through with this work I will answer it. In total, there are 32 parcels with specimens, etc., by the department of Zoology.

Shanghai, China,

Febr. 16 '07

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I send you 14 parcels, containing scions, cuttings and plants. They go by American mail and I trust they'll reach you in good shape. The mail leaves very soon and I can't finish all my notes by that time, for I am all alone and can hardly manage all the packing, shipping, etc.

So I enclose herewith 2 sheets on which I wrote the few necessary facts of information.

I also got several letters from you, which ones I'll soon answer.

In Haste!!, With best regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

587 - A climbing plant, said to be ornamental, prob. a celastrus, Kirin, Manchuria, Jan. 5 '07.

588 - A willow with opposite leaves. N. Yi Ma tchau, Manchuria.

591 - The famous fragrant water pear called Hsiang sui li, used in dried and fresh state by the Chinese, Liaoyang, Manchuria.

595 - A strange grass prob. valuable from the city wall of Kai-yuan, Manchuria.

596 - A very fine leaved sedge of use as a lawn grass, from same locality as above No.

597 - A medium coarse sedge for same purpose as the above, from the same locality too.

Shanghai, China,

Jan. 12 '07

Dear Dr. Merritt:

Herewith I send you 12 parcels, containing tubers, mushrooms and plants. They go by American mail and I trust they'll reach you in good shape. The mail leaves very soon and I can't finish all my notes by that time, for I am all alone and can hardly manage all the packing, shipping, etc.

So I enclose herewith 2 sheets on which I wrote the few necessary facts of information.

I also got several letters from you, which ones I'll soon answer.

In haste!, With best regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

367 - A climbing plant, said to be ornamental, prob. a celastrus.

Kirin, Manchuria, Jan. 5 '07.

388 - A willow with opposite leaves. N. Yi Ma tohan, Manchuria.

391 - The famous fragrant water pear called Heiang mi li, used in dried and fresh state by the Chinese. Hsingking, Manchuria.

392 - A strange grass prob. valuable from the clay soil of Hsingking, Manchuria.

393 - A very fine lawn edge of rye or a lawn grass, from same locality as above No.

397 - A medium coarse edge for same purpose as the above, from the same locality too.

598 - A very coarse sedge. Of use as a lawn grass on shady places and as a fodder plant.

599 - A very good sedge, for some purposes as the preceding No. from near San tau lintse, Manchuria. May be very valuable!!

600 - A semi-coarse sedge from the same locality and for the same purposes as the preceding No.

632 - An apricot called Sui ten hsu, said to be a very good one.

633.- An apricot called Huan Ten her.

635 - An apricot called Huan Ten her.

636 - An apricot called Yin pai Ten her. Said to produce silvery white fruits.

637 - An apricot called Wo kuo ten her.

638 - An apricot called Tu Hsing er.

639 - An apricot called Huang Hsing er.

Of the Nos. 588, 591, 599, 600, large quantities have also been sent to Washington, D. C. so these packages may be retained entirely at Chico.

Of the diff. var's of apricots I sent Chico all, because the climate in the East prob. won't suit these fruits and prob. there is also there no stock at hand.

[illegible] - A very coarse sedge. Of use as a lawn grass on shady places and as a fodder plant.

[illegible] - A very good sedge, for some purposes as the preceding No. from near San San Lintes, Manchuria. May be very valuable!

[illegible] - A shade-loving sedge from the same locality and for the same purposes as the preceding No.

[illegible] - An apricot called Sui Yen Hsen, said to be a very good sort.

[illegible] - An apricot called Hsin Yen Mei.

[illegible] - An apricot called Hsin Yen Hsen.

[illegible] - An apricot called Yin yai Yen Hsen, said to produce silvery white fruits.

[illegible] - An apricot called Wo Hsu Yen Hsen.

[illegible] - An apricot called Ta Hsing Mei.

[illegible] - An apricot called Hsing Hsing Mei.

Of the Nos. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], large quantities have also been sent to Washington, D. C. so these varieties may be retained entirely at Chico.

[illegible] Of the [illegible] apricots I sent Chico all, because the climate in Wa-Tsai-pro, can't-not have fruits and pro, there is also there no stock at hand.

and 14 to Chico. I also send you the remaining alfalfa seeds from the city wall of Liaoyang.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours respectfully,

In Haste!! FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

February 20-22, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am going to answer the different letters I received from you. It is a big pile and there are many things of importance among them.

Let me first thank you for the present of your pamphlet "Our Plant Immigrants" and for the 9 magazines which I received too. They will come in handy in the lone mountain regions in Shansi.

As you know already, I met Mr. Wilson all right. We had quite a few conferences about the work and as Mr. Wilson sent you a copy of the same letter he gave me and in that letter the main points have been touched, it is not necessary any more for me to go into details. Mr. Wilson left last Sunday at midnight and as we had nothing else to discuss, it would have been waste of time and money to have accompanied him to Hankow.

Sir,

and I'd be Glad. I also send you the remaining effects seeds from the city wall of Jerusalem.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Dr Darwell Peter W. Ritter.

Shanghai, China.

February 8-24, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild;

This time I am going to answer the different letters I received from you. It is a big pile and there are many things of importance among them.

Let me first thank you for the present of your pamphlet "Our Plant Immigrants" and for the 3 magazines which I received too. They will come in handy in the long mountain regions in Shansi.

As you know already, I met Mr. Wilson all right. We had quite a few conferences about the work and as Mr. Wilson sent you a copy of the same letter he gave me and in that letter the main points have been touched, it is not necessary any more for me to go into details. Mr. Wilson left last Monday at midnight and as we had nothing else to discuss, it would have been waste of time and money to have accompanied him to Tientsin.

Of course, Mr. Fairchild, I myself am far from contented with these matters! As you know, I rather wanted to come back this spring, taking with me different valuable plants. And now you arranged this trade, notifying me only when the thing has been settled.

It is decidedly a loss to the United States that I haven't been able now to conclude my work in Manchuria. Many are the things which I could not obtain now on account of the hurrying down to Shanghai. And now after all, the thing could just as well have been settled by mail. The talks Mr. Wilson and I had could easily have been omitted and a few lengthy letters substituted instead of them, and I would have had a far greater satisfaction when I had been able to introduce some more of the products of the Northern regions.

Well, it has happened now, and it can't be changed any more. Perhaps next year we will be able to do some things.

I suppose you have a copy left of the open letter of introduction to Mr. Wilson. Well, I consider it extremely strange that you should put in such an open letter such things as that "The persimmons alone are worth more attention than you have given them." Who has been talking about such things? I wish you would be so kind and give me the name of the authority who told you about so many varieties around Peking. That is certainly a novelty to us up here.

And about photographs of the fruit showing its seedless character, well, you know as well as I myself that my camera isn't

Of course, Mr. Fairchild, I myself am far from concerned with these matters! As you know, I rather wished to come back this spring, being -ill as different valuable plants. Now you arranged this trade, notifying me only when the thing had been settled.

It is decidedly a loss to the United States that I haven't been able now to conclude my work in Manchuria. They are the things which I could not obtain now on account of the hurrying down to Shanghai. And now after all, the thing could just as well have been settled by mail. The fellow Mr. Wilson and I had could easily have been omitted and a few lengthy letters substituted instead of them, and I would have had a far greater satisfaction when I had been able to introduce some more of the products of the Manchuria region.

Well, it has happened now, and it can't be changed any more. Perhaps next year we will be able to do some things.

I suppose you have a copy left of the open letter of introduction to Mr. Wilson. Well, I consider it extremely strange that you should put in such an open letter such things as that "The pheasants alone are worth more attention than you have given them." Do you been talking about such things? I wish you would be so kind and give me the name of the authority who told you about so many varieties around Peking. That is certainly a novelty to us up here.

And about photographs of the fruit showing the seedless character, well, you know as well as I myself the my answer isn't

fit for such work. Such things will necessitate a special camera with a special place to work them out and a 4x5 Kodak and dirty Chinese inns are not the factors one can do detailed work with.

I see you emphasize Mr. Wilson's being my superior. To be sure, we travellers always treat those who have done more than we have with due respect, unless they are not good characters. In this case, though, let me assure you, Mr. Fairchild, that Mr. Wilson has been in Western China and that I have been up North and that these two parts of China are as different from one another as Mexico is from New England. We found that out, both of us, at the first talk, so we were sorry that we couldn't give one another much advice, except only about collecting and shipping interests. Mr. Wilson's great successes in plant collecting are due to working under quite different conditions than I did. Firstly, he underwent a very special, costly training. Then he was sent to regions known to be exceedingly rich in new and unknown plants. Then he was sent out to remain three years in one region, so he made himself suitable headquarters and trained a number of natives to do much of the collecting and practically all of the manual labor connected with pressing, packing, shipping, etc. You see, doing things this way is quite different from the way I do it. If I had known that I would be kept in China at one stretch for a number of years and especially up North, I certainly would have worked in a different way, especially in regard to a few trained natives and in the way of making me good headquarters somewhere. And then after all, as you mentioned yourself in a former letter, Mr. Wilson's work is rather botanical and our work is of a more

111 for such work. Such things will necessitate a special course with a special place to work them out and a lot dark and dirty Chinese lines are not the factors one can do detailed work with.

I see you emphasize Mr. Wilson's being my superior. To be sure, we travellers always treat those who have done more than we have with due respect, unless they are not good observers. In this case, though, let me assure you, Mr. Meiendie, that Mr. Wilson has been in Western China and that I have been up North and that these two parts of China are as different from one another as Mexico is from New England. It found that out, both of us, at the first sale, so we were sorry that we didn't give his collector much advice, except only about collecting and shipping interests. Mr. Wilson's great successes in plant collecting are due to working under quite different conditions than I did. Firstly, he undertook a very special, only study. Then he was sent to regions known to be exceedingly rich in new and unknown plants. Then he was sent out to remain three years in one region, so he made himself suitable headquarters and trained a number of natives to do much of the collecting and practically all of the manual labor connected with pressing, preparing, shipping, etc. You see, doing things this way is quite different from the way I do it. If I had known that I would be kept in China at one stretch for a number of years and especially up North, I certainly would have worked in a different way, especially in regard to a few trained natives and in the way of making me good headquarters somewhere. Let this after all, as you mentional yourself in a curse letter, Mr. Wilson's work is rather botanical and surtout is of a more

economic nature, and to find so very many new plants of economic interest is endlessly harder than to get new botanical specimens.

After all, when I weigh myself on my own scales of self-estimation, I find myself perfectly correct. I may say, though, that if I wasn't blessed with a fairly strong constitution, I would have gone already, probably, to the Happy Hunting Grounds; for after all, sending in once in awhile a message in which one touches the difficulties one has to labor under doesn't at all convey the genuine state of mind one is often in.

Now, I come to the pile of mail. I will treat them according to their dates.

Yes, I found the new authorization No. 92 awaiting me at Peking. It is dated July 1, 1906. Also a packet containing a set of new vouchers and account sheets and a letter signed by Mr. Pieters dated July 25, 1906, stating I have to use these forms after July 1, 1906.

Enclosed in that packet was a letter from Mr. A. Zappone concerning these vouchers and some about depositing amounts to one's credit in the account current. Good Heavens, what will be the next. I sent twice already my accounts on the old sheets. I trust they will be found satisfactory. If not, however, then they had better send a trained bookkeper out with me and a few carloads of vouchers, payroàls, subvouchers, memorandum duplicates, current sheets, abstracts, appropriation sheets; well, in short, a regular banking and bookkeeping outfit. A few quarts of ink shouldn't be omitted!

economic nature, and to find it not only one place of original interest is multiply louder than is yet our national quality.

After all, when I walk upstairs in my own house it seems - sublimation, I find myself perfectly serene. I say, my, Myrtle, that if I wasn't blessed with a fairly strong constitution, I would have gone already, probably, to the happy hunting Grounds; for after all, sending in once in awhile a message in which one trumpets the difficulties one has to labor under doesn't at all convey the genuine state of mind one is often in.

Yes, I come to the pile of mail. I will leave the accounting to their dates.

Yes, I found the new subscription Mr. Ni sending me at Tsaiyo. It is dated July 1, 1906. Also a pencil checking of not of new vouchers and account sheets and a letter signed by Mr. Pictors dated July 25, 1906, stating I have to use those forms after July 1, 1906.

Enclosed in that packet was a letter from Yr. A. Tappone concerning these vouchers and what about depositing monthly in one's profit in the account current. Good Heavens, what will be the next. I want twice already my accounts on the old sheets, I guess they will be found satisfactory. If so, however, then that had better send a trained bookkeeper out with me and a few outfoots of vouchers, pencils, rubbers, memorandum tablets, carbon sheets, mucilage, appropriation sheets well, in short, a regular bookkeeper and bookkeeping outfit. A few quarts of ink shouldn't be omitted.

Letter of November 8, 1906. Telling me about Mr. Dorsett being in Washington and you coming upon the Pistacia sinensis seeds No. 63a.

You ask how far the Wei tsan Mountains are from Peking. Well, there must be more of these names in existence. These Wei tsan where the pistaches grow are only 80 miles west of Peking. The foreigners call them the Western Hills and the foreign legations make them their summer quarters. But let me say, though, that the climate there is considerably milder than all around Peking; so the trees coming from there are not quite hardy up north. I think they will thrive as far north as Washington, D. C.

A copy of Mr. Waite's letter of September 25, 1906, concerning the dried pears. Yes, Mr. Waites' remarks concerning possibilities for dried pear out West are interesting. Well, I sent last week a nice supply of scions of the famous Hsiang sui li to the Department at Washington and also a good bundle of them to Chico, so I am in hopes a few years from now may see such an industry established.

Letter of November 14, 1906, concerning seeds of a Medicago No. 183a. No, I am very sorry to state, I won't be able now to get any more. I found only a few plants growing on the grounds surrounding the Temple of Heaven in Peking. Next fall, though, I will try and get them again.

Letter of November 16, 1906, about plant names in Chinese. Yes, that is going to be a hard job. I am in correspondence now to get me an educated Chinaman who would be willing to accompany

Letter of November 4, 1906. Telling me about Mr. Orwell being in Washington and you coming upon the Matsuda elements which is, etc.

You ask how far the 'ed tree Tomatoes are from Delhi. Well, there must be more of those cities in existence. There is! Even where the plantations grow are only 20 miles west of Delhi. The foresters call them the Western Hills and the Tonkin Legislature made them their summer quarters. But let me say, though, that the climate there is comfortably milder than all around Delhi; so the trees coming from there are not quite hardy as north. I think they will thrive as far north as Washington, D. C.

A copy of Mr. Saito's letter of September 25, 1906, concerning the dried persimmons. Yes, Mr. Saito's remarks concerning possibilities for dried persimmons that are interesting. Well, I were last week a fine supply of scions of the tomato Delhi and it be the Department at Washington and also a good bundle of them to Chico, so I am in hopes a few years from now may see much as industry established.

Letter of November 4, 1906, concerning seeds of a Chinese Yam. Mr. I am very sorry to state, I won't be able now to get any more. I found only a few plants growing on the grounds surrounding the Temple of Heaven in Peking. Next fall, though, I will try and get them again.

Letter of November 13, 1906, about plant names in Chinese. Yes, that is going to be a hard job. I am in correspondence now to get me an educated Chinaman who would be willing to assistant

me on my wandering and who could write the necessary number of characters and would know also several dialects. As you perhaps are aware, the Chinese do not like to travel and as soon as they have a chance of staying home they do it, even if they could make much more money by travelling around. My excellent guide I had with me up north has left me, apparently having quite enough of it. His excuse was that his mother is sick and doesn't want him to go any more out in the wilds. Now, when going to the Wu tai shan region, I will try and get me some good men. Whether I will be successful, though, is doubtful.

With the last shipment of fruit tree scions from Kwangning, I also got a list of the characters with them and Dr. Barchet is busy now having them copied in the proper way of writing them, for there are some mistakes in them. As soon as they are finished I will send them to you, then you may find some way of keeping them with the cards they belong to.

I enclose herewith all the cards belonging to my shipment of some days ago. The wedges and the grass nearly all went to Chico, it being five days nearer. The apricots, though, I sent there as there is no stock at Washington. One of these apricots is said to be silvery white, so if this is true, it will be a great novelty.

I send you all these things for what they are, not having had the time to make notes about them or even having seen some of the trees, as I arranged with the missionaries through correspondence from Mukden as soon as I found the unwelcome cablegram waiting me there. But apparently there are some fine things among them.

so in my wandering and was dead with the missionary society of observators and would know also several dialects. As you perhaps are aware, the Chinese do not like to travel and as soon as they have a chance of staying home they do it, even if they could make much more money by travelling around. My excellent guide I had with me my much has left me, apparently having quite enough of it. His excuse was that his mother is sick and doesn't want him to go any more out in the wilds. Now, when going to the Ma tad shan region, I will try and get me some good men. Whether I will be successful, though, is doubtful.

With the last shipment of fruit tree seeds from Hangking, I also got a list of the observators with them and Dr. Barchet is busy now having them copied in the proper way of writing them, for there are some mistakes in them. As soon as they are finished I will send them to you, then you may find some way of keeping them with the cards they belong to.

I enclose herewith all the cards belonging to my shipment of some days ago. The medes and the grass nearly all went to Ohio, it being five days nearer. The apricots, though, I sent there as there is no stock at Washington. One of the apricots is said to be silvery white, so if this is true, it will be a great novelty.

I send you all these things for what they are, not having had the time to make notes about them or even having seen some of the trees, as I arranged with the missionaries through correspondence five years ago as soon as I found the seeds arriving without me there. But apparently there are some fine things among them.

Of course, my work will not be quite appreciated until many years after but I dare say some of the things then will have been found to be very valuable.

I am now in correspondence to get more of the Chinese names of plants I collected and am hopeful to get the majority of the material I collected.

You are right in the question of jujubes about their value. I haven't been able as yet to find out the localities where the best ones come from, but I got information that there grows a perfectly seedless kind near Chi nan fu, the capital of the Shantung Province. There are also reported very good ones from the Tsechuan Province. I suggested to Mr. Wilson to try to get them for us.

When I am able this summer to get more information about these jujubes near Peking, I will get it, but the authorities who informed you there are such good kinds around Peking are mistaken. We have to go somewhat farther south for them. It seems that the Shantung Province is very rich in all sorts of fruit. My intentions had been to travel from Tientsin by carts to Chefoo this early spring and then I would have crossed right through this Province.

About this hardy bamboo around Peking, please do not think too much about that. It is not quite a timber bamboo and I haven't seen enough of it to say much about it. It seems to be Bambusa Metake and it is probably a somewhat hardy form of it.

The wood-oil tree grows not in the Northern regions and when I am some day in its native home, I will try to get all the information I can.

Of course, my work will not be quite systematic until many years after but I have my ideas of the things that will have seem great to be very valuable.

I am now in correspondence to get more of the Chinese names of plants I collected and am hopeful to get the majority of the material I collected.

You are right in the question of jujubes about their size. I haven't been able as yet to find out the insectivorous the best ones come from, but I got information that there grows a particular medicine kind near Old Kan Fu, the capital of the Shantung Province. There are also reported very good ones from the Tsaochuan Province. I suggested to Dr. Wilson to try to get them for us.

When I am able this summer to get more information about those jujubes near Peking, I will get it, but the authorities who informed you there are such good kinds around Peking are mistaken. We have to go somewhat further south for them. It seems that the Shantung Province is very rich in all sorts of fruit. My intentions had been to travel from Tientsin by cart to Chefoo this early spring and then I would have [illegible] Province.

About this hardy bamboo around Peking, please do not think too much about this. It is not quite a timber bamboo and I haven't seen enough of it to say much about it. It seems to be Sasaria Mokoto and it is probably a somewhat hardy form of it.

The wood-oil tree grows not in the Northern regions and when I am over by in the warm time, I will try to get all the information I can.

About Dr. Barchet assisting us in the acquiring of the Chinese names, well, let me mention one thing, Mr. Fairchild. Dr. Barchet is overburdened with work here at the Consulate and so are all the others, too, There are simply not enough people here and so I do not dare to ask too much of him. And then, the pronunciation here is so different from what it is up North and different characters are even used for the same thing, that that is going to be a hard thing. I will try to get an educated Chinaman. That will be the best thing. It will increase the costs and the labor considerably but it seems to be worth it.

Herbarium specimens. I notice the different remarks about these things. Yes, Dr. Henry and Prof. Sargent are right. It is better to have herbarium specimens, too, in connection with introductions. But in Prof. Sargent's case, he didn't offer the slightest aid to our work and didn't consider it even worthwhile to write me any suggestions or any thing of the kind. Then, from my own point of view, it will increase the cost very greatly and will make travelling decidedly more expensive and more cumbersome on account of so much more baggage. We will try to execute it, though, as much as possible.

My herbarium work is going to come when I get the assurance of being allowed a long time in one small area so I can get the different plants at different seasons.

No, I do not have that book of Brett Schneider called "Botanicum Sinicum; Notes on Chinese Botany from Native and Western Sources." I will be on the lookout for it.

About Dr. Brooks' statistics in the reading of the Chinese cases, well, let me mention one thing, Dr. Bernhelm. Dr. Brooks is overburdened with work here at the Commission and so are all the others, too. There are simply not enough people here and so I do not dare to ask too much of him. And then, the geomancian here is so different from what it is up North and different characters are even used for the same thing. That time is going to be a hard thing. I will try to get an educated Chinaman. That will be the best thing. It will increase the costs and the labor considerably but it seems to be worth it.

Interpreting specimens. I notice the different remarks about these things. Yes, Dr. Henry and Prof. Sargent are right. It is better to have Northern specimens, too. In connection with introductions. But in Prof. Sargent's case, he didn't offer the slightest aid to our work and didn't consider it even worthwhile to write me any suggestions or any thing of the kind. Then, from my own point of view, it will increase the cost very greatly and will cause tremendously detailed more structure and more [illegible] on account of so much more language. We will try to execute it, though, as much as possible.

My herbarium work is going to come when I get the assurance of being allowed a long time in one small area so I can get the different plants at different seasons.

No. I do not have that book of Prof. Schneider called "Sainfoin Sinicum; Notes on Chinese Botany from Native and Western Sources." I will be on the lookout for it.

I see the notes made by Mr. Swingle on the way of writing Chinese names. Yes, if the people out here only had a universal way of pronouncing the same word, but--well, even in the U. S. such a new country, we have distinct differences in pronunciation and in old China there is no end of dialects, especially so in names for local products, so I will have to be excused when I don't write the name as is adopted in some dictionary. We have troubles enough anyway.

Letter of November 21, 1906, mentioning a dwarf bamboo which Mr. J. H. Parker of Baltimore, Maryland, wants to know more about. No, I didn't meet such a bamboo as yet, but there are many dwarf ones in existence. I just heard that they grow in abundance in the mountains a hundred miles southwest from here. If I come across them, I will keep the matter in mind.

LETTER of November 26, 1906, about alfalfa in Mongolia. Yes, when I hear of anything like it, I will surely get it.

You speak about exploring notes on which one should mention that there is fine hemp growing at Kirin. Well, I never got a note like it. If such a one has been sent to me it must have been lost in the mail, of which I wouldn't be surprised, for last year an envelope containing such notes reached me in much damaged state. Let me suggest to you right here that the Department should order a better quality of envelopes for its foreign correspondence. Very often they reach me in a much torn state. That is the reason I often use Consular envelopes. They are far better and the Legation envelopes are still better than ours.

I see the notes made by Mr. Dunglis on the way of writing Chinese names. Yes, if the people out here only had a universal way of pronouncing the same word, but--well, even in the U. S. such a new country, we have distinct differences in pronunciation and in old China there is no end of dialects, especially as in names for local products, so I will have to be excused when I don't write the name we is adopted in some dictionary. We have straight sweet sorrow.

Letter of November 21, 1906, enclosing a card from which Mr. J. H. Porter of Baltimore, Maryland, wants to know more about. No, I didn't meet such a person as yet, but there are many Porter ones in existence. I just heard that they are in abundance in the mountains a hundred miles southwest from here. If I come across them, I will keep the matter in mind.

Letter of November 26, 1906, about stamps in Kongolia.

Yes, when I hear of anything like it, I will surely get it.

You speak about exploring notes on which one should mention that there is fine keep growing at Kirin. Well, I never got a note like it. If such a one has been sent to me it must have been lost in the mail, of which I wouldn't be surprised, for last year an envelope containing such notes reached me in much damaged state. Let me suggest to you right here that the department should order a better quality of envelopes for its foreign correspondence. Very often they reach me in a much torn state. That is the reason I often use Chinese envelopes. They are far better and the legation envelopes are still better than ours.

Well, about this hemp matter, that you could use a hundred bushels at once! If the Department wishes so, I will get them for you, but it will be an expensive affair. I sent you a sample of a superior kind of fibre of a district East of Mukden. It seems to be about 3 or 4 days by carts. A hundred bushels would take a few carts and then from Mukden we could ship it by railroad to Dalny and then by way of Kobe to the States. I have written already to a missionary who is going northeast of Mukden in a newly settled region to be on the lookout for good hemp and let me hear of it.

In my boxes with seeds there are several lots of hemp, but it seems that that hemp coming East of Mukden beats them all. I had several talks with old Chinese about these hemp matters and that is what they said. There are no superior varieties of hemp in Manchuria. It is all the same seed, but, they said, hemp sown on new, rich soil, especially on such land where forests have grown, produces a finer, longer and stronger fibre than hemp sown on drier, poorer soils. The whiteness of the fibre and partly the strength, too, are greatly influenced by the quality of the water in which the stems are rotted. Fast running, clear water produces a whiter and stronger fibre. Standing, dirty water, on the contrary, gives a dark-colored material which is generally not as strong as the white kinds.

Of course, I dare say this information may be well-known to the growers, but still the Department might experiment with different soils and see if it really is so.

Well, dear old hemp nation, that you could get a hundred samples at once! If the Department wishes so, I will put them for you, but it will be an expensive effair. I sent you a sample of a superior kind of fibre of a district West of Madras. It seems to be about 3 or 4 days by carts. A hundred bundles would take a few carts and then from Madras we could ship it by railroad to Bombay and then by way of Suez to the States. I have written already to a manufacturer who is making northeast of Madras in a rainy settled region to be on the lookout for good hemp and let me hear of it.

In my boxes with seeds there are several lots of hemp, but it seems that that hemp coming West of Madras beats them all. I had several talks with old Chinese about these hemp matters and that is what they said. There are no superior varieties of hemp in Manchuria. It is all the same seed, but, they said, hemp sown on new, rich soil, especially on such land where forests have grown, produces a finer, longer and stronger fibre than hemp sown on drier, poorer soils. The whiteness of the fibre and partly the strength, too, are greatly influenced by the quality of the water in which the stems are rotted. Just running, clear water produces a softer and stronger fibre. Standing, dirty water, in the province, gives a dark-colored material which is generally not as strong as the white kinds.

If again, I dare say this information may be well-known to the farmers, but still the Department might experiment a little and see if it really is so.

I see your question about wood nut oil planting. I will try and ask here and there. Haven't you a good book in Washington treating this important matter? Several men have investigated this industry and I have even quite a few explorers' notes in my possession speaking of these matters.

Your remark that Prof. Sargent is keenly disappointed at the non-collecting of botanical material is really somewhat comical. He never cooperated with us in these matters, so it would be just as much as if the Department people were disappointed when Prof. Sargent didn't collect plants of economic interest on his journeys. These two branches of natural science run somewhat from one another.

I did collect quite a good deal, but fate has been against me in these matters. I shipped two boxes with herbarium specimens from Vladivostock to Dr. Barchet, asking him to keep them in a safe place until I called for them and what has happened now? The vessel which carried them got caught in a typhoon and most of her cargo got badly damaged, the coal out of the bunkers being thrown all through the whole fore-castle. And I have recovered as yet only one box and this in a badly damaged state. When the postmaster here or any other responsible man of the Consulate hadn't been overburdened with work, perhaps the second box could have been found, too, but they don't have the time here to look after all these matters and so I think it is lost and--exceedingly unpleasant, just in that lost box were my rarest specimens. How I feel myself about it, I would rather not state. The best thing is not to think too much about it. It

I see your question about wood not oil planting. I will try and work here and there. Haven't you a good book in Washington treating this important subject? Several are have investigated this industry and I have even quite a few explorers notes in my possession speaking of these matters.

Your remark that Prof. Sargent is heavily disappointed at the non-collecting of botanical material is really somewhat comical. He never cooperated with me in these matters, so it would be just as much as if the Department people were disappointed when Prof. Sargent didn't collect plants of economic interest on his journeys. These two bureaus of natural science run somewhat from one another.

I did collect quite a good deal, but this has been against me in these matters. I shipped two boxes with herbarium specimens from Vladivostock to Mr. Merchet, asking him to keep them in a safe place until I called for them and what has happened now? The vessel which carried them got caught in a typhoon and most of her cargo got badly damaged, the coal out of the bunkers being thrown all through the whole fore-castle. And I have recovered as yet only one box and this is a badly damaged state. Then the pushmaster here or any other reasonable man of the Country didn't been overwhelmed with rain, perhaps the weather may would have been fine, for, but they don't know the time here to take care all these matters and as I think it is low and--accordingly unfamiliar, just in that lost box were my latest specimens. For first myself claim-it, I would rather not state. The best thing is not to think too much about it. It

would make one too sad. And how much work I did to procure them!

Letter of December 4, 1906, containing also a draft for $500.00 gold. Yes, I received these things at the Legation in Peking a few weeks ago. So my vouchers for July, August and September have been passed notwithstanding they were made out on the old sheets. Let us be thankful!

Letter of December 6, 1906, with enclosures of a map from Mongolia and a copy on Mongolian alfalfa from Mr. Swingle. Very interesting, indeed. I spoke with Mr. Rockhill about the possibilities of obtaining the different things and he told me he had written to some missionaries up in Mongolia and expected to get the alfalfas at least.

I found many dwarf cherries myself and sent seeds under the Nos. 353a, 354a, 355a, 356a to Chico and No. 571a to Washington, D. C., from Habarowsk; also scions to Chico under No. 532. I do not think, though, that the plant has such a great value as yet. That is from a fruit growers point of view. The fruits are as a rule quite sour. As an ornamental low shrub, though, it is very nice; flowering with an abundance of whitish-rosy flowers and covered in late summer with an abundance of small scarlet cherries.

I took a photo of the fruiting branches of No. 532 and will send it in a next letter. I know myself that Mongolia has a few interesting things. I even wrote you some time ago about it. I hope you got that letter.

About these valuable alfalfas. I sent you by the last mail 1/2 of the seeds I collected on the city wall in Liaoyang

world make-out too sad. Jack was some-way I did my pressure that.

Letter of December 4, 1904, concerning also a meet co-[illegible] call. Yes, I provided some wine at the Lugrains in Paris a few weeks ago. In my vocabulary or Pat, meet and remember have been passed substituting they were made out on the old sheets. Let me be thankful!

Letter of December 5, 1904, with enclosures of a map from Pamplona and a copy of Ramón Valera's letter to Belaqua. Very interesting, indeed. I spoke with Mr. Boudrilli about the possibility of obtaining the different things and he said he had written to some miscellaneous up in Pamplona and expected to get the article at least.

I found many lovely [illegible] and such [illegible] the Bra. [illegible] Yes, John is [illegible] and Jo. Gilm is [illegible] [illegible]. Jer Bacarrey also writes is John made Ro. [illegible]. I do not think, though, that the [illegible] has been a great value as yet. That is from a first pressure point of view. The first is [illegible] as a rule quite sour. As an ornamental low shrub, though, it is very nice, flowering with an abundance of [illegible] flowers and opened in late summer with an abundance of small [illegible] cherries.

I took a photo of the flowering branches of Jo., Bra and will send it in a next letter. I know myself that Pamplona has a few interesting things. I guess [illegible] you some time ago about it. I hope you got that letter.

About these valuable [illegible]. I sent you by the last mail 1/2 of the work I [illegible] [illegible] will in [illegible]

and from Newchwang. I had sent you the first 1/2. Did you get them both? They are under No. 721a. It is the ordinary blue field kind, though, (Medicago sativa.) How they come to grow on that city wall is a puzzle to me. I have been told that the Russians use to take their cows on that wall to let them pasture and perhaps some enterprising fellow sowed some seeds out there to increase the yield of herbage. The missionaries, though, were utterly baffled when I told them they had alfalfa on their city wall.

I also sent one small package of a strange, crawling alfalfa to Chico under No. 330a. Mr. Dorsett wrote me under date of December 22, 1906, that the box containing all these seeds hadn't arrived as yet. I hope it came since, for it was shipped from Vladivostock in October. I am writing now to the shipping agencies and finding out; for that box contains a host of valuable seeds.

Letter of December 11, 1906, containing explorer's notes referring to the letter of December 5, 1906.

Letter of December 15, 1906, in reference to an inquiry of Rev. Dr. J. M. W. Farnham in Shanghai. Yes, that is another sad story. You wrote Rev. A. Kennedy at Dengsi to send the white-fruited loquats, square bamboos, evergreen chestnut, etc., to the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai. Well, it seems they were addressed to me and as such, I got a letter from Dr. Barchet asking me what to do with them. I got that letter up North and before Dr. Barchet got my reply from there the plants had been kept in a cold alley. I don't know how long. When I wrote Dr. Barchet to turn them over

and from Boucherville. I had sent you the first 1/2. Did you get them okay? They are under the Table. It is the ordinary blue field kind, though. Chatterje writes: "The Bhagavan is pure, so that why will it be crucle to me. I may have had to pawnbroke one to take their place on Sunday will be let them perform and perhaps some enterprising fellow named John Meek orb there is interest the yield or capital. The moneylender, though, were strongly pacified when I told them they not stands on their duty well.

I also sent you well package of a strong, stinking ATTAR, to Dolce Vamor Du Bois. By Express waybill on Saturday of December 22, 1904, that the box contains all those seeds Bahai's arrived in pre. I hope it can stand, for it was shipped from Vladivostok in autumn. I am writing now to the shipping agencies and finding out if that box contains a lot of valuable seeds.

Letter of December 27, 1904, matching minister's note referring to the letter of December 5, 1904.

Letter of December 27, 1904, in reference to an inquiry of Mr. J. M. Burham in Stanford. Yes, that is another sad story. You wrote Mr. A. Kennedy at length to send the white-petal lupine, square bamboo, aviaporus chinensis, etc., to the Dr. Brandis at Stanford. Well, it seems that most arrived in one not as good. I got a letter from Mr. Burnham saying he is with them. They that labor up North and before Mr. Burnham put my right from where the plants had been kept in a cold alley. Plant's sent to Japan. Mr. Kennedy at to turn line over

to Mr. McGregor of the Gardens, and asked Mr. McGregor to call for them, they were already in a sad state having been over-watered as Mr. McGregor informed me. I am sorry to say that the majority is dead already and those not dead are in a bad state of health. I can't ship them that way now. I wish you could be so kind and not write to such lay-men to ship such valuable plants. Most of them do not know how to handle a shipment and in cases like this the Department and its representatives lose considerable respect of the bystanders and that doesn't pay us at all.

I intend to see different people in and around Hanchan and hope to be able to arrange for a new supply.

I saw Dr. Farnham the other day and he was rather chagrinned to hear how the plants were. He thought they were still in Hanchan. He asked me also to give you his best thanks for the shipment of roses you sent him. They arrived in fine shape. The strawberries, though, seem to have rotted on the journey here.

Letter of December 18, 1906, concerning financial matters, n.l., unfeasability of the Treasury Department to deduct the amount of my indebtedness from my credit. Funny, such apparently easy matters are made so difficult.

Letter of December 18, 1906, II, I see you mention here the words, bamboo forests or bamboo culture in Northern China. Do you mean that term as we generally use it, i.e., from Chefoo northward, or do you use it like Fortune does, really meaning Central China. Up north there are no bamboo forests, the plants are only cultivated in the gardens of the well-to-do and haveas

to Mr. Stamper at the Nursery, and asked Mr. Stamper to wait for them, they were already in a bad state having been overheated on Mr. Stamper's premises. I am sorry to say that the majority is dead already and those not dead are in a bad state of health. I won't ship them that way now. I wish you could be so kind and not write to such b-y-s to ship such valuable plants. Most of them do not know how to handle a shipment and in cases like this the importers and the representatives lose considerable respect of the Spartanburg and that doesn't pay us at all.

I intend to see different people in and around Barcelona and hope to be able to arrange for a new supply.

I saw Mr. Burnham the other day and he was rather disappointed to hear how the plants were. He thought they were still in Barcelona. He asked me also to give you his best thanks for the shipment of roses you sent him. They arrived in fine shape. The strawberries, though, seem to have rotted on the journey here.

Letter of December 18, 1909, concerning financial matters, i.e., uncertainty of the Treasury Department to deduct the amount of my indebtedness from my credit. Funny, such apparently easy matters are made so difficult.

Letter of December 18, 1909. It, I see was months more like weeks, before Fancy or Choice matters in Spartanburg. To you seem that here we generally use it, i.e., from Orders anywhere, or do you use it in the Pacific Coast, usually meaning Central China. My north China are in Hudson Ferrets, the plants are only relative to the profits of the not-to-do and to your

strictly ornamental value. Out here in Central China, however, they grow plenty of it as a timber bamboo and it seems to be a well-paying crop.

I will try now this time to get you a few nice clumps of bamboo from near Hanchan so that I have at least the pleasure of having introduced such a valuable thing. If I didn't have to go up North again and had returned home I would have taken a whole lot of things with me, including loquats, oranges, bamboos, pomelos, etc. If I am left alone, I hope to do it next year. I made arrangements with Mr. Wilson that after I have finished the seed-collecting at Wu tai shan, they have no claim any more upon me and I will be free again to collect plants of greater economic importance, like the afore-mentioned plants.

As you have written me in a few other letters, is not the descriptions alone of the photos you want. The material is the main thing. A description or a photo can easily be obtained, but to get the living material through is another quite different problem.

Letter of December 26, 1906 (in duplicate). I see your remarks about Honan. Yes, it is known to be the most intensely worked Province of China, agriculturally. I never heard, though, of its having remarkable crops. When up North I met a native of it who told us that they had some very big peaches there in some places. I will find out more bye and bye.

I bought me an aneroid-barometer at yours and Mr. Wilson's suggestions, but I am afraid the division of accounts will find difficulty with this purchase. It cost $75.00, Mexican, so I may

activity [illegible]. [illegible] in [illegible] Chin. Lately, they grow plenty of it as a timber bamboo and it seems to be a well-paying crop.

I will try now this time to get you a few pies slips of bamboo from near Zanzibar so that I have at least the pleasure of having introduced such a valuable thing. If I didn't have to go up North again and [illegible] home I would have taken a whole lot of things with me, including [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], etc. If I am left alone, I hope to do it next year. I made arrangements with Mr. [illegible] that after I have finished the coal-collecting at Ma Tal Abu, they have no claim any more upon me and I will be free again to collect plants of greater economic importance, like the afore-mentioned plants.

As you have written me in a typ other letter, in not the descriptions alone of the photos you want. The material is the main thing. A description of a photo can easily be obtained, but to get the living material through is another quite different problem.

<u>Letter of December 4, 1921 (in [illegible]).</u> I am glad remarks about Tonga. Yes, it is known to be the most innocently worked Province of China, agricultural. I never heard, then, of its having remarkable crops. Now so both I met a native of it who told me that they have some very big pumpkins there in some places. I will find out more yet and [illegible].

I bought in an [illegible]-[illegible] [illegible] years ago. I have suggestions, but I am afraid the division of economics will find difficulty with this [illegible]. It [illegible], [illegible], so I may

expect trouble again. I think I will put it under the item of camping material.

Letter of December 27, 1906, concerning the information that the Treasury Department might be prevailed upon to accept the withholding of my indebtedness as payment. I expect the next letter to mention the fact that they won't accept, so I am going to speak with the Consul about these matters. I don't know myself any more how much they owe me and how much I them. When I had a regular office where I could pigeon hole the different matters, it would reduce my work a good deal. Now my letters are all stacked together, and it takes a good deal of searching to find all these matters again.

Letter of December 28, 1906, containing an authorization (No. 1046) allowing me to extend my work in Korea, Siberia, etc. Was this letter necessary? In my first authorization (No. 380, July 13, 1905) was said——————and such other points in China and Northeastern Asia as may be necessary, etc.———— In this last authorization there is nothing mentioned of the strictly botanical work I am going to do for the Arnold Arboretum! Don't I need another advice for that?

And now the last letter dated January 2, 1907. Yes, my escape was very, very narrow that time. I have had in my life several strange experiences, but this one was as close to the edge as I want to go.

Yes, you see, I am long since in Shanghai. The communication with the North isn't so bad after all. One can go from

myself formally again. I think I will put it under the item of mingling material.

Letter of December 27, 1926, concerning the interpretation that the Treasury Department might be prevailed upon to accept the validity of my indebtedness as payment. I except the next letter to mention the fact that they won't accept, so I am going to speak with the Council about these matters. I don't know myself any more how much they owe me and how much I think. When I had a regular office where I could please hole the different matters, it would reduce my work a good deal. Now my letters are all stacked together, and it takes a good deal of searching to find all these matters again.

Letter of December 27, 1926, containing an authorization (No. 1048) allowing me to extend my work in Korea, Siberia, etc. Was this letter necessary? In my first authorization (No. 380, July 13, 1923) was said——————and such other points in China and Northeastern Asia as may be necessary, etc.——————

In this last authorization there is nothing mentioned of the strictly business work I am going to do for the Arnold Research. Don't I need another advice for that?

And now the last letter dated January 3, 1927. Now, my feeling was very, very narrow that time. I have had in my life several strange experiences, but this one was as close to the edge as I want to go.

Yes, you see, I am late since in Shanghai. The communication via the North isn't so good after all. One can go from

Dalny to Chefoo and then to Shanghai or direct from Tching wang tan (near Shan hai Kwan) to Shanghai. It takes only three days from this last point, while by train to Hankow from Peking is generally three days and if one is lucky enough to catch a steamer at the day of arrival one is another 3 days on the Yangtse, also generally a minimum of 6 days, so having little time I took the Tching wang tan route, being the shortest.

You mention the fact that there will be some disappointment on my part of being retained for another year again. Well, most decidedly there is. And not so much of being retained as in being sent out to do this rather empty botanical work up North. I expected that I would be allowed to work out the bamboo and the wet-land crops in South and Central China. I hope the Department receives its money's worth from the trade you made. Mr. Wilson is very hopeful about the prospects of the Wu tai shan, but he never was in North China. Unless the region is quite different from what I have seen now in North China, I may say that my hopes are not as great, but let us see.

I see your suggestion about having the camera so fitted out that I will be able to take life size photos of some fruits. I haven't bought a lens as yet, but am negotiating with a firm here about a good one. I saw the beautiful camera Mr. Wilson has with him. It is really too good for this rough exploring work.

In looking over my accounts for the period of July, August and September, I see that my expenses were $1156.95 silver. Well, now, I cashed this warrant for $500.00 gold and behold--- $898.45 silver was the amount I got. Well, I think there must be

Only by Cables and then it changed or altered from Tuking wung tan (near Tsun hai Kwan) to Shanghai. It takes only three days from this last point, while by train to Hankow from Peking is generally three days and if one is lucky enough to catch a steamer at the day of arrival one is another 3 days on the Yangtse, also generally a minimum of 6 days, so having little time took the Tuking wung tan route, being the shortest.

You mention the fact that there will be some disappointment on my part of being retained for another year again. Well, most decidedly there is. And not so much of being retained as in being sent out to do this rather empty botanical work up North. I expected that I would be allowed to work on the bamboo and the wet-land crops in South and Central China. I hope the department receives its money's worth from the trees you made. Mr. Wilson is very hopeful about the prospects of the Yu tai plan, but he never was in North China. Believe the region is quite different from what I have seen now in North China. I may say that my hopes are not as great, but let us see.

I see your suggestion about having the camera so fitted that I will be able to take life size photos of some fruits. I haven't bought a lens as yet, but am negotiating with a firm here about a good one. I saw the beautiful camera Mr. Wilson has with him. It is really too good for this rough exploring work.

To turning over my accounts for the period of July, August and September, I see that my expenses were $1160.00 silver, well, now, I handed this warrant for $6000.00 gold and Sonsid--$2[illegible].40 silver was the amount left. Well, I think there must be

a mistake in the Treasury Department about this and if there is not--well, then, I can't stay out here any longer. I can't afford a loss of about $250 Mexican for three months. I think, though, they only send me a round amount and kept the rest for another time.

I wish you would write me about these matters as quickly as possible. Now, coming to this, I have a suggestion to make. I am dissatisfied with the way my mail is answered. Many questions I ask are never replied to, important letters are not acknowledged, and this is not at all a pleasant affair for me here. Sentimentality excluded, it is not good business. So I wish that if you are yourself too busy to answer my mail, you would turn it over to somebody else. If, however, you think you could manage it yet, I propose to you this: have a big envelope lying in one of your bureau drawers, with my name on it; when you are reading my mail, please make some notes on some loose slips you have laying beside you and when you are through just put them in the envelope. Then when you find the time to write me an answer, you just look over your notes in that one envelope and I am assured of at least getting an answer on a question.

Just now, I would find it very much to my advantage to know whether I am an American citizen or not. If not, I can't get the regular passport, only a letter of introduction and as there is a little unrest in Shansi and some antipathy against the foreigners it would be better for me to have the proper papers.

a photoco in the Treasury Department about this and if there is anything, then, I can't stay out here any longer. I can't afford a loss of pay. Good Christian for single mortals. I think, though, they only send for a young married and cute the very lot particular time.

I wish you would write me about these matters as quickly as possible. Now, coming to this, I have a suggestion to make. I am dissatisfied with the way my mail is answered. Many questions I ask are never replied to, important letters are not acknowledged, and this is not at all a pleasant affair for me here. Sociabilitly excluded, it is not good business. So I wish that if you are yourself too busy to answer my mail, you would turn it over to somebody else. If, however, you think you could manage it yet, I propose to you this: Have a big envelope lying in one of your bureau drawers, with my name on it; when you are reading my mail, please make some point on your large slip you have lying beside you and when you are through just put them in the envelope. Then when you find the time to write me an answer, you just look over your notes in that one envelope and I am assured of at least attention on a question.

Just now, I would find it very much to my advantage to know whether I am an American citizen or not. If not, I can't get the regular passport, only a letter of introduction and as there is a little warrant in Hazard and some politicals on the lightout it would be better for me to have the proper papers.

Then, I asked for a permit allowing me to ship live plants through without having them disinfected. Did you inquire about this?

Then the postmaster here refuses to send things to Chico unless I pay the right amount for them. He says he has only authority to ship mail matters free of postage to Washington, D.C., not to any other points. As such, many of my parcels have first gone to Washington, D. C. from Vladivostock to be sent from there to Chico. Of course, with live plants that is a pretty bad thing. Could you be so kind and ask a special permit from the Postmaster General allowing this postmaster at Shanghai to ship my things straight through to any place in the United States when properly franked, of course, with Government franks.

I also asked a long time ago for some more copper tree labels and seed bags. I am now almost out of these things. I expected to find some here in Shanghai, but there were none. I have still about 50 copper labels, running from 650-700, but when these are finished, I will have to use small tin strips. I sent a few already in some of the parcels. Do they carry their numbers well. I also have yet a whole lot of these aluminum labels running from 151-500, but as you know, they badly corrode in peat moss. I am going to experiment with them and see if I can make them corrosion-proof by covering them with some substance. If that goes through all right, I will not need any labels at all; strong seed bags, though, I need badly.

Now, I also wish to add a few words to the outline of this coming season.

Then, I asked for a Canada citizen to be Air Life pilots through without being even disturbed. In my letter about said

When the postmaster here refuses to send things to China unless I pay the right amount for them. He says he has only authority to ship mail matters free of postage to Washington, D.C., not to any other points. In such, many of my parcels have first gone to Washington, D. C. from Vancouver to be sent from there to China. Of course, with Air planes that is a pretty bad thing. Could you be so kind and ask a special permit from the Washington Postal Authority why postmaster in Vancouver is only ship things straight through to any place in the United States when properly franked, of course, with Government franks.

I also asked a long time ago for some more copper tree labels and seed bags. I am now almost out of these things. I expected to find some here in Shanghai, but there were none. I have still about 50 copper labels, running from 500-700, and when these are finished, I will have to use small tin strips. I sent a few already in some of the parcels. Do they carry their meaning well. I also saw not a single lot of tiny aluminum labels running from 1-100, but as yet dare, they only provide in just mass. I do plan to experiment with them and see if they can then correlated by storing them in the root cellars. If that does turn out right, I will not need any labels at all; strong seed bags, though, I need badly.

Now, I also wish to add a few words to the matter of this moving picture.

When I am through with all my correspondence and this is on the increase and my wrist is again in good order, for I sprained the muscles in my right wrist while packing in all those scions in a great hurry, and I had it bandaged for several days, well, when these things are all right, then I hope to go to Hanchan and neighborhood and try to get some bamboos or make arrangements for getting them. After that I will proceed up to Tientsin to get me a couple of good men to accompany me to the Wu tai shan and I am writing also the Minister in Peking to see if he perhaps could find andeducated Chinese to accompany us, so as to have all names and characters straightened out. Then in the early part of April I will arrive at the Wu tai shan and will make me headquarters there, probably in some monastery. Mr. Wilson concluded that the the period from April 15 to June 15 would cover all the spring work. What I will do during the summer I haven't decided yet. In September I return again to these mountains and stay as long as necessary. Then I am free again to do a more important work. Well, then I would like to go again to Manchuria and get the different ornamental and useful plants I spotted out last year. I also would make a side trip in Korea to get a couple of apparently new ornamental shrubs. Then I will travel through the Shantung Province and get scions of the seedless dates and of the plum-cot which is said to exist there. Also some new large fruited pears and some new vegetables. When through with this, I hope to arrive in Shanghai sometime in the latter end of March or early April. Then, I want to collect the differant kinds of bamboos, loquats,

etc. Also the many different varieties of oranges and pomelos near Ha Wenchan Twatau and Amoy and extend perhaps my trip to Canton. I will return before the end of the fiscal year to the States and would like to arrive in Seattle, go by rail to Chico, leave my plants there, go to Santa Ana and Los Angeles to get my baggage, settle bank accounts and see old friend. Then through Arizona and Texas to St. Louis to get more baggage which I left there and then come to Washington, D. C. where I will see you all. Then I would like to go through some of the States where different problems are in existence so as to get posted up. After that in fall time I want to go to Europe, see the old folks, visit different Botanical Gardens and try to find employment in the Botanical Garden in St. Petersburg, so as to look over the big herbarium there of Eastern Asiatic plants and acquire also the Russian language. Then after about a year's stay there, I am willing to go to Turkestan and Mongolia to get the many important things from these countries and after that, well, I don't know.

Now, the thing is, is there a possibility that I will receive some Government aid in these trips through the United States and Europe? It will make a great deal of difference to the United States and to myself, too, if there is such a possibility.

If there is not, I will sever my connections with the Department after the close of the fiscal year 1907-1908, for after all, these money matters together with the uncertainty of knowing what will happen to one are not things one wants to endure all the time.

etc. Also the many different varieties of vegetables and cereals near the Russian Steppes and Army and extend perhaps my trip to Canada. I will return before the end of the fiscal year to the Plants and would like to arrive in Seattle, go by rail to Chicago, leave my plants there, go to New York and Los Angeles to get my luggage, while back overseas and are all friends. Then through Indiana and Texas to N. India to get more Russian plants. I left there and then even to Washington, D. C. where I will see you all. Then I would like to go through some of the Asian more different problems are in relation to it to get to and so. After that in fall time I want to go to Europe, see the old folks, visit different Botanical Gardens and try to find employment in the Botanical Garden in St. Petersburg, so as to look over the big herb room where of Western Asiatic plants and acquire also the Russian language. Then after about a year's stay there, I am willing to go to Turkestan and Mongolia to get the many important things from those countries and after that, well, I don't know.

Now, the thing is, is there a possibility that I will receive some government job in some trip to the United States and Europe? It will make a great deal of difference to the United States and to myself, too, if there is such a possibility.

If there is such, I will move my correspondence with the department after the close of the fiscal year 1921-1922, for after all, these money matter depends with the importance of keeping what still things to see are not falling now make to see all the time.

When I was in Mukden and Consul Straight took me to the Governor General there, this gentleman asked me whether I was willing to take a position with him as an agricultural adviser and instructor and asked me what salaries are generally paid for such things. I told him, however, I was very much flattered with the offer, but I had too much work as yet to do for my own country so I couldn't accept his complimentary offer.

Now, in case I couldn't explore any more, I might go back on a thing like it and a few similar things I have had here and after having saved enough money I could explore again, for after all, as long as I stay single, I love exploring better than anything else. When I get older, though, I will go to a good climate and start plant-breeding work, for that comes next in my desires.

In a next letter I hope to send you some photos of my recent trips.

How are the many kinds of vegetables turning out? I never heard a word about them. Have the big-fruited persimmons proved to be hardy at Washington? Is the grass No. 70 doing well.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a long and important letter, from my point of view. I hope you will find the time to work it through and answer me. My writing has been bad for my wrist hurts me. In a few days, though, I think it will be better again.

With best of regards, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

When I was in Madison and Consul Straight took me to the Governor General there, this gentleman asked me whether I was willing to take a position with him as an agricultural adviser and instructor and asked me what salaries are generally paid for such things. I told him, however, I was very much flattered with the offer, but I had too much work on yet to do for my own country so I couldn't accept his complimentary offer.

Now, in case I could n't explore any more, I might go back on a thing like it and a few similar things I have had here and after having saved enough money I could explore again, for after all, as long as I stay single, I love exploring better than anything else. Then I get older, though, I will go to a good climate and start plant-breeding work, for that comes next in my desires.

In a next letter I hope to send you some photos of my recent trips.

How are the many kinds of vegetables turning out? I never heard a word about them. Have the big-limited p-rutabagas proved to be handy at Washington? In the pass Mr. VO doing well.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a long and important letter, from my point of view. I hope you will find the time to work it through and answer me. My writing has been bad for my wrist bothers me. In a few days, though, I think it will be better again.

With best of regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

JOHN C. HYDE.

Shanghai, China,

Feb. 21, '07.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Now I am going to write you a somewhat longer message, as the last one was. Yes, better tho' I'll first answer your letters.

I got 5 in all, dated Sept. 22, Oct. 5, Dec. 22, Dec. 17, Dec. 17, No. 2. I answered in brief those 2 first ones. In the one of the 5th of Oct. there was also that long invoice. Yes, I must say you have been remarkably successful with nearly all of my introductions. I hope that they have been as well with them at Washington, but - I think I have to go back myself some day to see how the things are getting along, for they do not take the trouble of keeping me informed about these things.

In your invoice I see that most of the grape cuttings are dead. So these hardy things do not seem after all to travel well.

Then the mulberry cuttings too died, well yes, they really ought to have been grafted, I think I mentioned this too, at least on the note belonging to 520. I did. I notice too, that the willow and poplar cuttings are marked as poor. So these soft wooded things do not seem to travel well neither. Still I hope you'll get a few started, for there are some very good ones among them.

In your letters of Dec. 17, I see that diff. packages have reached you, but as yet no box with seeds. Did that box arrive since? In your letter of Dec. 22, you did mention it as not having arrived. I'll write about this matter to the shipping agents. It seems also that some of the parcels from Vladivostock did not reach you; others again first went to Washington, D. C. Very queer these things go!

Kingston, Ontario,

Feb. 21, '07.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Now I am going to write you a somewhat longer message, as the last one was. Yes, better the' I'll first answer your letters.

I get 5 in all, dated Sept. 22, Oct. 5, Nov. 22, Dec. 17, Dec. 17, No. 2. I answered in brief those 2 first ones. In the one of the 5th of Oct. there was also that long invoice. Yes, I must say you have been remarkably successful with nearly all of my instructions. I hope that they have been as well with them at Washington, but - I think I have to go back myself some day to see how the things are getting along, for they do not take the trouble of keeping me informed about these things.

In your invoice I see that most of the grape cuttings are dead. So these hardy things do not seem after all to travel well.

Then the mulberry cuttings too died, well yes, they really ought to have been grafted. I think I mentioned this too, at least on the note belonging to $20. I did. I notice too, that the willow and poplar cuttings are marked as poor. So these soft wooded things do not seem to travel well neither. Still I hope you'll get a few started, for there are some very good ones among them.

In your letters of Dec. 17, I see that diff. packages have reached you, but as yet no box with seeds. Did that box arrive since In your letter of Dec. 22, you did mention it as not having arrived. I'll write about this matter to the shipping agents. It seems also that some of the parcels from Vladivostock did not reach you; others again first went to Washington, D. C. Very queer these things go!

I am very glad tho' you got those seeds, 470a & 471a & 472a & 473a for these things are probably quite valuable.

You see that I left the far North, not because I finished my work there, oh no. They cabled me to come down to Shanghai to meet an English explorer here who went out for the Arnold Arboretum at Boston and who will cooperate with the Dept. And so I had to throw my valuable work down up North and simply come here to have a chat with that other explorer! ———

Well, I won't get angry about such things, but I regret it tho', the way they seem to think at Washington about the work here. My interviews with Mr. Wilson, that 's the name of the other explorer, have resulted in this, that I am going up North again, but this time to an unknown mountain region in the Province of Shansi to collect botanical plants for the Arnold Arboretum and that Mr. Wilson will send in return economic things from Western China, where he is going to. So you see, I don't return yet this spring as I had hoped.

And now I see with an enormous surprise that you are going out of the Dept. too. Good heavens, why is that? I have some idea that the money matters are too much bother for you and that the people at Washington don't leave you alone, but of course that are only guesses. I do hope to hear from you a few details.

And Mr. Webber going also, strange! You say that you didn't get any plants from Santa Ana, well that 's another big surprise to me. Did not the living material in Santa Ana belong in a greater degree to the Government as the dead furniture, etc. I am wondering how P.P. squared these matters. He must be sure he got some good things among his half-stolen acquisitions, otherwise he wouldn't continue the things on his own hook. This is a strange world, Mr.

I am very glad that you got those seeds. [illegible] for these things are probably quite valuable.

You see that I left the far North, not because I finished my work there, oh no. They called me to come down to Churchill to meet an English explorer here who went out for the Arctic interior on Dexter and who will cooperate with the Turk. And so I had to leave my valuable work down in North and simply come here to have a chat with that other explorer! ——

Well, I won't get angry about such things, but I repeat it that, the way they seem to think of Fredericton about the very large interviews with Mr. Wilson, that's the name of the other explorer, have resulted in this, that I go quite my Dock again, but this time to an unknown mountain region in the Province of Thunal to call at Internal climate for the Arctic interior and that Mr. Wilson will need in return economic things from Western China, where he is going to. As you see, I don't return yet this spring as I had hoped.

And now I use with an economic surprise that you are going out of the Dept. too. Good heavens, why is that? I have some idea that the money matters are too much bother for you and that the people at Washington don't leave you alone. Not of course that are only genuine. I do hope to hear from you a few lines.

And Mr. Wolter going also, strange! You say you didn't get any plants from Paris Jan. will that's another big surprise to me. Did not the living material in Berlin has taken the place of degree to the Government as the dead furniture, etc. I am wondering how P.V. squared those matters. He must to sure be get some good things among his half-stolen negotiations, otherwise he wouldn't continue the things on his own book. This is a strange world, Mr.

Dorsett. I also got a letter from Mr. Pieters. He seems to be quite busy in his new occupation. I wonder, tho' whether he feels happier. I wish the distance wasn't so far. I would like to have a talk with you people there and just hear why things go so.

I up here live in a state of negation. Away now for over 18 months from the U. S. and having been thru many adventures and experiences, I feel like a much older man as when I left. I don't mean physically. Oh no, I am a rather hardy kind of beast, no, I mean mentally. The passing thru many hardships and the necessity of getting as much benefit as possible out of these countries have increased my wisdom and widened my views upon this old world.

Probably within a year and a half I'll be back again in the States, for I don't want to stay out here any longer for this time. After I have been back again among my own good white folks and have learned a few of their needs again, then I am willing again to go. Do you know, I long to go back again among you folks, for after all life is rather poor out East. There are so many difficulties here, which are unknown at home and then always among a race which doesn't sympathize with our ways.

I enclose with this letter the notes belonging to the 14 parcels I sent you. After you have left, can I send things as usual to the garden? Is the Dept. going to keep the things in the same way?

I trust, when this letter reaches you, you have these parcels too already in your possession. Some of these sedges will prove to be very valuable! How does the garden look of late? Did you have a cold winter. So the sky-high praised climate didn't agree after all with Mr. Gougher. And you, too, seem to give it up quite easy. Is California then really not a country for men of much energy?

Well, questions enough this time. With kindest of regards and best of wishes for your further success, I remain,

Sincerely yours FRANK N. MEYER.

Dorsett. I also got a letter from Mr. Pfister. He seems to be quite busy in his new occupation. I wonder, tho' whether he feels happy as I wish the distance wasn't so far. I would like to have a talk with you people there and just hear why things go so.

I up here live in a state of negation. Away now for over 18 months from the U. S. and having been thru many adventures and experiences I feel like a much older man as when I left. I don't mean physically. Oh, no, I am a rather hardy kind of beast, no, I mean mentally. The passing thru many hardships and the necessity of getting as much benefit as possible out of these countries have increased my wisdom and widened my view upon this old world.

Probably within a year and a half I'll be back again in the States, for I don't want to stay out here any longer for this time. After I have been back again among my own good white folks and have learned a few of their needs again, then I am willing again to go. Do you know, I long to go back again among you folks, for after all life is rather poor out East. There are so many difficulties here, which are unknown at home and then always among a race which doesn't sympathize with our way.

I enclose with this letter the notes belonging to the 16 pieces I sent you. After you have left, can I send things as usual to the garden? Is the Dept. going to keep the things in the same way?

I trust, when this letter reaches you, you have these parcels too already in your possession. Some of these sedges will prove to be very valuable! How does the garden look of late? Did you have a cold winter. So the sky-high praised climate didn't agree after all with Mr. Gougher. And you, too, seem to give it up quite easy. Is California then really a country for men of much energy?

Well, question enough this time. With thanks of regards and best of wishes for your further success, I remain,

Sincerely yours Henry E. Wenig.

Shanghai, China,

February 22, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last I got a man to help me with the packing in of two boxes with seeds. He is a marvel of stupidity and has as yet given me more trouble than service. Well, we got the boxes off to the ship anyway.

The contents are six bags with beans, two different kinds and some black barley. The beans we got through the kind assistance of Dr. G. P. Barchet who wrote for them to Chin hua fu in the Chekiang Province. He couldn't get the right information on how they are used on the land, but it seems they are grown as a second crop on low lying rice fields.

The black barley I obtained in Mukden and it is said to be used in sweetmeats.

February 23, 10 A.M.

I went to the shipping office to get the bills of lading and they inform me that the boxes seem to be in a somewhat bad condition. Well, I wanted to see them but they informed me that they had left for the ship already. They seem to have been standing in the Japanese warehouse and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if they had monkeyed with them! Some rascal with a strong anti-American feeling might have done something to them. Well, I hope they reach Seattle anyway. I am informing Mr. Benson, too, of it.

I enclose the three notes belonging to the contents; also one bill of lading.

Dear Mr. Smirnoff:

At last I got a man to help me with the working in of two boxes with seeds. He is a marvel of stupidity and has yet given no more trouble than marvels. Well, we got the boxes off to the ship survey.

The conchets are mix boys with boxes, two different kinds and some black barley. The boxes we got through the kind assistance of Mr. E. T. Burdet who wrote for them to Odin Bay in the Chukchi Province. He couldn't get the right information on how they are used on the farm, but it seems they are grown as a second crop on low lying rice fields.

The black barley I obtained in Sakhar and it is said to be used in sweetmeats.

Monday 27. 10 A.M.

I went to the shipping office to get the bills of lading and they inform me that the boxes seem to be in a somewhat bad condition. Well, I wanted to see them but they informed me that they had left for the ship alrady. They seem to have been standing in the Japanese warehouse and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if they had wintered with them. Some vessel with a strong anti-American feeling might have done something to them. Well, I hope they reach Seattle survey. I am informing Mr. Hansen, too, of it.

I send one the three notes belonging to the consignment also one bill of lading.

You see on the bill of lading they wrote in red ink, "Old renailed cases, etc." Well, the cases are not new, but they are exceedingly strong, having long nails and three hoops of band-iron around them. The moment I saw them last they were in very good condition!

I wrote Mr. Benson to make a protest against the agents, when they arrived really in a damaged condition, for I would rather not take the blame for somebody's wrong doing.

I hoped to enclose the Chinese names of the fruit trees but Dr. Barchet hasn't finished yet with them. He wants his best regards to be sent to you.

With kind greetings to all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

March 14, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I send you four parcels containing cuttings of Viburnum odoratissimum and plants of grasses. They go through the consular pouch and I trust they will reach the Department OK. The four notes accompany this letter and so I needn't describe them any further. I may say, though, that the Viburnum and the grass 649 are both of great value to the United States, provided of course, that they haven't been introduced before and that they

You see on the bill of lading they wrote in red ink, "Old vomited cases, etc." Well, the cases are old now, but they are exceedingly strong, having long nails and three hoops of band-iron around them. <u>The moment I saw that they were in very good condition.</u>

I wrote Mr. Benson to make a protest against the agents, when they arrived really in a damaged condition, for I would rather not take the blame for anybody's stupid blind.

I hoped to analyze the Chinese wines of the Small trees but Mr. Barnhart hasn't finished yet with them. He wants his boys vacation to be work in 1911.

With kind greetings to all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer.

Washington, China,

March 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Swingle:

Herewith I send you three parcels containing cuttings of Viburnum odoratissimum and plants of grasses. Pay no through the consular check and I trust they will reach the Department O.K. The four boxes accompany this letter and so I needn't describe them any further. I may say, though, that the Viburnum and the grass Gig are both of great value to the United States, provided of course, that they haven't been introduced before and that they

reach America in good shape.

I send you also a set of photographs which I took during the past season. I took, indeed, quite a few more, but it seems that a couple of films were too old or spoiled and as such the pictures proved to be failures. There also seems to have gone astray one roll of film in the mail, I suppose. Of several of the plants I took photos of, I wasn't able as yet to introduce the object itself, having had no time any more to collect material on my hurried trip down to Shanghai.

I also send you duplicate notes from various things.

I may mention that of the No. 646, 647, 648 and 649 I also sent half of each quantity to Chico so you may keep all of this shipment at Washington.

Now I got last night several letters from you and I will answer them herewith.

Letter of September 7, 1906. A duplicate which I have already answered. This one has only been half a year on the road, before it got to its destination; not so long, though, for the East.

Letter of January 2, 1907 (a duplicate) answered in a former letter.

Letter of January 8, 1907, concerning cuttings received at Washington. I am glad to see that most of them arrived OK, notwithstanding the long journey. I see Mr. Knight suggest not to use any more paper wrapping as it gets moist. Well, I am sorry I sent nearly all of my last parcels in paper. I myself experimented with paper and found out that it travels all right when there is some space between the different parcels, but when they

read Jovina in just above.

I send you also a set of photographs which I took during the past season. I took, indeed, quite a few more, but it seems that a couple of films were too old or spoiled and so much of the picture proved to be failures. There also seem to be quite a few rolls of film in the mail, I suppose. Of several of the photos I took photos of, I wonder if you could be so kind as to increase the enlargement, having had the time now to collect material on my arrival trip home to Bangkok.

I also send you my photos were from various things.

I may mention that of the Mr. Cole, Esq., has and that I also send half of each quantity to Cairo so you may keep all of this shipment at Washington.

Now I got last night several letters from you and I will answer them herewith.

Letter of September 7, 1906. A supplicate which I have already answered. This one has only been half a year on the road, before it got to its destination not so long, though, for the last.

Letter of January 9, 1907 (a duplicate) answered in a former letter.

Letter of January 9, 1907, commenting anything received at Washington. I am glad to see that most of them arrived OK, notwithstanding the long journey. I see Mr. Bright seems not to use any more paper wrapping in his mail. Well, I do carry I sent nearly all of my last periodic in paper. I myself wrapped marked with paper and found out that it travels all right when there is some space between the different packets, but when they

are stacked closely together and are subjected to very rough handling, then the paper wears out faster than the cloth. I didn't have a case, though, that the twine cut right through. How is this paper travelling in which I sent most of my cuttings from this city? It is almost non-absorbing and I expect it to be as such better than the Korean paper.

Letter of January 14, 1907, concerning Pyrus. Well, I sent several parcels of scions and also several packages of seeds from different kinds of Pyrus so I trust you will be convinced that I am as ever on the lookout for this important group. When up in Northern Shansi this summer I will pay particular attention to this question.

As you probably know, Mr. S. A. Beach has been in correspondence with me concerning hardy varieties and species of Pyrus and I mentioned that as I myself wasn't permitted to send things straight to him, he had better inquire at your office and he afterwards wrote me he had seen you on these matters. I also suggested to him to try to get the different species of Pryus from the Arnold Arboretum and--behold, I see the Department has acquired now this excellent material.

I see the copy of Dr. W. A. Cobb's letter concerning wood nut oil. Well, here in Shanghai, I can't get much information about it. I have to go far inland. When at another season I will have more time, I will find out more at the places where they grow these trees. I am writing Mr. E. H. Wilson now to be on the lookout for information.

The note of Mr. W. Van Fleet concerning Rosa Hugonis

are stamped clearly together and can only/avoid be very rough handling. Now the paper nearly had history from the start. I didn't have a map, course, that the Indian cut right through. How is this paper travelling in which I want most of my correspondence from this city? It is about non-commitment and I request it to be as much better than the Lorenz paper.

Letter of January 11, 1917, concerning [illegible]. I sent several parcels of notes and also several packages of seeds from different kinds of flowers so I trust you will be convinced that I am as who as the Lorenz Jr. in this important [illegible] up in Northern Kansas this summer I will pay particular attention to this question.

As you probably know, Dr. C. A. Leach has been in correspondence with me concerning hardy varieties and species of flowers and I mentioned that as I usually wear's permitted to send things straight to him, he had better inquire at your office and he afterwards wrote me he had seen you on these matters. I also suggested to him to try to get the different species of flowers from the Arnold Arboretum and--Behold, I see the Department has received the Cole specimen material.

I had the very [illegible] concerning good not all. Well, here is enough, I don't get much information time about it. I have to go for table. [illegible] reason I will have more time. I will find out-where at the closer when they are alone there. I am writing Dr. A. A. Chandler to be on the lookout for information.

The note of Dr. [illegible] concerning [illegible]

is interesting but would you be so kind as to draw Mr. Van Vleet's attention to the fact that China is such an immense big country that a little more detailed locality is highly desirable, if we really want to get a certain thing.

The yellow rose I sent from Peking under No. 67 and 68 (Dec. 23, 1905) may also be a good one to hybridize with. It grows even in Manchuria (Mukden, Kwang-ning) and as such it can be utilized in the northern states. Were the propagators successful with the cuttings in making them grow? If not, I will try to send another lot next winter.

Letter of January 18, 1907, from Miss Bell telling me you had gone away for a month or so on account of ill health. Well, I hope you have returned since in fine condition again. I suppose you have too much administrative labor to do. Yes, I myself wouldn't be able to stand that either. There goes nothing above fresh air, a blue sky above one's head and if some mountains or lakes can be added to one's immediate neighborhood, then life is worth living.

I see about bringing larger quantities. I will try and arrange these matters.

Letter of January 28, 1907, written by Miss Bell. Also some more papers from the Treasury Department concerning settlements of money due and not due. "Overlooked and filed away for future reference."

I see my box with seeds shipped from Harbin hasn't been received as yet. Besides that one there are eight others on the road to Washington, n.l., 3 from Habarowsk, one from Harbin, 3 from

is somewhat but would you be so kind as to draw in, Mr. Clay's attention to the fact that there is such an immense big country, you'd think more definite knowledge in public would be really such to get a service like.

The yellow rose I took from Uncle Sam cost me, 67 and 68 (Dec. 28, 1908) may also be a good one to sprinkle with. It grows even in Southwest, Indian, Sheep-skin and so on. It can be utilized in the northern states. Have my sympathy mournful with the outlines in making them grow? Yes, I will try to send another lot next week.

Dodge of January 1, 1907, from Ida Bell telling me you had gone away for a month, or so on account of ill health. Well, I hope you have returned alone in fine condition again. I suppose you have too much administrative labor to do. Yes, I myself wouldn't be able to stand that either. There goes nothing above fresh air, a blue sky above one's head and in some moments or lives can be added to one's lamentations and give, our life is worth living.

I am your straight-laced [illegible]. [illegible] and strange from [illegible].

Letter of January 24, 1907, written by Lady Bell. Has some note paper for the Treasury Department stationery with [illegible] of money for such [illegible]. "Introduced and lied over for future reference."

I was my back with seeds shipped from Jardin Essai's been treated as yet. Indications that are there are slight chance as the root to "[illegible]" [illegible]. I from [illegible], [illegible] Bell's, I [illegible]

Mukden and two from Shanghai. I also sent one case with seeds to Chico and Mr. Dorsett informs me that it hasn't reached him yet. I am in correspondence now with the shipping agencies about it.

It seems to me that some of my mail must have become lost for Miss Bell mentions that only one letter from Korea has reached you. Strange! I suspect the Japanese have opened them and considered the information they contained as not being allowed to become known. They rule with an iron hand there in Korea and even in Manchuria, they have opened the mail of foreigners and not allowed it to pass through.

Letter of January 29, 1907, by Miss Bell. Yes, I saw Dr. S. T. Barchet several times. He is busy now, translating a Chinese booklet about the Gizyphus and when it is finished he will give it to me for guidance.

Dr. Barchet also had the right Chinese characters written for me for the different scions from fruit trees I obtained in Kwang-ning, Manchuria, and which scions must have reached Washington long since. I enclose the sheet herewith. The numbers on the right hand side are the numbers under which I sent them to Washington and to Chico. These characters may be clipped out and pasted on cards so as to preserve them better.

I enclose also an envelope on which I marked with pencil the only place where it wasn't torn when it reached me; showing the great need for a better quality of paper out of which these envelopes are made, especially for foreign correspondence.

London and two from Shanghai. I also made one more trip south to Ohio and Mr. Dorsett believes my work is nearly finished for you. I am in correspondence now with the obliging agencies about it.

It seems to be just some of my mail that never comes. Last for Miss Bell mentions that only one letter from Dorsett has reached you. Strange! I mailed the clippings in a sealed tube and considered the information they contained as not being allowed to be seen twice. They rule with an iron hand where it comes and in America, they have passed the mail of foreigners and not allowed it to pass through.

Notice of Publication in "Life". By Miss Bell. Yes, I saw Mr. V. Said a lovely time. He is busy now, translating a Chinese book about the Japanese and when it is finished he will give it to me for publishing.

Dr. Bethel also had the right Chinese correspondence making for me for the different colors from trial trees I obtained in Hong-Kong, Honolulu, and which colors must have reached Nanking-ton long since. I enclose the sheet herewith. The numbers on the right hand side are the numbers under which I sent them to Nanking-ton and to Ohio. These characters may be clipped out and pasted on cards so as to preserve them better.

I believe also an envelope on which I wrote with pencil the only place that it would come from it reaches me, showing the great need for a better quality of paper and in which these envelopes are made, especially for foreign correspondence.

I also received a couple of letters from Mr. W. D. Hills, Nagasaki, Japan, asking me information concerning hardy bamboos. I answered them as well as I could, although my knowledge on this topic is as yet in its infancy.

It also occurs to me that I omitted to mention as yet to you the receipt of three large parcels containing the Gardener's Chronicles. I got them in Peking and read them on the boat journey from Tching wang tan to Shanghai and they came in very handy after a short spell of funny feeling had passed away. It also gave Mr. Wilson the impression that I was well posted upon his travels, a thing I surely wouldn't have been if you hadn't had the foresight to send me these papers.

I received notice yesterday from Kobe that the three large cases with seeds sent from Mukden are on the road to the United States. I dare say you might have them there already for they left Kobe by S.S. Tosa Maru March 2, 1906. The shipping firm wrote me that the cases had been very roughly handled and that they had put them in good shape again.

Last year I sent you a parcel containing scions of the Chinese horse chestnut (Aesculus chinensis) and I asked you to send a few scions to Prof. Sargent. Well, in talking about different things with Mr. Wilson, he told me that Prof. Sargent never received any scions of this tree. Now, I would like to hear from you whether this parcel was received at Washington or not. I sent them under No. 81.

A few days ago in speaking with Mr. McGregor here about peaches occurring wild in China, Mr. McGregor thought that their

I also received a copy of letter from Dr. T. P. Hill, Director, Farm, giving me information concerning Jerry Dunham. I answered them as well as I could, although my knowledge on this topic is as yet in its infancy.

It also occurs to me that I omitted to mention as yet to you the receipt of three large parcels containing the Governor's Chronicles. I got them in Beijing and read them on the boat journey from Tokio very far to Shanghai and they come in very handy after a short spell of funny feeling had passed away. It also gave Mr. Wilson the impression that I was well posted upon his travels, a thing I surely wouldn't have been if you hadn't had the foresight to send me those papers.

I received notice yesterday from Hobe that the three large cases with seeds sent from Dundee are on the road to the United States. I dare say you might have them there already for they left Hobe by S.S. Tom Horn March 2, 1906. The shipping firm write me that the cases had been very roughly handled and that they had put them in good shape again.

Last year I sent you a parcel containing seeds of the Chinese horse chestnut (Aesculus chinensis) and I asked you to send a few seeds to Prof. Sargent. Well, in talking about different things with Mr. Hsiao, he told me that Prof. Sargent never received any seeds of this tree. Mr. I would like to hear from you whether this parcel was received at Washington or not. I sent them under Mr. H.

A few days ago in speaking with Mr. Sargent here about possible scarcity with in China, Mr. Sargent thought that Dr.

real home was in Persia. Well, now, of course, the name seems to indicate such, but is it proven? Could you perhaps give me any light on this subject? There are big mountain ranges in Persia and if the peach really comes from there, the wild types must occur there in the mountains.

I obtained through Mr. McGregor's kindness the many cuttings of the Viburnum odoratissimum and a big piece of the lawn grass and he also cares now for the loquats which came from Dong-si. Now, he would like to obtain some of the indigenous magnolias of the United States for the park here. Could you perhaps procure him some seeds or young plants of these magnolias? The M. glauca, macrophylla and cordata are the ones he would like to have especially. Of the M. grandiflora there are hundreds here, so that one can safely be left out. The Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis has probably seeds left of these trees, so perhaps you could procure them from there.

I haven't been out as yet in the interior. The weather has been rather rad, plenty of rain and wind and I wasn't able as yet to find an intelligent Chinaman to go with me. The intelligent ones here find easily employment with the business firms and a stupid one wouldn't suit me, especially now that I have to get the Chinese characters with the plants. I had to discharge the one man I had a week or so ago, for he was a little too shallow-minded.

Within a few weeks I will be up North again and then the summer labors are beginning. I have much correspondence of late

well been one in Paris. Will, now, of course, the same is follows soon, but it is merely could you introduce me any light on this subject? There are big meetings going in Paris and if the peace really comes from there, the will types can occur there in the meantime.

I obtained letters to Ostwald's chemistry the new critiques of the Thorium electrolysis and a big piece of the Lamp grade and he also gave me for the Jewish relief come from Dreyfus. Now, he wants like to publish some of the medicinal medicine or the United Theory for the peace work. Could you perhaps provide him some peace? A young friend of mine majoring in K. physics, mathematics and chemistry are by peace be need like to have occupation. Of the K. qualifications there are numerous here, so that can be easily to left out. The Technical Institute at St. Louis has probably made left of these three, so perhaps you could procure them from there.

I haven't been out on yet in the future. The weather has been rather cool, gloomy or rain and wind and I wasn't able to yet to find an intelligent Chinaman to go with me. The Intelligent here find easily employment with the Chinese firms and a stupid one finding only me, especially so that I look to be the Chinese characters with the pleasts. I had to change the car as I had a week or so ago. Yet he was a little too medicinal-minded.

Within a few weeks I will go to Rock Island and then the money tasks are delicate. I have much correspondence of jobs

with different shipping firms concerning the cases with seeds and with missionaries concerning names of plants I collected, but I don't get many answers. Everything out East goes slow.

I do hope you have returned hale and hearty again after your trips. Did you go to Chico? A pity Mr. Dorsett leaves! They won't easily get again a man of his energy.

With best wishes to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

March 15, 1907.

P.S. Herewith a small box with eight bamboo shoots in it. Would it be possible to grow them? They clearly show the roots coming out. I enclose also the note concerning them. On photo No. 136 you will see them as exposed for sale in Shanghai. I would like to hear in what state they arrived.

F.N.M.

Peking, China,

April 7, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is again nearly 6 days that I am here in the capital of the celestial Empire and within a couple of days I will be on my way to the Wu tai shan, in N. Shansi. The information I got here in Peking from the Minister concerning these mountains is not very pleasing; n.l., they are pretty barren and the formation

with different stripping films concerning the cases with seeds and with minimum evaporating masses of liquid I believe, but I don't get any answers. Everything out I get goes slow.

I do hope you have returned safe and in-every-again after your trips. Did you go to Quincy? I pity Jerrell Jerrel. Day was nearly gone again a few of his worries.

With best wishes to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

HENRY K. MYER.

March 16, 1907.

F.S. Herewith a small box with clipped bamboo shoots in it. Would it be possible to grow them? They clearly show the roots coming out. I enclose also the note concerning them. In place No. 150 you will see them as unprofitable note in Bangkok. I would like to hear in what state they arrive.

F.K.M.

Peking, China,

April 7, 1907.

Dear Dr. Swingle:

It is again nearly 6 days that I am here in the capital of the celestial Empire and within a couple of days I will be on my way to the Ma tai shan, in N. Shansi. The information I got here in Peking from the Minister concerning times connection is not very pleasant yet. Only one train daily serves as the junction

with different shipping firms concerning the cases with seeds and with missionaries concerning names of plants I collected, but I don't get many answers. Everything out East goes slow.

I do hope you have returned hale and hearty again after your trips. Did you go to Chico? A pity Mr. Dorsett leaves! They won't easily get again a man of his energy.

With best wishes to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. March 15, 1907.

Herewith a smallbox with eight bamboo shoots in it. Would it be possible to grow them? They clearly show the roots coming out I enclose also the note concerning them. On Photo No. 176 you will see them as exposed for sale in Shanghai. I would like to hear in what state they arrived.

F.N.M.

Shanghai, China,

March 14, '07.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you, thru. the Am. P. O. here in Shanghai, 4 parcels containing cuttings and grass plants. The notes accompany them, so I needn't describe them any further. I may say that the Viburnum and the grass, No. 649 are both valuable additions to our garden products, f.i. when they haven't been introduced before. I enclose also a photo of the Viburnum, showing what a fine shrub it is.

Just now I got your 2 letters, dating Jan. 12 & Jan. 21. They were sent up to me from Peking. Well, good heavens, what a

with different shipping firms concerning the cases with seeds and with misconceptions concerning names of plants I collected, but I don't get many answers. Everything out East goes slow.

I do hope you have returned hale and hearty again after your trips. Did you go to Ghiloo? A pity Mr. Dorsett leaved! They won't easily get again a man of his energy.

With best wishes to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

KNOWN K. MYERS.

P. S. March 15, 1907.

Herewith a small box with eight bamboo shoots in it. Would it be possible to grow them? They clearly show the roots coming out I enclose also the note concerning them. On Photo No. 135 you will see them as exposed for sale in Shanghai. I would like to hear in what state they arrived.

F.K.M.

Shanghai, China,

March 14, '07.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you, thru. the Am. P. O. here in Shanghai, 4 parcels containing cuttings and grass plants. The notes accompany them, so I needn't describe them any further. I may say that the Viburnum and the grass, No. 241 are both valuable additions to our garden products, i.e. when they haven't been introduced before. I enclose also a photo of the Viburnum, showing what a fine shrub it is.

Just now I got your 3 letters, dating Jan. 12 & Jan. 31. They were sent on to me from Peking. Well, good heavens, what a

delay there seems to be sometimes with the things I send, for I see now that the parcels with cuttings No. 561, 564 & 567 reached you Jan. 11, '07. And I shipped them No. 8 '06. They were collected in the latter part of October, so they have been travelling around for 2-1/2 months and yet alive as I see from your letter. That is marvellous.

That box with seeds, sent from Vladivostock didn't reach you as yet? I am in correspondence about it, but the distances are so magnificent out here that it takes weeks and weeks before one receives an answer.

Poor Mr. Goucher. Cancer of the stomach is a <u>very</u>bad sickness, but when his constitution hasn't been run down too much, he can recover yet; altho he has to practice a severe diet.

No, I didn't read David Harum as yet, but the motto you mention is a very appropriate one.

And Mr. Tull was quite successful with his rushes? Well you see he went out only for that one purpose and - accompanied himself the material. I wish I had more bodies, I would do the same. Do you mean it really to suggest dear P.P.'s name as your possible successor? Of course, a man never knows what there will happen in this old world of ours, but I think we better leave him alone there in his lovely universal plant improvement garden, where the motto is "everything must grow here, but what doesn't want to grow, we don't want," as the words were uttered by his own highness mouth, during the sweet moments I dreamed away there.

I see you got plenty of disagreeable weather. Well we here

Clay there seems to be something with the things I send, for I see now that the parcels with cuttings No. 361, 364 & 367 reached you Jan. 11, '07. And I shipped them No. 3 '06. They were collected in the latter part of October, so they have been travelling around for 3-1/2 months and yet alive as I see from your letter. That is marvellous.

That box with seeds, sent from Vladivostok didn't reach you as yet? I am in correspondence about it, but the distances are so magnificent out here that it takes weeks and weeks before one receives an answer.

Poor Mr. Goucher. Cancer of the stomach is a very bad sickness, but when his constitution hasn't been run down too much, he can recover yet; altho he has to practice a severe diet.

No, I didn't read David Harum as yet, but the motto you mention is a very appropriate one.

And Mr. Hall was quite successful with his rubber? Well you see he went out only for that one purpose and - accomplished himself the subject. I wish I had more helpers, I would do the same. Do you mean it really to suggest dear P.P.'s name as your possible successor? Of course, a man never knows what there will happen in this old world of ours, but I think we better leave him alone there in his lovely universal plant improvement garden, where the motto is "everything must grow here, but what doesn't want to grow, we don't want,"as the words were uttered by his own lightning mouth, during the great moments I dressed my plants.

I see you got plenty of disagreeable weather. Well we have

too got our share of it. Wet snow and rain were very much in evidence these last weeks, but to me, coming from regions where it was 30° below, it is a veritable summer.

Well, within a few weeks I'll be up North again and you'll be in the Capital I trust.

Let me wish both ourselves better luck as before. I remain, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

April 7, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is again nearly 6 days that I am here in the capital of the celestial Empire and within a couple of days I will be on my way to the Wu tai shan, in N. Shansi. The information I got here in Peking from the Minister concerning these mountains is not very pleasing; n.l., they are pretty barren and the formation

We got our share of it. Yet more and rain were very much in evidence these last weeks, but he me, coming from regions where it was too hot, it is a welcome change.

Well, again - the money will be my Tuesday and I'll be in the Capital I trust.

Let us wish both ourselves better luck as before. I remain, Ever,

Yours sincerely,

ELMER E. STOTT.

Tokio, China.

April 7, 1907.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

It is again nearly 6 days that I am here in the capital of the celestial Empire and within a couple of days I will be on my way to the Wu tai shan, in N. China. The information I got here in Tokio from the Minister concerning these mountains is not very plentiful; n.l.; they are pretty Buddhist and the Chinese

of the soil too is not of that character that produces rare or striking plants.

Mr. Rockhill loaned me a few booklets, so as to look over descriptions that have been made from these mountains. I will write the titles down, perhaps you may be able to look over them too in the Congressional Library:

Geographical and Geological Maps.

Bailey Willis, Geologist in Charge.

Published by the Carnegie Institution.

Washington, D.C.

A Pilgrimage to the Great Buddhist Sanctuary of N. China.

W. W. Rockhill.

Reprinted for the Atlantic Monthly, June 1895.

The Geographical Journal. London: February, 1907.

Nine Years Survey and Exploration in N. and Central China.

On page 185, near bottom of this last publication is made the statement that in the forest near Jehol "Holly trees are common." Well, I never heard of holly trees in N. China. I think the author must have made a mistake in stating this.

On page 190, near bottom, is a statement concerning very hardy, fragrant yellow roses. Well, the yellow roses here in this part of China are not fragrant, so this must be a new one. I will be on the lookout for it while up in N. Shansi.

of the soil too is not of that character that produces crops of exceeding growth.

Mr. Goodhill issued as a Tri Weekly, so we do not know what discrepancies that may consist from these complaints. I will write Mr. Hilles down, perhaps you may be able to look over them too in the Congressional Library.

Geographical and Geological Maps.

Molly Millis, Imprinted in Chicago.

Published by the Chicago Institution.

Washington, D.C.

A Pilgrimage to the Great Buffalo Cemetery of N. Ohio.

W. W. Goodhill.

Imprinted for the Atlantic Monthly, June 1888.

The Geographical Journal. London: January, 1897.

Mine Lewis Survey and Exploration in S. and Central China.

On page 147, near bottom of this last pamphlet is some the treasures sold in the forest near Lobel "Holly trees are common." Oil, I have been of quite close in N. Ohio. I think the author must have made a mistake in reading this.

On page 180, near bottom, is a statement concerning very early, frequent yellow fever. Well, the yellow fever in this part of Ohio are not frequent, so this must be a new one. I will be on the Lookout for it while up in N. Ohio.

Now when these mountains are really barren, I want to stay there long, of course, but I will go into Haman and probably Shantung. There are superior varieties of Jujubes in the Shantung Province and also plum-cots and very fine native pears, so I will try to get these things. In Honan I have been told good bamboo groves are found growing, and as the winter in that Province is rather cold, we may be able to get these bamboos for the cool-wintered regions of the U. S.

I am end osing herewith the Chinese Characters with the English promunciations of some of my introductions sent from different places. The numbers above the characters are my introduction numbers, so it will be easy to find out to which cards they belong.

Enclosed are also 2 Chinese visiting cards; the one with the 2 large characters is my name card; the other one gives the title and profession. You might be interested in them as a curiosity. A Chinese friend of mine, Mr. C. Y. Sun in Tientsin, gave them to me as a present, ie., the printing blocks and four packages of cards,--a very useful gift indeed.

The enclosed envelope has travelled a good deal, first from Yokohama to Mukden, then from there to Washington, D. C., then back to me in Shanghai, via Peking and now again to Washington. So you see it is a very good quality of paper. Now if the Department could get a similar quality of paper for its envelopes in use with foreign correspondents we would gain decidedly in respect.

Now when these mountains are really burnt, I want to stay there long, of course, but I will go into Yunnan and probably Szechuing. There are superior varieties of bamboo in the Szechuing Province and also pine-cone and very fine native paper, so I will try to get these things. In Hunan I have been told good bamboo groves are found growing, and as the winter in that Province is rather cold, we may be able to get these bamboos for the snow-whitened regions of the N. W.

I am end-ing herewith the Chinese Characters with the English pronunciations of some of my introductions sent from different places. The numbers above the characters are my introduction numbers, so it will be easy to find out to which cards they belong.

Enclosed are also 2 Chinese visiting cards; the one with the 2 large characters is my name card, the other one gives the title and profession. You might be interested in them as a curiosity. A Chinese friend of mine, Mr. C. Y. Han in Tientsin, gave them to me as a present, long ago printing blocks and from pamphlets of cards,--a very useful gift indeed.

The enclosed envelope has travelled a good deal, first from Yokohama to London, then from there to Washington, D. C., then back to me in Shanghai, via Peking and now again to Washington. To you may this be a very interesting envelope. The if one imperial would get a similar quality of paper for his envelopes to use with single correspondents we would gain decidedly in prestige.

I also wish you would be kind enough to ship me a couple of dozen note books. I mean the kind in which I make the notes which I always send with my shipments. Inclosed is a sheet to illustrate my wish. These books have no identification number, otherwise I only would write you the number.

I also received two letters from Miss Bell, one of January 29, 1907, which is a duplicate, answered already from Shanghai, and the other is of February 9, 1907, concerning peaches with an enclosure of a copy of Mr. R. S. MacIntosh's letter about the desirability of getting Brown-rot resistant peaches. I haven't been in the right season as yet here in China to find out whether there is really brown-rot disease among the peaches, but as yet, I haven't seen any among the late varieties of peaches.

The letter about these peaches has been in the wreck of the S. S. Dakota. I send you herewith the envelope as a curiosity. I sincerely hope that there wasn't any important mail for me on that boat for the Japanese fishermen have been looting the mail-bags and if a check or a draft was among the mail, it probably is lost now.

From Mr. Dorsett I got information that the long-waited-for box with seeds arrived at last after a five months' journey. I am very glad of that for there are some rare things among those seeds. I have been in much correspondence with the Consul and shipping offices in Vladivostock and our agent in Seattle about this.

By the way, I also may mention the fact that my correspondence is fast increasing in connection with these shipments and with missionaries and with no permanent place to stay it is

I also wish you would be kind enough to duly see a copy of these note books. I need the kind in which I mean the notes which I always hand via my secretary. Included is a paper to illustrate my plan. These notes have to [illegible] somewhere I only would write you the [illegible].

I also received two letters from Miss Bell, one of Jan-uary 23, 1907, which is a duplicate, received already from Chengdu, and the other is of February 8, 1907, concerning produce with an enclosure of a copy of Mr. R. S. McCaughey's letter about the [illegible] of potato [illegible]. I hope [illegible] been in the right season as yet here in China to find out whether there is really brown-rot disease among the potatoes, but as yet, I haven't seen any among the late-varieties of potatoes.

The letter about bees in Guinea has been in the track of the P. S. Lakes. I send you herewith the envelope as a curiosity. I sincerely hope that there wasn't any important mail for me on that boat for the Japanese Firmerers have been looking the mail-bags and if a check or a draft was among the mail, it probably is lost now.

From Mr. Torbert I got in addition that the long-waited-for box with seeds arrived at last after a five months' journey. I am very glad of that for there are some more things among those seeds. I have been in much correspondence with the consul and shipping offices in Vladivostock and are equal to handle about rate.

By the way, I also may mention the fact that my acquaintance in Fuzhou [illegible] in connection with these mission and with missionaries and [illegible] no commercial close in any it is

often hard to lay hands on the right papers at once.

In another separate letter I will send you my accounts for the past quarter.

I engaged a young Chinaman the other day to serve me as an interpreter in getting the names of plants. It is exceedingly hard to get the right kind of a man for this work, for the real intelligent Chinese do not like to rough it the way we explorers do. But when we think about it, wouldn't it be difficult too in America to obtain a man with a good knowledge of plants and with desires for travelling far away from his home.

I hear you have been in Southern Spain. Are there any postcards to be found in that part of the world?

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

April 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the past quarter. They are properly sworn to, so I think they will be found OK.

I will explain a few things, though. You will notice the use of Roubles in the first days of January, 1907. Well, in and north and east and west of Kirin the rouble is the main currency; south of Kirin, though, the Mexican dollars are again

often hard to lay hands on the right papers as soon.

In another copyright letter I will send you my accounts for the past quarter.

I received a very Chinaman the other day to serve as an interpreter in getting the names of plants. It is exceedingly hard to get the right kind of a man for this work, for the real intelligent Chinese do not like to resign it the way we explorers do. But when we think about it, wouldn't it be difficult too in America to obtain a man with a good knowledge of plants and with desires for travelling far away from his home.

I hope you have been in Southern China. Are there any plants to be found in that part of the world?

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. E. EWE.

Dowling, China,

Apr 1 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. McCurdy:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the past quarter. They are properly sworn to, so I think they will be found OK.

I will receive a few things, though. You will notice the map of Dowling in the first days of January, 1907. Still, in and north and west and south of Hsin Ho there is the main mulberry work of China, though, the Chinese dollars are equal

in use and as such, though Manchuria is in name Chinese, foreign currencies are still in use everywhere. In Kwang tcheng tse there are about seven currencies in daily use and they all differ. The Chinese seem to love these complicated states of affairs, but to us they are a tremendous nuisance.

You will also notice that the baggage transfer is rather dear. Well, Manchuria is a rather expensive country and then my baggage never consists of less than 15 pieces and sometimes it is even 30 or more, for I buy bags with seeds and carry them with me for weeks and weeks.

You also see that all my accounts are still made out on the ordinary vouchers. I received some weeks ago a set of different papers, but these are so complicated as to make the things very much more difficult than the old system. In a letter from Mr. A. Zappone it is stated that these vouchers have been especially prepared for temporary special disbursing agents; well, that is very lovely indeed. I wonder if the gentleman who prepared them has ever travelled in wild countries. The new vouchers are extremely big and cumbersome and one could never travel around with them in one's pocket. They are beautiful to use in an experimental station, but for a traveller they are not fit.

Then in a former letter from the Treasury Department signed by Mr. C. F. Layton, Auditor and received at the Division of Accounts and Disbursements on January 21, 1907, there is an item running thus: Repayment of the $14.00 disallowance which was noted in settlement 33,919 will still be necessary. Well, if that is still necessary, would you be so kind as to advance

is rife and do such. Tong's Memorial is in name Chinese, Jo-ming commanded and still is was everywhere. In fact today the there are about seven customers in daily use and they all litter. The Chinese seem to love these complicated ways of doing, but to us they are a tremendous nuisance.

You will also notice that the [illegible] transfer is rather dear. Well, Hongkong is a radical monetary country and then my baggage never consists of less than 15 pieces and sometimes it is even 30 or more, for I buy bags with needs and carry them with me for weeks and weeks.

You also see that all my coinsurts are still made out on the ordinary vouchers. I received somewhere a set of different papers, but these are so sensitive that we to make the thing very much more difficult than the old system. In a letter from Mr. A. Lapsome it is stated that these vouchers have been specially prepared for temporary [illegible] "[illegible]", that is very lovely indeed. I wonder if the gentleman who prepared them has ever travelled in wild country. The new vouchers are extremely big and cumbersome and one could never travel around with them in one's pocket. They are beautiful to use in an orderly-mental station, but for a traveller they are not fit.

Now in a former letter from the Treasury Department signed by Mr. O. K. Leyton, Auditor and received at the Division of Accounts and Disbursements on January 21, 1907, there is an item reading thus: "payment of the $16,00 disallowance which was now in suspense." We will still be necessary until it that is still necessary, such has be as lie as it stands

that money. Then when I come back I will hand it over to you. I could send a money order but I hardly know to whom to address it.

The Minister showed me a letter a few days ago from a French bishop in Mongolia and therein was mentioned the fact that 2 liters of alfalfa seeds were being sent to Mr. Rockhill. It is, however, the blue variety. The yellow one, this missionary wasn't able to obtain.

When up in N. Shansi, I will inquire for this particular variety.

I also got a big Chinese passport allowing me to travel in Shansi.

Well, I close with best of regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tai yuan fu, Shansi, China.

May 7, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday coming back from a three day's trip south from here I found the following telegram awaiting me: "HURRY MARCH ACCOUNTS. WILL YOU NEED MORE MONEY OR WILL YOU HAVE BALANCE JUNE 30. HOW MUCH. ROCKHILL."

Well, it is very kind of you to go to the trouble of cabling even, but happily I am not in dire straits. I have enough money at hand to carry me through until July or August, for I

that money. Then when I come back I will hand it over to you. I really need a money wiper but I hardly know to whom to allow it.

The Minister showed me a letter a few days ago from a French bishop in Tungchia and therein was mentioned the fact that 2-liters of alpha-ends were being sent to Dr. Macdill. It is, however, the blue variety. The yellow one, this missionary wasn't able to obtain.

Then up in N. Shensi, I will inquire for this preliminary variety.

I also got a big Chinese passport allowing me to travel in Shensi.

Well, I close with best of regards.

Yours respectfully,

Frank M. Price.

Mr. Frank M. Price, Shensi, China.

May 7, 1907.

Dear Dr. Macdill:

Yesterday evening Mr. Price's letter arrived from Sian. I found the following enclosure waiting me. "Send under cover to Dr. Mr. Price. Will you please forward it at your convenience to Dr. Mr. Price. CONTROL."

Well, it is very plain of you to go to the trouble of calling even, but really I am not in the slightest. I'd-ve money at hand to carry me through until July or August, for I

use my own money too in this work and next July that will be an amount of two years' salary minus personal expenses.

So when I get the balance of my expenses at June 30, that is perfectly agreeable to me. My quarterly accounts for January, February and March left Peking a month or so ago, so they are probably received in good shape, for they went through the Legation pouch.

It is a picnic, though, in this part of China with the money matters. The whole financial system is becoming upset for as the railways advance, the Mexican and the Hongkong dollars are coming more and more into use in the interior and small silver money is also becoming quite common; but--silver by weight is still everywhere in use and so are the infernal cashes which change in value from town to town and which are counted by actual and by nominal numbers. Truly a Chinese system of swindling and squeezing. I went to a Chinese bank yesterday to draw money and they wanted to charge me a premium of 30% when I take coined silver money. In lumps, however, I can get it pretty near at par. Fierce isn't it? Now, when I change these lumps of silver into copper cash, then the real picnic will start, for I will have to hire a special mule or a cart to carry this clumsy material and the one village will take so many cash to the dollar and another so many. Well, we have to put up with it.

Now, about another topic. Caesar of old went to the Senate and said Veni, Vidi, Vici, and I went to the Wu tai shan and came and saw and went away, for--it is a barren region. It is only around one or two temples, that one finds some clumps of

die my own money too in this work and most likely that will be an amount of two years' salary when I travel in Japan.

So when I get the balance of my expenses at June 30, this is particularly agreeable since, by virtually accurate for January, February and March left Peking a month or so ago, so they are probably receiving the bill now, for July and August the calculation comes.

It is a pleasing thought, is it not, to have with the money matters. The whole financial system is becoming upset for as the railway advance, the Russian and the Kowloung dollars are coming more and more into use in the interior and small silver money is also becoming quite common but--silver by weight is still everywhere in use and so are the internal customs which change in value from town to town and which are causing by actual and by nominal members. Truly a Chinese system of swindling and cheating. I went to a Chinese bank yesterday to draw money and they wanted to charge me a premium of 30% when I take national silver money. In Jungu, however, I can get it pretty near at par. Tricks isn't it? Now, when I change these lumps of silver into copper cash, then the real plunge will start, for I will have to hire a special mule or a cart to carry this clumsy material and the one village will take so many cash to the dollar and another so many. Well, we have to put up with it.

Now, about another topic. Tomorrow of old week to the Tsungli Yamen with Yen, Hsi, Mei, and I meet twice by the and then you are not seen many, then--it is a matter-of-course. It is only around one or two months, that we fully need close of

trees, but otherwise it is as barren as the plains of Nebraska.

It is only around one Temple that a little of the original vegetation is left and in the tree line one finds there one specie of larch, one of Picea, one of Pinus, one of poplar, two of willows, two of elms, one of oak, one of maple. In shrubs there are to be seen one specie of Crataegus, the shrubby crab apple, Prunus podus, Ligustrina amurensis, the wild gooseberry, a wild Rubus, a specie of Viburnum, a specie of Deutsia, a specie of Philadelphus, a specie of Sambucus, a barberry, a Viburnum-like shrub and an Amelanchier. That is all.

In alpine plants there seem to be quite a few, like the genuine Edelweiss (Leontopodium alpinum), different species of Gnaphalium, two species of Chrysanthemum, some Pyrethrums, Gentianas, Drobas and several minor things. I think in late summer one might find there some interesting alpines. The rhubarb grows wild, too, between 7000 and 8000 feet. I hope to go back there next fall and get some young larches and spruces because they are thought to be new. Also some of these gooseberries may be of use to us in the northern states.

I arrived at the Wu tai shan monasteries on April 20, but we had snow storms for three days and it was very chilly. I had to put on all my fur clothes again and we had a brisk fire underneath the brick bed. Not a single tree had any leaves on and only the flower buds of the poplars were showing some swelling. So, I didn't deem it necessary to stay in these inhospitable regions. I may give you a short itinerary of the trip. We left Peking April 11 by train a few hours south to Kan pei tien, then

there, but whenever it is so barren as the plains of Ontario.

It is only around one Temple that a little of the original vegetation is left and in the tree line one finds there one species of larch, one of Pines, one of Pinus, one of poplar, two of willows, two of alder, and of oak, one of maple. In marshes there are to be seen one species of Cretaceous, two sturdy erect grass, Tenuse podes, Lycopodium annuale, the wild cranberry, a wild tobacco, a species of Ranunculus, a species of Dentaria, a species of Philadelphus, a species of Rubrus, a barberry, a Viburnum-like shrub and an Amelanchier. That is all.

In alpine plants there seem to be quite a few, like the common Saxifraga Cespitosa Alpinus, different species of Gentiana, two species of Cerastiums, two Trifoliums, Sedum, Senecio and several other things. I think in late August one might find there some interesting alpines. The climate seems mild, too, between 7000 and 8000 feet. I hope to go back there next fall and get some young larches and spruces because they are thought to be rare. Also some of these conservatives may be of use to us in the northern weather.

I arrived at this ski hut when mentioned on April 20, but we had been sleeping for three days and it was very chilly. I had to pack on all my far clothes again and we had a brisk fire underneath the brick bed. Not a single tree had any leaves on and only the flower buds of the poplars were showing some evidence. I didn't deem it necessary to stay in these inhospitable regions. I may give you a short itinerary of the trip. We left Valley Forti II by train a few hours south to Kan pel lian, then

by small train from there to Liang Xu tcho also a couple of hours. Then by carts to Hsi ling, the so-called Western Tombs. There we got heavy rains so I had to stay there a day and a half, but on April 13 we took carts again in the afternoon and arrived in Ta Lung hua, from there by mules for 7 days to Wu tai shan, where we arrived April 20. I took a road advised to me by the Minister, Mr. Rockhill. He said the other roads were all going through perfectly barrontregions. This one might, perhaps, give you some vegetation; but no, beyond a few straggling shrubs, everything has been cut down by these everlasting greedy Chinese, and it must have been formerly such a splendidly forested region. The people living along our road were awfully inquisitive and rude. They tore the paper windows in some inns entirely to pieces so as to have a look at the foreign animal. I had to use force for a couple of times to dispel the noisy, impolite crowds. Buckets with water proved to be the most satisfactory remedy. The dirtand filth are beyond description in some of the inns, but I have become so hardy during this Oriental tour that it must be very awful indeed before it takes my appetite away, as it used to do when I first came to China.

From Wu tai shan I passed over Hsinton where I met some nice English missionaries to this city, Tai yuan fu, the provincial capital of Shansi. There are quite a few foreigners here, English missionaries, Italian ones, one American business man, Mr. K. T. McCoy, and four professors in the Shansi University. (This last is an institution for the Chinese with some foreign instructors.) As nearly everywhere out in the Far East the white man is good-natured and hospitable and they have invited me, several of them,

by small train from there to Hsing An Hsien also a couple of hours. Then by carts to Wei Hsing, the so-called Western Tombs. Here we got heavy rains so I had to stay there a day and a half, but on April 10 we took carts again in the afternoon and arrived in Hsing Hua, from there by mules for 7 days to Ta Tai Shan, where we arrived April 20. I took a road advised to me by the Minister, Mr. Goodrill. He said the other roads were all going through perfectly barbarous regions. This one might, perhaps, give you some vegetables; but no, beyond a few struggling shrubs, everything has been cut down by these everlasting greedy Chinese, and it must have been formerly such a splendidly forested region. The people living along our road were awfully inquisitive and rude. They tore the paper windows in mud huts entirely to pieces so as to have a look at the foreign animal. I had to use force for a couple of times to clear the entry, English crowds. Scores with water proved to be the most satisfactory remedy. The dirtiness filth are beyond description in some of the inns, but I have become so hardy during this oriental tour that it must be very awful indeed before it takes my appetite away, as it used to do when I first came to China.

From Ta Tai Shan I passed over Kalgan where I met some nice English missionaries to this city, Mr. Crum Jr., the provincial capital of Shansi. There are quite a few foreigners here, English missionaries, Italian nuns, one American woman, Mr. E. T. Moody, and four professors in the Shansi University. This last is an institution for the Chinese with some foreign instructors. My nearly everywhere out in the far far wild mountains treated and hospitable and they have invited me several of them.

for dinner and lunch and I had some pleasant times.

In a last letter I spoke about the yellow roses in South Mongolia. Well, the day before yesterday I was in a district where thousands of them grow. A very nice shrub it is; I think, though, not as hardy in regard to low temperatures as others may be, for I didn't find it as high up in the mountains as the red flowering species grows. I enclose a blossom of it. It is Rosa xanthina.

In that same district they grow a fine kind of a rice (irrigated). It is said to be the best in Shansi. I got two sacks of it. As this region is over 3000 feet above sea level, this rice will do well in localities where the nights are cool, like the low-lying lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in California, some valleys in Utah and perhaps in other mountainous districts of the Western states.

I expect some mail from Peking tonight or tomorrow and then I will hear again what is expected from me.

Before I left Peking, the Minister said to me that in his opinion the two best provinces of whole China for our purposes were Tsechuan and Kang-su. He said there are there all ranges of climate to be found and abounding in products which are little known to the outside world. So we may keep this in mind as Mr. Rockhill has been in some parts of these provinces.

I will start from here now within a few days, pass through southwestern Shansi to Pu tchon where fine varieties of persimmons are reported to exist, even rumors of a black-fruited one. Then go

for dinner and lunch and I had some pleasant times.

In a last letter I spoke about the yellow roses in South Tongzilu. Well, the day before yesterday I was in a district where thousands of them grew. A very slow stunt it is; I think, though, not so hardy in regard to low temperatures as others may be, for I didn't find it as high up in the mountains as the red flowering species grows. I enclose a blossom of it. It is Rosa xanthina.

In that same district they grow a fine kind of a rice (irrigated). It is said to be the best in China. I got two sacks of it. As this region is over 5000 feet above sea level, this rice will do well in localities where the mighty are cool, like the low-lying lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in California, some valleys in Utah and perhaps in other mountainous districts of the western states.

I expect some mail from Peking tonight or tomorrow and then I will hear again what is expected from me.

Before I left Peking, the Minister said to me that in his opinion the two best provinces of whole China for our purposes were Szechuan and Kang-su. He said there are there all ranges of climate to be found and abounding in products which are little known to the outside world. So we may keep this in mind as it Sichili has been in some parts of these provinces.

I will start from here now within a few days, pass through Szechuan Kansu to Pa tohom where fine varieties of pomelos are reported in quite, some ounces of a black-fruited one. Then go

through Northern Honan and enter Shantung, which of the north-eastern provinces of China, seems to be one of the best for our work and then when through Shantung, the summer will be well advanced and the region around Peking will be next and after that, the collecting of the material will be an immense job, for it will be over a big area that I will have to travel then. I hope nothing will interfere with this outlined plan.

I will have to come back here, too, for there are five different varieties of grapes reported south from here, one kind said to be particularly good, nearly black of color, and some very fine peaches are also reported.

Is there already another gentleman in charge of the garden at Chico? Have you got any Jujube stock, in case I send a lot of different varieties next winter.

Well, with best of regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tai yuan fu, Shansi, China,

May 10, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The night before last I received a big package of mail from the Legation at Peking, but to my sorrow, there wasn't any letter in it from you. I hope, though, you have fully recovered after your trip to such a nice quiet region as southern Spain.

through Harlowe from our money "Department", which of the work-
ability provisions of claim, seems to be one of the best for our
work and time when letters Department, the support will be well
advanced and the region around Paulsen will be such and after that,
the collecting of the material will by an immense job, for it
will be more a big-city that I will have to travel among. I hope
nothing will interfere with this medical plan.

I will have to come back here, too, for there are five
different varieties of grains required which from rain, one kind
said to be particularly good, hardly blade of grass, and some very
fine grasses are also required.

I have already another questions in charge of the
garden if Colonel Kerr has not our Fulton stamp, in case I need
a lot of different varieties need values.

Well, it is best of regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. H YTE.

Mr. Frank H. Hunt, Dalton,

May 10, 1907.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

The night before last I received a big package of mail
from the Legislative Assembly, and in my morning, there wasn't any
letter in it from you. I know, though, you have fully recovered
after your trip to such a nice place Regina as mentioned.

I may hear from you perhaps the next time I get some mail which may be one or two months from now. Among my letters there was a request from Dr. L. O. Howard for some more material of the Celtis-galls which I sent to the Department in 1905. Well, I wrote Dr. Howard that I wasn't moving in regions now where I had observed any Celtis trees, so I couldn't send anything until I came again in the neighborhood of Peking this fall. Dr. Howard wrote me, too, to send the things direct to the Bureau of Entomology. I suppose you reached an agreement with him, concerning this -- I enclose a copy of his letter to put on file in your office (I received two copies).

I had also quite some correspondence concerning the supposed lost boxes with seeds with the American Consul in Vladivostock, shipping agencies, Mr. Benson in Seattle, Mr. Dorsett, and others. Well, it seems that the things are turning up, the one after the other. I hope they reach you there bye and bye in good shape and that you are satisfied with the quantities and quality.

Now, when my carts here have been obtained I will leave perhaps tomorrow. I am expecting final arrangements to be made tonight. Then I will pass through southwestern Shansi into Shensi. There is a black-fruited persimmon there somewhere and also wild tree paeonies. I am after these things. Perhaps they are things of the past, though, for not all products remain in this country. Some seem to get utterly lost.

There are also fine paeonies said to be in Western Shantung. Well, the winter temperatures fall often rather low both in Shensi and in western Shantung, so if tree paeonies do really

I may hear from you perhaps the next time I get some mail which may be one or two weeks from now. Among my letters there was a request from Dr. H. G. Howard for some more material of the Oolite-Quile which I sent to the Department in 1906. Well, I wrote Dr. Howard that I wasn't moving in regions now where I had observed any Oolite trees, so I couldn't send anything until I came again in the neighborhood of making this trip. Dr. Howard wrote me, too, to send the things direct to the Bureau of Mycology. I suppose you received an agreement with him, concerning this -- I enclose a copy of his letter to put on file in your office (I received two copies).

I had also quite some correspondence concerning the supposed Jam boxes with seeds with the American Consul in Windhuk, shipping agent, Dr. Gamble in Durban, Dr. Trewartha and others. Well, it seems that the things are turning up, one after the other. I hope they reach you there bye and bye in good shape and that you are satisfied with the quantities and quality.

Now, when my duties here have been obviated I will leave perhaps tomorrow. I am expecting final arrangements to be made tonight. Then I will pass through Amsterdam Kanal into Consul. There is a Black-Footed penguin there somewhere and also with tree penguins. I am after those things. Perhaps they are things of the past, though, for not all products remain in this country. Some seem to get utterly lost.

There are also Lion penguins said to be in Western Australia. Well, the winter temperatures fall often rather low both in Natal and in western Australia, so if tree penguins do really

well in these regions, the Soutern Rocky Mountain regions may become splendid regions to cultivate these exquisitely beautiful flowers for forcing purposes and to distribute them all over the United States for this end.

As a forced winter flower it makes a most artistic effect in a tastefully furnished room, especially when put in an antique Chinaware vessel.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, do take things easy! Don't bother yourself too much whether you can finish everything or not. Divide your work a little more, for our body after all, is worth more than to ruin it by over-exertion.

I remain with best wishes,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tai yuan fu, Shansi, China,

May 11, '07.

To the Gentlemen in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you by Chinese sample post four small packages of seeds of various plants.

Would you be so kind to sow them out as soon as possible. They probably will all make sufficient growth yet in your long Californian summer, notwithstanding the lateness of their arrival.

well in these regions, the Bureau hopes hereafter regions may be-come splendid regions to multiply these erpeditely beautiful flowers for foreign purposes and to distribute them all over the United States for this end.

As a forced water flower it makes a most artistic effect in a hastefully furnished room, especially when put in an antique Chinese vessel.

Well, Mr. Patrick, do take Tokyo away! You's better yourself too much whether you can think everything or not. Divide your work a little more, for our body after all, is worth more than to pain it by over-exertion.

I remain with best wishes,

Yours respectfully,

Yuki E. Ishii.

Tai Yuan Fu, Shansi, China.

May 11, '07.

To the Gentlemen in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Cedar, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:-

Earlier I send you by Chinese express your four small packages of seeds of various plants.

Would you be so kind to sow them out as soon as possible. They probably will all make sufficient growth yet in your long California summer, notwithstanding the lateness of their arrival.

With the exception of No. 725a they are all perennials, so it won't matter much whether they flower this year or not. No. 725 tho' will probably produce seeds before the frosts set in.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agric. Explorer, U.S.A.

Enclosed the 4 notes belonging to the seeds sent.

Peking, China,

May 20, 1907.

To the Gentleman in Charge of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you by Japanese parcel post, 1 package containing 2 roots, numbered 651. These roots were collected a few days ago in Shansi and are probably a new plant. They flower with a number of umbels of rosy-white flowers, very fragrant. The whole plant doesn't grow higher than 10 inches. Grow it in a rather dry soil. As Shansi has cold winters down to zero very often, you needn't protect it in any way in your climate. The note, belonging to this No. 651 will follow bye and bye in a letter when I have some more to send.

Hoping you receive this parcel O.K., I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agric. Explorer, U.S.A., c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

May 28, 1907.

My dear Mr. Fairchild:

Accept my heartiest thanks for the several sympathetic let-

With the exception of No. 725a they are all perennials, so it won't matter much whether they flower this year or not. No. 725 the' will probably produce seeds before the frosts set in.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agric. Explorer, U.S.D.A.

Enclosed the 4 notes belonging to the seeds sent.

Peking, China,

May 20, 1907.

To the Gentleman in Charge of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you by Japanese parcel post, 1 package containing 2 roots, numbered 551. These roots were collected a few days ago in Shensi and are probably a new plant. They flower with a number of umbels of rosy-white flowers, very fragrant. The whole plant doesn't grow higher than 10 inches. Grow it in a rather dry soil. As Shensi has cold winters down to zero very often, you needn't protect it in any way in your climate. The note, belonging to this No. 551 will follow bye and bye in a letter when I have some more to send.

Hoping you receive this parcel C.O.D., I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agric. Explorer, U.S.D.A., c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

May 20, 1907.

My dear Mr. Fairchild:

Accept my heartfelt thanks for the several sympathetic let-

ters I received from you these last days. It is very pleasing to me, especially just now, to find that you and the other gentlemen appreciate this difficult work of exploring here in China.

You see, I am again in Peking. In fact, I was here last week, too, but I went with Mr. and Mrs. Williams of the American Legation for a four days' trip to the Western Hills and came back just a few hours ago.

I am here, though, against my will. My men, that is, the interpreter and the guide, made objections in Tai yuan fu to go any farther in the interior with me, and they just said so at the very last moment, a mean trick! Well, I forced them to go with me anyway but the cowards bribed probably the cart men so we got entirely on the wrong roads and seeing this, I was obliged to return. I tried in Tai yuan fu yet for a few days to find me suitable men, but it was of no avail and so I returned to Peking and then my two Chinese left me alone again. And I had gotten these men on special recommendation!

I took with me to the mountains these last four days a new man who told me that if I was satisfied with him he was willing to stay with me for long trips, but just now he wants his wages and says he would rather stay around Peking or Tientsin. It is simply fierce with these people. They are for the greater part big cowards and if China really wants to become a world power, the Chinese had better cultivate a little courage.

Now, you might think that I am perhaps too exact or too hard on these men I employ. No, I give you my word, I am perhaps too lenient with them, but the big difficulty lies in this; as long as one stays in a large city they are well satisfied because they can lay on the K'ang most of the time and eat and drink nice things, and they don't have to exert themselves very much. The moment, however, one is on the road, then the trouble starts. They are not satisfied with the food, a little climbing tires them and they don't like the country people because the dialect is dif-

turn I received from you there last day. It is very pleasant to me especially just now, to find that you and Dr. Wilson appreciate the difficult work of exploring here in China.

You see, I am again in Yeking. In fact, I was here last week, too, but I went with Mr. and Mrs. Williams of the American Legation for a four days' trip to the Western Hills and came back just a few hours ago.

I am here, though, against my will. My men, that is, the interpreter and the guide, made objections in Tai yuan fu to go any further in the interior with me, and they just said so at the very last moment, a mean trick! Well, I forced them to go with me anyway but the cowards bribed probably the cart men so we got entirely on the wrong roads and seeing this, I was obliged to return. I tried in Tai yuan fu yet for a few days to find me suitable men, but it was of no avail and so I returned to Peking and then my two Chinese left me alone again. And I had gotten these men on special recommendation!

I took with me to the mountains there last four days a man who said he think if I was satisfied with him he was willing to stay with me for long trips, but just now he wants his wages and says he would rather stay around Peking or Tientsin. It is simply fierce with these people. They are for the greater part big cowards and if China really wants to become a world power, the Chinese had better cultivate a little courage.

Now, you might think that I am perhaps too exact or too hard on these men I employ. No, I give you my word, I am perhaps too lenient with them, but the big difficulty lies in this; as long as one stays in a large city they are well satisfied because they can lay on the K'ang most of the time and eat and drink nice things, and they don't have to exert themselves very much. The moment, however, one is on the road, then the trouble starts. They are not satisfied with the food, a little climbing tires them and they don't like the country people because the dialect is dif-

ferent and they are not so readily understood as in a big town and then stories of wolves or tigers are told and retold until they imagine the mountains are full of them and besides that, they imagine that at their homes things are going wrong and that upsets them totally. They get a kind of homesickness which increases the farther they move away from their places of residence. Really, in very many matters the Chinese are living yet in their childhood. It is fear and nothing but fear all over the whole empire, from one corner to another. And they love to cultivate a mutual distrust of their employer and their fellow-employees and their neighbors and of everybody. This omnipresent feeling of distrust here in China has in all probability more to do with the backwardness of public enterprises than anything else.

And then that lying and deceiving every time; men point out purposely the wrong road and tell you the wrong names for plants and try to cheat you as much as possible with money matters. Even yesterday in the mountains we had an example. Mr. Williams looked at a Chinese inscription on a monument and asked an educated Chinaman from what period it was. Mr. Williams thought it was from the Ming Dynasty. "O, no," said the Son of Heaven,"not at all, it belongs to this present reigning dynasty." Well a few moments later Mr. Williams came upon another monument and on that one it was written explicitly that these monuments were all erected during the Ming Dynasty. Question? Why did this educated man deem it necessary to lie to an educated foreigner?

Well, we will drop this topic. We can't fathom the yellow

forest and they are not so readily understood as in a big town and then stories of wolves or tigers are told and retold until they imagine the mountains are full of them and besides that, they imagine that at their home things are going wrong and that upset them totally. They get a kind of homesickness which increases the farther they move away from their places of residence. Really, in very many matters the Chinese are living yet in their childhood. It is fear and nothing but fear all over the whole empire, from one corner to another. And they love to cultivate a mutual distrust of their employer and their fellow-employees and their neighbors and of everybody. This contemptuous feeling of distrust here in China has in all probability more to do with the backwardness of public enterprises than anything else.

And then that lying and deceiving every blind man point out purposely the wrong road and tell you the wrong prices for plants and try to cheat you as much as possible with money matters.

Even yesterday in the mountains we had an example. Mr. Williams looked at a Chinese inscription on a monument and asked an educated Chinaman from what period it was. Mr. Williams thought it was from the Ming Dynasty. "O, no," said the son of heaven, "not at all, it belongs to this present reigning dynasty." Well a few moments later Mr. Williams came upon another monument and on back one it was written explicitly that such monuments were all erected during the Ming dynasty. Question: Do the old people know it necessary to lie to a foreigner?

Well, I will stop this topic. The very Chinese people

out

mind anyway. The more one sees of them, the less one knows them.

My plans to go through southwestern Shansi, are, of course, all upset. I am waiting now for a letter from Mr. Kennedy near Hanchan concerning bamboos. I told him to spend, if necessary, several hundred dollars in getting the different varieties of edible and of timber bamboos around Hanchan and vicinity, but apparently it is more than he is able to do and as bamboos can only really be successfully transplanted in June and July according to the Chinese, I may have to go to the South within a few weeks to superintend it myself, for Mr. Kennedy speaks of planting them in six feet long boxes. Well, these boxes will be too heavy, so I will try to get them into vessels of smaller dimensions.

In other letters I will answer your letters. That one of 45 pages is a whopper. It will take me a whole day to answer it.

Peking is hot and sultry these days and dust storms are very much in evidence. One's clothes get full of spots and one's skin gets red and rough, but one's appetite seems not to suffer, so it ain't so bad after all.

I am very glad to hear you are back at your desk again. With a little division of your administrative work and a little time to work on your own place with your hands, you will never need to become sick again.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

[illegible]

My plan is to [illegible] Meanwhile, it seems, all quiet. I am waiting now for a letter from Mr. Kennedy near Kumian concerning bamboo. I told him to send, if necessary, several hundred dollars in getting the different varieties of edible and of timber bamboo around Kumian and vicinity, but apparently it is more than he is able to do and no bamboo can only really be successfully transplanted in June and July according to the Chinese. I may have to go to the north within a few weeks to supervisehand it myself, for Mr. Kennedy speaks of planting them in six feet long boxes. Well, these boxes will be too heavy, so I will try to get them into vessels or smaller dimensions.

In other letters I will answer your letters. Just one of 45 pages is a whopper. It will take me a whole day to answer it.

Feeling is hot and sultry these days and dust storms are very much in evidence. One's clothes get full of specs and one's skin gets red and rough, but one's capable nerve not to suffer, so it ain't so bad after all.

I am very glad to hear you are back at your desk again, with a little division of your administrative work and a little time to work on your own plans with your hands, you will never need to become sick again.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Arthur H. Smith.

Peking, China,

May 29, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you yesterday, I am going to write you a long letter in answer to four letters I received from you during those last days.

Letter of April 2, 1907. Yes, it is very pleasing to me that you all are well satisfied with my work up here. I wish myself I could find more important things, but it is such a difficult country and one obtains so little information, even from very old residents, that it takes ten times the amount of time and energy it would in most other countries.

About the identification of shipments. Yes, you are perfectly right that it is difficult to identify my shipments. In the future I will mention the numbers relating to the contents and put a mark on the boxes so as to facilitate things. On the packages I always put the number of the contents, so that doesn't give any difficulty I suppose.

I have had a whole lot of correspondence with the American consulates in Vladivostock, Mukden, Dalny, and Shanghai, concerning the shipment of different things and all things are not straightened out as yet, though I got information that all my shipments of seeds reached America. I will just mention them here. 1 small box with many different kinds of seeds collected in North Corea and South Manchuria, sent from Vladivostock. 3 large boxes, mostly agricultural seeds, collected in Eastern Siberia, sent from Habarowsk via Vladivostock and Kobe. 1 large box with agricultural seeds, sent

Peking, China,

May 20, 1937.

Dear Mr. Malcolm:

As I wrote you yesterday, I am going to write you a long letter in answer to four letters I received from you during these last days.

Letter of April 2, 1937. Yes, it is very flattering to me that you all are well satisfied with my work up here. I wish myself I could find more important things, but it is such a difficult country and one obtains so little information, even from very old residents, that it takes too much time the amount of time and energy it would in most other countries.

About the identification of minerals. Yes, you are perfectly right that it is difficult to identify minerals. In the future I will mention the number relating to the contents and put a mark on the page so as to facilitate things. In the meantime I always put the number of the contents, so that doesn't give any difficulty I suppose.

I have had a whole lot of correspondence with the Chinese merchants in Wuhsieh, Tientsin, Peking, and Shanghai, concerning the shipment of different things and all things are not straightened out as yet, though I got information that all my shipments of seeds reached Tientsin. I will just mention them here. 1 small box with many different kinds of seeds collected in North China and South Manchuria, sent from Wuhsieh. 2 large boxes, mostly agricultural seeds, collected in Northern China, sent from Shanghai via Hulichengtsi and Mukden. 1 large box with agricultural seeds, sent

from Harbin via Vladivostock and Kobe. 3 very large boxes containing dry land rice and other agricultural seeds, sent from Mukden via Dalny and Kobe. 2 small boxes containing agricultural seeds, from Shanghai. A total of 10 boxes. It seems that my dried herbarium specimens suffered the worst fate of all my shipments made and they just represented more work than any of the seeds. Well, nicheno, as the Russians say.

In connection with the seeds I obtained from the Russian Agricultural Stations in Nikolsk-Ussuriesky and in Habarowsk, did you send them a few things back, as I mentioned in letters written from these places? I see you mention Dr. R. J. Gordon in Kwang ching tse, Manchuria, as having sent him some things, so I trust you also thought of our Russian friends.

There is a Hongkong-Shanghai bank in Frisco, for they advertise it always in the Chinese papers, but as you know long since, I wired Wilson in Shanghai.

Yes, I hope to go back to South Manchuria and North Korea and get the things I spotted out. I don't want to go to North Manchuria any more if it can be helped. There is too much mudery and robbery there. I just saw in the paper that 5 Japanese have been murdered in the district along the Tumen River where I also passed last September. I am really glad I got through that country so fairly easy.

Thank you for your assurances concerning my coming back again to civilization and about recommendation of promotion. My folks want to see me badly and especially now, since different papers in Holland have mentioned my name in connection with the

from Tacoma via Washington and Idaho. A very large house manufacturing dry land rice and other agricultural seeds, and from Boston via Daly and Ohio. A small house considering agricultural seeds, from Shanghai. A total of 10 boxes. It seems that my detailed instruction specimens matured the worst lots of all my shipments made and they just represented more work than any of the seeds. Well, gentlemen, as the Russians say.

In connection with the seeds I obtained from the Russian Agricultural Stations in Mukden-Harbin-Hsinking and in Kalgowek, did you send them a few things back, as I mentioned in letters written from these places? I see you mention Dr. H. J. Gordon in those dating two, Manchuria, as having sent him some things, so I trust you also thought of our Russian friends.

There is a Shanghai-Langkat Man in Medan, for they advertise it always in the Chinese papers, but as you know long since, I wired Wilson in Shanghai.

Yes, I hope to go back to South Manchuria and North Korea and get the things I spotted out. I don't want to go to North Manchuria any more if it can be helped. There is too much mining and robbery there. I just saw in the papers that 6 Japanese have been murdered in the district along the Yalu River where I also passed last September. I am really glad I got through that country as lucky as I did.

Thank you for your information concerning my failing to obtain an certificate and about remuneration of commission. My fellow said he was so busy and especially too, since different papers in Holland have mentioned my name in connection with the

work the Department is doing in introducing new plants and crops. How they got hold of my name is to me a puzzle as yet, but I hope to find out bye and bye.

When I come back to America, I suspect to have lots of important discussions with you concerning my future.

About learning Russian rather than Chinese. Well, look here, Mr. Fairchild, I do not know whether you have given much time to this topic, but I may say that Chinese is so immensely difficult that only people especially gifted are able to acquire it; and I am not one of them! With English, German, French and Dutch I can manage pretty well, and a little Spanish, Russian and Latin thrown in, but in these intricate oriental languages I don't make much headway. Then you speak about the spoken language of the educated classes. Well, the characters of the Chinese dialects are written the same, but the pronunciation is utterly different, so that shows you that there isn't <u>one</u> language as people often suppose. The so-called Mandarin or Peking dialect is the only language spoken by the <u>high</u> officials all over the Empire, but the ordinary officials do not know a bit of it in general. Dr. Barchet himself told me that he is very often the interpreter between different Chinese officials in Shanghai when they have case to judge in the Mixed Court. Dr. Barchet speaks 4 or 5 different Chinese dialects and writes and reads Chinese, too, but he <u>is</u>, as such, a marvelous man.

I spoke with Mr. Williams, 1st Secretary in charge of the Legation, about these matters. Well, he said there isn't one white man in the whole world who can write and read Chinese perfectly and there is also no Chinaman either. He told me that

work the Department is doing in introducing new plants and crops. Nor they got hold of my name by to me a pamphlet as yet, but I hope to find out Mr. Ayre and Mr.

When I come back to America, I suppose to have lots of important discussions with you concerning my future.

Dear Lawrence Brown salute from Chinese. Well, let here, Mr. Tairchild, I do not know whether you have given much time to this topic, but I may say that Chinese is so immensely difficult that only people especially gifted are able to acquire it; and I am not one of them! With English, German, French and Dutch I can manage pretty well, and a little Spanish, Russian and Latin thrown in, but in these intricate oriental languages I don't make much headway. When you speak about the spoken language of the educated classes. Well, the characters of the Chinese dialects are written the same, but the pronunciation is utterly different, so that shows you that there isn't one language as people often suppose. The so-called Mandarin or Peking dialect is the only language spoken by the high officials all over the Empire, but the ordinary officials do not know a bit of it in general. Mr. Brewster himself told me that he is very often the interpreter between different Chinese officials in Shanghai when they have case to judge in the Mixed Court. Mr. Brewster speaks a number different Chinese dialect and writes and reads Chinese, too, but he is, as such, a marvelous man.

I spoke with Mr. Williams, 1st secretary in charge of the Legation, about these matters. He said, he said there (?) are few in the whole world who can write and read Chinese perfectly but there is also no Chinaman either. He told me that

even the high dignitaries in Peking have special clerks for official documents and that many of these high officials can neither read nor write these official documents!

About learning, too, of Mandarin, he said that a two years' course of regular hard study gives one just an ordinary knowledge of the daily phrases and names of common things and this knowledge of the spoken language must be learned from the lips of a living teacher, books are utterly no use. Well, I picked up several phrases and words, but otherwise I didn't advance much. The men I employ have no teaching qualities and rather dislike to tell one everything. When I was in Shansi the last time, my man had quite some difficulty in understanding the people there and unless they met an educated man, they couldn't even enjoy a conversation. Mr. Williams told me that there are about 20 distinct dialects and so distinct some of them are that whenever we compare the Peking dialect with English, then the Shanghai dialect is like French and Cantonese like Spanish and between these places all possible intermixtures are spoken, increasing in number down toward the South East.

The Chinese themselves have sayings that they would rather be scolded in one dialect than to be compelled to listen to a love song in another. So we needn't explain any further the immense differences between the different dialects in the Chinese language.

Up in the Northmand in the far West are also quite a few different languages in use, like several Mongol languages,

even the high dignitaries in Peking have special clerks for official documents and that many of these high officials can neither read nor write these official documents!

About learning, too, of Mandarin, he said that a two years' course of regular hard study gives one just an ordinary knowledge of the daily phrases and terms of common things and this knowledge of the spoken language must be learned from the lips of a living teacher, books are utterly no use. Well, I picked up several phrases and words, but otherwise I didn't advance much. The men I employ have no teaching qualities and rather dislike to tell one everything. When I was in Shanxi the last time, my man had quite some difficulty in understanding the people there and unless they met an educated man, they couldn't even enjoy a conversation. Mr. Williams said as that time, he spoke SO distinct dialects and so distinct some of them are that whenever we compare the Peking dialect with English, then the Shanghai dialect is like French and Portuguese like Spanish and between these places all possible intermediates are spoken, increasing in number down toward the South West.

The Chinese themselves have sayings that they would rather be scolded in one dialect than to be compelled to listen to a love song in another. So we readily realize why further the immense differences between the different dialects in the Chinese language.

Up in the Northwest in the Tai Hsue are also quite a few different languages in use, like several "local languages"

Manchu, Thibetan and several minor ones. Let us pray that Esperanto may become established some of these days and confine all this lot of languages to the scrapheap and to the muses (?). What a saving of energy that would be and how united this whole world would become!

About Mr. Dorsett. Yes, to say that I am sorry for it is too faint an expression. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, especially in the hard work of establishing a thing and he will be missed more than we think.

Mr. Dorsett didn't write me his real reason for resigning, but I suspect that the burdensome administration (red tape) has much to do with it.

I also see with surprise that young Full is going to leave the Department. He surely had a nice future before him and one that would give a man moral satisfaction to the end of his days, for what is more gratifying than to have been a factor in giving his country and his race a new industry.

No, no, money is surely not everything. You hit the nail on the head. Give me a piece of blue sky, some hazy mountains in the distance, a rippling brook or foaming sea close by and enough of life's needs to get along, even if the fare be sober, and they may keep their millions and their soul-destroying methods of getting them.

The bamboos. Yes, I am interested in these bamboos! If my good luck continues to stay with me and health and courage accompany it, then I hope to make this one of my life problems. It is a difficult problem and a very expensive one, on account of

Bucolics, Tityrus and several other Greeks. Let me say that Servatus may before relapsing some of these days and confuse all this lot of language in the darkness and in the mass (?). What a saving of energy that would be and how relief this whole world becomes!

Mr. Dorsett. Yes, to say that I am sorry for it is to feint an apprehension. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, especially in the hard work of establishing a thing and he will be missed more than we think.

Mr. Dorsett didn't write me his real reason for resigning, but I suspect that the burdensome administration (red tape) has made it its with it.

I also see with surprise that young Tull is going to leave the Department. He really had a fine future before him and one that would give a man moral satisfaction to the end of his days, for what is more gratifying than to have been a factor in giving his country and his race a new industry.

No, no, money is surely not everything. You hit the nail on the head. Give me a piece of blue sky, some lazy mountains in the distance, a rippling brook or flowing sea close by and enough of life's roads to get along, even if the fare be sober, and they may keep their millions and their soul-destroying methods of getting them.

The business. Yes, I am interested in those business, if my good lines qualifies me to play with us and health and average character is, that I hope to make this-or-that of my life profession. It is a difficult problem and a very anxious one, an account of

the difficulties connected with transport and transplanting, but--where there is a will there is a way. As soon as I come back to the United States I will see where the best stretches of country are for Bamboos. In my mind the west coasts of Oregon, and Northern California will do and the whole East coast of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico up to perhaps southern Virginia, Texas, especially, in the South, will also offer excellent localities here and there. If only the transportation was not so difficult!

I see your notes about the war-notes and the Lotus picture. Well, they are your property so any way you feel like doing with them suits me. I thought that you might paste the lotus picture in your Chinese house, but of course if you think that Mr. Peter Bisset has a greater delight in it, than you might have, well then, it is also O.K. Perhaps I will come across some more. Then you will be able to keep one, too.

Glad to see the alfalfa seeds came to hand in good condition. Do you know that the whole city wall of Peking has alfalfa on it, especially on these parts where few people come. They are all of the blue variety, though.

I went last week to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven to look for No. 1038, but as we experienced a severe drought here and had severe winter, too, and as besides that the Chinese cut and mow down everything that is burnable, I wasn't able to find anything as yet. Perhaps in the fall I may see it again.

I see your notes concerning insects on trees. Yes, there always lurks that great danger of introducing insects and diseases

the difficulties connected with transport and transplanting, but--
where there is a will there is a way. As soon as I come back to
the United States I will see what the best climates of America
are for Bamboos. In my mind the west coasts of Oregon and Northern
California will do and the whole East coast of the United States
from the Gulf of Mexico up is perhaps southern Virginia. Texas,
especially in the south, will also offer excellent localities are
not there. If only the transportation was not so difficult!

I see your notes about the war-notes and the lotus pic-
ture. Well, they are your property to do any way you feel like doing
with them suits me. I think it that you might paste the lotus picture
in your Chinese house, but of course if you think that be, when
Stuart has a greater delight in it, then you might have, well then,
it is also O.K. Perhaps I will come across some more. Then you
will be able to keep one, too.

Glad to see the alfalfa seeds come to hand in good condi-
tion. Do you know that the whole city wall of Peking has alfalfa
on it, especially on those parts where the soil is made. That was
all of the same variety, above.

I went last week to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven to
look for Mr. 1656, but as we experienced a savage drought here and
had severe winter, too, and as besides that the Chinese cut and mow
down everything that is burnable, I wasn't able to find anything as
yet. Perhaps in the fall I may see it again.

I see your sober commercial insects on trees. Yes, there
always lurks the great danger of introducing insects and diseases

and the moment the yellow press in the United States came to hear anything like finding new scales on imported plants, it would flash one's name all over the world and the tiresome and often dangerous work of obtaining valuable material would be completely forgotten and overshadowed by the finding of new pests.

So I wish you would be so kind and suggest to all those connected with this work not to make public anything of this kind, I mean about finding insect or fungus pests on newly introduced plants. The yellow press and the less educated people might make an uproar which would prevent us from further exploring the earth-corners.

I see your suggestions concerning obtaining more data in regard to dangerous insects. Yes, I will gladly do it. The more useful I can make myself, the better I like it. From now on I will pay more attention to matters relating to entomology. I may mention one curious thing in connection with these matters. It seems that there are a number of parasites living upon the scales on different trees and shrubs and it seems to be mostly larvae of lady-bugs which act as exterminators of these scales. There are many different kinds of lady-bugs in North China and one sees them everywhere. There are comparatively few birds in China so the lady-bugs live quite undisturbed and prevent the scales from destroying the vegetation.

I collected a few days ago some strange scales on the original peach tree (Prunus davidiana) and I saw that the big wingless female scales were being sucked out by larvae of lady-bugs

and the flying small males were caught by a small lizard with big eyes. I got a number of these scales with their enemies and will shortly send them by parcel post. Perhaps they are of great interest to the Entomologist. I received a package containing sample packages with scales from Mr. Marlat. To my sorrow there were no labels with these samples, otherwise I could have learned their names, for I am not very proficient in Entomology. If I had had the luck of being born in the Northern United States I would have studied more thoroughly and might even be an M.S. now, but in Holland higher education is only for the few privilege ones and my parents didn't see enough future for me to go to the expense and so I became a specialist in the plant line only. Will I ever have time to qualify myself in other lines relating to this work, too? I hope so. At least, I hope to learn enough about the related sciences to make this exploring work a greater success.

Yes, I am aware of all the work the Department is doing of finding parasites that prey upon plant pests. Two of the gentlemen from the Bureau of Entomology have been here,too, while looking for the parasites of the San Jose scale, have they not? How is that parasite now?

Yes, the Garden Magazine is unknown to me. I will be glad to see it whenever you find time to send me a sample copy.

Now, about the Northern Persimmons. There are really only two main varieties. One is the very large flat seedless one of a bright orange red color, a fine fruit and the other is a small, oblong fruit generally with a few seeds in it and of a

and the flying small moths were caught by a small lizard with big eyes. I got a number of these moths only slightly damaged and will shortly send them by parcel post. Perhaps they are of great interest to the Entomologist. I received a yellow crawling insect packing with scales from Dr. Hewlett. To my sorrow there were no labels with these insects, otherwise I could have learned their names, for I am not very proficient in Entomology. If I had had the luck of being born in the Northern United States I would have studied more thoroughly and might even be an N.S. item, but in Holland higher education is only for the few privileged ones and my parents didn't see enough future for me to go to the expense and so I became a specialist in the plant line only. Will I ever have time to qualify myself in other lines relating to this work, I hope so. At least, I hope to learn enough about the related sciences to make this exploring work a greater success.

Yes, I am aware of all the work the Department is doing of finding parasites that prey upon plant pests. Two of the gentlemen from the Bureau of Entomology have been here, too, while looking for the parasites of the San Jose scale, have they not? Are is that parasite now?

Yes, the Garden Magazine is unknown to me. I will be glad to see it whenever you find time to send me a sample copy.

Now, about the Northern Persimmons. There are really only two main varieties. One is the very large flat seedless one of a bright orange red color, a fine fruit and the other is a small, oblong fruit generally with a few seeds in it and of a

higher color. Then, there is a third one, semi-flat, also seedless, but hard and astringent and in size between the big and the small one. This variety is not so much in esteem, though, for it needs frost before being fit to be eaten, and one doesn't see it very much either. No. 97. It seems that the large persimmon varies a little in its ripening period, and in size, too, according to locality; warm, rich localities and young trees produce earlier, larger fruits, colder localities and shallow soils seem to tend to retard the ripening period.

Of the small persimmons, there is a rare variety which is perfectly seedless of which a few trees grow near Changli. I sent scions of them under No. 47.

I talked with many Chinese and foreigners about the Persimmons up here and they all tell me there are only two kinds. I have sent about five different varieties from up here, but I am not sure that they all will be found very distinct. Three of them are really distinct but the two others may prove to be variations produced by temperate localities.

I would have to live really near the persimmon orchards and mark the trees that are different, but these orchards are all away from the villages and besides that, the Chinese have such a suspicion of us that it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to mark a tree. They always suspect us of exercising sinister influences over their crops and their houses and the moment something happened, I would get the blame for it and perhaps get in serious difficulties for it, too.

higher color. Then, there is a third one, semi-flat, also peaches, but have the antipodes and is also between the big and the small one. This variety is not so much in season, though, for it needs frost before being fit to be eaten, and one doesn't see it very much either. No. 27. It seems that the large yellow version a little in its ripening period, and is also, according to locality more, rich localities and peaty bees produce mellow, larger fruits, poorer localities and shallow soils soon to head to retard the ripening period.

In the small provinces, there is a very variety which is particularly peculiar of which a few trees grow near Chengdi. I sent scions of them under No. 47.

I talked with many Chinese and foreigners about the persimmons up here and they all tell me there are only two kinds. I have not found any different variation from the two, but I am not sure that they all will be found very distinct. Three of them are really distinct but the two others may prove to be variations produced by temporale localities.

I would have to live really near the problem orchards and mark the trees that are different, but these orchards are all away from the villages and heights and, like Chinese trees and a supplication of me that it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to mark a tree. They always suspect me of ulterior sinister intentions over their grave and their bones and the lowest something happened, I would get the blame for it and perhaps get in serious difficulties for it, too.

When I was in Changli and wanted to cut a few scions of the walnut trees there, they got quite excited and I had to refrain from it and the best variety of paper shell walnut remains still to be obtained, that is, scions. The walnuts themselves I sent to Chico under No. 41a and I suspect they have some nice young trees there already.

With the camera I haven't succeeded entirely yet, in taking life-size photos of small objects. I couldn't get the right kind of a lens in Shanghai. But maybe bye and bye I will be able to get one. I experimented with some objects in Shanghai, but they were not howling successes. Just now I have some pictures on the films which have to be developed yet, and may show up better. I took some nice photos in the Wu tai shan showing the utter barrenness of these regions and within some weeks I will send them to you and I wish that whenever you see Prof. Sargent you would be so kind as to show them to him as a little reminder of not sending a man to regions of which one only <u>supposes</u> they are rich. "Now, Mr. Meyer, you mustn't be too hard on Prof. Sargent," I hear you say. Well, no, I am not too hard on him, but I think that he ought to have read about this subject before suggesting it. Mr. Wilson, too, when I talked with him about the prospects of Wu tai, was way up in the clouds and said that he would rather go to the Wu tai as to the upper Yangtse. I said, "Well, let us trade," but he had no ears for that, though. He said he knew his regions and I was well acquainted with the north, etc., so we had better let the thing stay as it was. I wrote him, though, from Tai yuan fu, how the actual state was in the mountains

"Now I'm in Gandi not hunting by and a lot noises if the behind trees there, they get only worried and I had to retain from it and the best variety of hyper small animal species will be obtained, that is, which. The animals [illegible] and to [illegible] Mr. Ain and I suppose they have some nice young trees there already.

"Mr. Ain was [illegible] quarrelsome [illegible]. In the-ing life-size photos of small objects. I couldn't get the right size of a lens in Bangkok. Not maybe bye and bye I will be able to get one. I experimented with some objects in Bangkok, but they were not having success. Just now I have some photos on the film which have to be developed yet, and may show up better. I took some nice photos in the [illegible] and [illegible] the vine [illegible] of [illegible] regions and within some weeks I will send them to you and I wish that whatever you see [illegible]. Bangkok you would be so kind as to show them to him as a little reminder of not sending a man to regions of which are only suppose they are rich. "Why, Mr. Hayes, you mustn't be too hard on Ain, Bangkok," I hear you say. "Well, no, I am not too hard on him, but I think that he ought to have good [illegible] with [illegible] before suggesting it. Mr. Wilson, too, when I talked with him about the prospects of the [illegible], was up in the clouds and said that he would rather go to the [illegible] as to the upper Bangkok. I said, "Well, let us trade," but he had no use for that, though. He said he [illegible] and I was well acquainted with the [illegible], etc., so not [illegible] for the [illegible] stage of it [illegible]. I write him, though, from [illegible], how the animal stuff was in his possession

of North Shansi and I suppose he got my letter by this time, for Tchang is nowadays not so far away any more from civilization.

Yes, Mr. Wilson and I travel quite differently. He is in a part of China where the roads are mostly too narrow for a cart and I am here in a country where carts are the main way of moving around. Then I have strong calves and love walking. He loves an easier way of moving. He also moves in districts where vegetation isn't rare or scant. I, on the contrary, have to hunt for a green shrub or tree, so I have to climb mountains and rocks and look into crevices. He too likes to live in a style and pay his respects to the hundred and one officials. I, on the contrary, live simply and come as little as possible in contact with the officials. Only when I need them, do I go to them. Well, that is strange, you will say. Oh no, the corps of officials here in China can be best compared with the famous old ladies of the Treasury, "they love ease and a cup of tea" and they are frightfully ignorant of the products of the country. Most of them have obtained their posts by bribing higher officials and their main object is to squeeze as much money out of the people as possible and do as little as possible for them. Then, their homes are mostly not in the province they are appointed to, so what do they care? No, I haven't gotten much information from Chinese officials until now.

The matter of Chinese plant names will prove a great source of difficulties. I had a good interpreter with me now in the mountains and to my sorrow I found that he was useless so far as reliability of names was concerned. The Chinese do not seem to have

of North Shanxi and I suppose he got my letter by this time, for Young is nowhere not so far away any more from civilization.

Yes, Mr. Allen and I travel quite differently. He is in a part of China where the roads are mostly too narrow for a cart and I am here in a country where carts are the main way of moving around. Then I have strong carriers and I've walking. He loves an easier way of moving. He also moves in districts where vegetation isn't rare or scant. I, on the contrary, have to hunt for a green shrub or tree, so I have to climb mountains and rocks and look into crevices. He too likes to live in a style and pay his respects to the hundred and one officials. I, on the contrary, live simply and seem as little as possible in contact with the officials. Only when I need them, do I go to them. Well, that is strange, you will say. Or so, the corps of officials here in China can be best compared with the famous old ladies of the Treasury. They love money and a cup of tea and they are delightfully ignorant of the problems of the country. Most of them have obtained their posts by giving bigger officials and their main object is to squeeze as much money out of the people as possible and do as little as possible for them. Then, their bones are mostly not in the provinces they are appointed to, so what do they care? Ah, I haven't gotten much information from Chinese officials until now.

The matter of Chinese pride will prove a great source of difficulties. I had a good interpreter with me now in the mountains and to my sorrow I found that he was so-close so far as reliability of manner was concerned. The Chinese do not seem to have

books in which the names of the Northern plants are written. My interpreter had some books with Southern plant names, but of course, perfectly useless here. Then they call three entirely different varieties of pears all by the same name, but the reason is apparently this, because the three are grown in a different locality. And the stuff these interpreters are made of is something appalling. They can't stand physical exertion. I have tried to get me a hardy, competent man, but even the Minister and the Secretary do not know one, at least, no one who knows enough of English to be useful. I will try in the Shantung province to find a better man; true, the Shantung people are noted for their outlawishness, but they also have courage and that is what I want. It is perfectly ridiculous, the fear these Chinese have for wild animals. In Shansin, for instance, are many wolves and every year several hundred of people are killed by them. Now, why don't they exterminate them. I talked with Dr. Hopkins a few days ago here about this matter, Well, he said, when he was in Tchun hwa tchan, East of Peking, some years ago, a big number of children who were working in the Sorghum fields in the fall time were eaten up or badly injured by wolves and Dr. Hopkins had to treat scores of them. Why, he said one day to some of the parents of such wounded children, why don't you all club together and chase the wolves out of the district? Well, was the laconic answer, "The furs have no value in this time of the year." Wouldn't that jar you?

My interpreter, too, didn't dare to go in the mountains near Tsin-tse, south of Tai yuan fu and he could hardly hide his

happiness when I told him to stay in the temple where we were lodging. But I went for a whole day all through and never saw a sign of one. The Chinese love to tell and retell all about wild animals, just like the white man's children do. Very queer to us.

I see your advice concerning things I want badly, i.e. to write a special letter for them. I will do so the next time.

Concerning questions done in former letters and on which I never got an answer, well, I am afraid then, that several of my letters went astray. From Korea two important ones never seemdd to have reached you and probably some more from Siberia and Manchuria. A very great pity for one often writes information in such letters under a certain inspiration which passes away again when out of a special district.

I received some days ago three parcels containing cotton seed-bags with tags fastened to them. The manilla envelopes with Magill fasteners didn't reach me as yet. I also got a letter from the U. S. Dispatching Agent at New York City that a box with stationery is on the way to me.

About citizenship. Well, I am very sorry I have to bring this matter up before the Court in D. C. Suppose they decide I am not a citizen? Well, I don't think they will, for even sailors and those in Legations and in Consulates are counted as living in the country and my work is of great importance to the U. S., so I suspect they will decide in my favor.

About going to Amoy, Fuchow and Canton, I may say that

I intend to do so this winter when I can manage to finish my work up North. There are many, many things down South of very great value to us, and when I am once there I will have my hands full. Indeed, if I hadn't been ordered to the Wu tai I would be now in the midst of the Bamboo and loquat problems for all these southern plants must be transplanted when the warm season is at hand.

I see your remark about the Litchees. Yes, China itself has not enough to supply the demand and we could export them from the Hawaiian Islands and from the West Indies. I think Southern Florida, too, might grow them. Cuba is a good place for them. A pity they don't stand travel very well.

You think I will make a greater success by studying Chinese than Russian. Yes, I wrote about these questions on preceding pages. But when I say that I love Russian, that doesn't mean that I want to give up China as an exploration field. Oh no, I know too well what an enormous lot of things we have to unearth yet here and know too, that our short life will never be long enough to find out all about this mighty land. But as you know yourself, it is not good for a man to remain in one place too long. One stupifies and loses interest and for that reason I want to move again for a longer or shorter time to another field, first to civilization and somewhere else again.

That Mongolia and Turkestan are of great interest to us is most certain. In Turkestan are a lot of products suitable to our arid West, even ornamental trees not introduced as yet and Mongolia has in all probability some plants of inestimable value.

I intend to do in the entire area I can manage to clear by eye at Birds. Once our crop, main things Gros-Ventre, very-cold valley-bottom, and then I can move there I will have my house built. Indeed, if I hadn't been endeared to the Ms tal I would be now in the midst of the Bamboo and Jaquet popsicum for all these southern plants must be transplanted when the warm season is at hand.

I saw your branch when the Lizdens. Yes, this land but has not enough to supply the demand and we would export them from the Tropics Islands and Tyr ran was Inuiv. I think prehaps Trinth, too, might grow them. This is a good place for them. A pity they don't stand travel very well.

You think I will make a greater success by studying Chinese than Bamboo. Yes, I write about Bamboo questions on pre-mailing paper. But when I say that I love Bamboo, that doesn't mean that I want to give up China as an exploration field. No, no, I know too well what an enormous lot of things we have to search yet here and know too, that our short life will never be long enough to find out all about this mighty land. But as you know yourself, it is not good for a man to remain in one place too long. The stupidity and lower interest and for that reason I want to move again for a longer or shorter time to another field, first to civilization and commerce also again.

Your thoughts and suggestions are of great interest to me in most courtesy. In Bamboos are a lot of products suitable to our aid. Yet, are commercial trees not introduced as yet and Bamboo is in all pro-Mill, some plants of importance which

A short time ago there was a statement in a paper out here that Mongolia is getting drier from year to year. They ascribe it to the Chinese slowly invading the country and plowing up the grass lands on which the Mongols used to keep their herds, so that the water sinks to the deeper strata of the soil, where formerly it used to be tried by the grass roots to the surface. Now, whether that is correct or not, I do not know, but what interests me is this. What kind of grasses do they have then on which they keep heads of cattle. I never saw any prairie land in North China save for little patches of sedges. Then in parts of Southern Mongolia there remain still forested areas for the Mongols are not as vandalistic in these matters as the Chines are. Perhaps we may find there more than in China itself. Oh, when I think of all these unexplored areas I get fairly dazzled and to think one never will be able to cover them all. When I keep this same spirit to the end, I will have to roam around in my next life the same way.

Letter of April 10, 1907, concerning financial statements of which I have to write to the Auditor. Yes, I will write him tomorrow. My books are stored just now in the American Legation and the secretary is away for two days. These financial matters are always the worst side of this work. I will write you, too, in a separate letter, some financial matters.

Letter of April 16, 1907, telling me you are sending me 1000 copper labels numbered 901 to 1900 inclusive. All right, very glad to hear so. I trust the labels will appear in due time.

I don't think they are a similarity in a page and they that
bangkok is getting color from pale to pass. They excite it is
the Chinese nicely inside the country and leaving by the gals
inside in which the Mongols need to keep their lives, so that the
water rises to the heavy rivers or the soil, more formally it
used to be tried by the green roots to the mudroos. But whether
that is correct or not, I do not know, but what interests me is
this. What kind of grasses do they have then on which they keep
herds of cattle. I never saw any native land in North China save
little patches it makes. Then the plains of Northern Shensi there
remain still covered across for the Mongols are not so rambling
in these matters as the Chinese are. Perhaps we may find there more than
in China itself. Oh, when I think of all those unexplored areas I
get fairly dazed and to think one never will be able to cover
them all. When I keep this same spirit to the end, I will have
to spend the rest in my poor life in some year.

Letter of April 10, 1917, concerning financial statements
of which I have to write to the Auditor. Too, I will write his
secretary. My books are stored just now in the American Legation
and the secretary is away for holiday. Some financial matters
are always the most difficult ones. I will write you, too,
in a separate letter, some financial matters.

Letter of April 19, 1917, saying he has a sailing
on 100-ton junks which carried oil to Lake Hsuchow. All right,
very glad to hear so. I trust the junks will arrive safely.

Now I have used aluminum labels from 1-150 (incl.) from 150-500 (incl.). I have these labels yet in my possession but don't like to use them because of their corrosive qualities. Then, I have also copper labels yet, up to 700 incl. So now my request is this: could you send me copper labels from 150-500 (incl.) and from 701-900 (incl.) then, when I receive these I will throw the aluminum ones away and can keep on going up to 1900. Could you also please look up No. 23. I haven't any note from that Number and I remember that the label bearing that number was broken, but I thought I substituted another one for it, but now I see this note is missing in my book (the only one.)

I see in your letter that the grasses No. 6487 and 649 had to be destroyed. Well, why couldn't they wash the soil out with a hose and strong pressure of water? That is the easiest thing out. But I also sent a small quantity of them to Chico, Did they destroy it there, too?

No, about the Woodnut oil, I can't tell you much. I wrote Mr. Wilson, though, to write you about them. Sorry to hear the yellow rose (67 and 68) didn't do well and also the Chinese horse-chestnut. Well, I had expected that of that horse-chestnut (No. 81), at least 5 or 6 had been sent to Jackson Dawson who is a peffect adept at difficult things. I will get them again this winter. Would you approve of it if I sent some directly to the Arboretum under the same number as I sent them to you, so they wouldn't need to be registered then?

About Pyrus; no, in Northern Shansi there are a few sp. of Pyrus. I saw only the wild crabapple and the small wild pear.

I have used aluminum labels from 1-100 (incl.) from 100-200 (incl.). I have these labels yet in my possession but don't like to use them because of their corrosive qualities. Then, I have also copper labels yet, up to 700 incl. So now my request is this: could you send me copper labels from 100-200 (incl.) and from 701-900 (incl.) then, when I receive these I will throw the aluminum ones away and can keep on going up to 1300. Could you also please look up No. 53. I haven't any note from that number and I remember that the label bearing that number was broken, but I thought I substituted another one for it, but now I see this one is missing in my book (the only one).

I see in your letter that the numbers No. 667 and 669 had to be destroyed. Well, my sincerest sympathy go out to you with a hope and strong measure of worry. That is the society thing for. But I also send a small insertion in the [illegible] big shoe destroy it there, too!

So, about the Kodak oil. I won't tell you more. I write Mr. Oliver, though, to write you about them. Sorry to hear the yellow rose (67 and 68) didn't do well and also the Chinese lacre-elastic. Well, I had expected that of that lacre-elastic (No. 81); at least 3 or 4 had been sent to Chicago where is perfect place at difficult things. I will get them again this winter. Would you mind to if it I send some directly to the Arboretum under the same number as I sent them to you, so they would't need to be relabeled them?

About Cycas no, in Brisbane should there are a few of of Cycas. I now only the old rambling and the small [illegible]

I will get scions of them, though. You mention the boxes with seeds have all turned up. Are you satisfied with the quantity and quality? Is there anything utterly new among the lot?

Thank you for your information concerning the dispute whether the Peaches come from Persia or from China. I went to Count Rex, the German Minister here in Peking. He has been a long time in Persia and he called his Persian servant in and asked him if peaches grew wild in Persia. Yes, said the man, but they are small and not very good. So, here we come to the fact, that the peaches have probably originated from two different regions of origin and that the Chinese peaches are the hardiest and perhaps the best suited for America, while the Persian ones do better in Europe. And I think that you will find out bye and bye the same with the apricots. The new apricots are sold (just now, May 29) all on the streets here in Peking. They are small and not very juicy, but still, look how remarkably early it is and then this Northern climate! I predict that the time will come that the Atlantic Coast states and even the milder part of the middle west will have their apricot orchards as well as the Pacific Coast has them now. Just now the Pacific Coast has the European types, which grow wild in Asia minor and in the Caucasus Mountains and are found even in wild state with large fruits, while the apricots growing wild here are all small and not very nice to eat. Now, when the large fruited 'cots here have developed from these wild types, then they will prove to be as hardy on the Atlantic as the Chinese peaches are now.

I will get quince of them, though. The quince is the fruit with which they all tempted me. Are you satisfied with the quality and quantity? Is there anything wholly new among the lot?

Thank you for your information concerning the dispute, Dr. The Jesuit Father Kircher, or Kirchner, I want to count her, the German Athanasius here in Italy. He has been a long time in Italy and is quite Ale Jesuitism against in and said his it produce gum-vile in Ferrie. Yes, said the man, but they are small and not very good. So, here we come to the fact, that the peaches have probably originated from the different regions of originated that the Chinese peaches are the earliest and produce the best suited for insects, while the Persian may do better in Europe. And I hope that you will rise out by and by in the with the apricots. The new apricots are said (just now, Dr.) all as the always have in Italy. They are small and not very juicy, but still, look how remarkably early it is and then this climbers climate. I predict that this plum will grow that the Atlantic Coast states and even the other part of the middle east will have their apricot orchards as well as the Italians do at this time now. Just now the Pacific Coast has the Japanese types, which grew wild in Asia minor and in the Caucasus Mountains and are found even in wild state as large fruits. While the apricots growing with them are all small and not very nice to eat. Now, then the later fruited peaches have developed from these wild types, that they will prove to be as fine on the Atlantic as the Chinese peaches are now.

Did you sow out all these apricot kernels I sent last year under Nos. 7a, 8a, 15a and 15a?

They may come handy as stock. I will get you this winter a lot more to start a plantation somewhere on the Atlantic Coast?

Letter of April 20, 1907. So, so, are the Chinese going to hold an exhibition here. They are progressing indeed. I didn't see the Minister as yet. Perhaps tomorrow. Thank you for this information. We are just now expecting answers on a large number of questions. I did, though, the Legation concerning where the best varieties of fruits, vegetables and grains come from which are used by the Imperial household. As you may know, the Imperial house gets only the very finest and best of all the products from the Kingdom and during my wanderings I have heard so often that such and such a thing is only for the Emperor, that I talked with the Secretary, Mr. E. T. Williams, who suggested making up a list of what I wanted, then the Legation would send it to the Imperial Board of Agriculture. We do not expect to obtain very much solid information, but even if we only get a couple of new things, that is well worth the trouble.

Now, I come to the end of this weighty message and have one important thing to mention. Could the Department see fit to get up a circular on which several questions were asked and send that to all of the important fruit growers in the States or if that was too much work, could the different specialists in the Department have the kindness of making each a desiderata concerning their special branches, so as to be a guide in our exploring work.

Did you see our all-boys vocalist friends I sent last year under Mr. To, Mr. Jim and Lou?

They had some family on stock. I will get you this winter a lot more to start a plantation somewhere on the Atlantic Coast.

Letter of April 6, 1947:- Mr. Ma was the Chinese going to hold an exhibition here. They are engineering labour. Lilian's son has driven me yet. Perhaps tomorrow. Thank you for your information. We are just now organizing a society on a large scale of producing. I did, then, the location according where the best varieties of fruits, vegetables and grains come from which are used by the Imperial household. As you may know, the Imperial house gets only the very first and best of all the products from the Kingdom. Not during my wanderings I have found or after that much and such a thing is only for the Emperor. That I talked with the Secretary, Mr. T. C. Lillian, who suggested making up a list of what I wanted, then the Imperial would give it to the Imperial Board of Agriculture. We do not expect to obtain very much only information, but even if we only get a couple of new things, that is well worth the trouble.

Now, I have in hand of this valuable message and are interested trying to produce. First the importance that it is put up a Lecture on public awareness. Lectures are a very good way to all of the important fruit growers in the states or if that was too much work, small the different specialists in the department have the business of making such a demonstration successfully special tomorrow, so as to be a guide to our activities.

For instance, when I talked some years ago with Mr. Taft, a loquat grower in Orange, California, he told me, yess, if we only could get our loquats with a red cheek like an apple, we could capture the public right at once; well, I have always been on the lookout for such a loquat ever since and expect to find it sooner or later. Then, when in California, the Almond growers were all in despair on account of a few heavy night frosts which had destroyed all the prospects of a good crop, so a late blooming almond is as welcome as dew on the grass. Another time in Missouri it got 20° below zero and there were no peaches there that year, so I was on my Northern trips always on the lookout for a Northern peach and I hope that the one I got in Kirin and sent under No. 584 may answer for a frost resistent peach.

Now, if I could get a list of all such desiderata, it would make life more interesting and I would know I had to look for certain things. I would narrow down my searchings somewhat and yet widen them at the same time.

Mr. Piper, for instance, wants a lawn and pasture grass of greater endurance than Kentucky blue grass and perhaps he wants some more things. Well, if he could write all his ideas down, then I will be on the lookout for them.

I realize that all those wants can't be written all at once. A man must be in a special, bright, far-seeing mood for them, but anyway, even if each man writes only a few wants, then we can inquire here and there. I have gotten several of the things mentioned on my exploring cards and I want a new bunch of them. I

For instance, when I [illegible] some years ago with [illegible], a lighted pulpit in Orange, California, in full bloom, I, if we only could get our lapsuse with a red cross like an apple, we could capture the public right at once; well, I have always been on the lookout for such a lapsus over since and expect to find it sooner or later. Then, then in Baltimore, the Alsace grapes were all in repair on account of a few heavy night frosts which had destroyed all the prospects of a good crop, so a late blooming flower is as welcome as dew on the grass. Another time in Missouri it got 30° below zero and there were no peaches that year, so I was on my hobbies trips always on the lookout for a forbidden peach and I hope that the one I got in Alvin and sent under [illegible] may answer for a first realized peach.

Now, if I could get a list of all such desiderata, it would make life more interesting and I would know I had to look for certain things. I would never lack for occupation and pay wages then at the same time.

Mr. Piper, for instance, wants a lawn non pendere grass of greater endurance than Kentucky blue grass and perhaps he wants many more things. Well, if he would write all his ideas down, I will be on the lookout for them.

I realize that all these ideas don't be written all in one. I am sent in in a special, bright, interesting way for him, but surely, even if each man writes only a few words, then we can implize here and there. I have gotten several of the things mentioned on my wolving cards and I want a new batch of them. I

hope you will find a little time to talk or to write with the different gentlemen of the Department about these proposals.

In a next letter I will treat the financial matters and the missing numbers.

I remain with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

May 31, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you a few days ago I would try to write you another letter in which I would talk about the financial problems. Well, here it is.

I do not think that I will be able to utilize the whole $5,000, but it will come close to the $4,500. So you might use that remaining $500.00 in other work. I will cable you so. My ordinary expenses will be, including salary , up to June 30th about $4000, but I am going to spend the remaining $500 on large lots of bamboos. Within a week or so I will be on the way to Shanghai and supervise the transplanting myself of these bamboos.

I wish we could keep the appropriations over from one year to another for it may occur that at a certain time we will need more money than we have available, especially when it comes to transporting things from the far interior.

hope you will find a little time to talk or to write with the different gentlemen of the department about these proposals.

In a next letter I will treat the financial matters and the mining numbers.

I remain with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK M. BRUNN.

Peking, China,

May 26, 1907.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

As I wrote you a few days ago I could try to write you another letter in which I would talk about the financial problems. Well, here it is.

I do not think that I will be able to utilize the whole $5,000, but it will come close to the $4,500. So you might use that remaining $500.00 in other work. I will cable you so. My ordinary expenses will be, including salary, up to June 30th about $3000, but I am going to spend the remaining $500 on large lots of bamboo. Within a week or so I will be on the way to Tangsal and supervise the transplanting myself of these bamboos.

I wish we could keep the appropriations over from one year to another for it may occur that at a certain time we will need more money than we have available, especially when it comes to transporting things from the far interior.

Now about the numbers which haven't been received as yet by you.

The Nos. 99a, 118a, 119a, 127a, 138a, 139a, 148a, 221a, 224a, 228a, 232a have all been sent to Chico by me and must be recorded there.

The No.s 675a - 727a have since been received by you and are as such traced.

No. 23 is missing. I wrote you in my last letter about it.

The Nos. 111, 117, 128, and 130 must have become lost in the mails. There is no other explanation for it. I had sent them all to the Department in Washington, D. C.

Nos. 149 and 150 were sent to Chico and Mr. Dorsett notified me even of their receipt.

Nos. 151-500 incl. are not in existence, they being the bad aluminum labels.

Nos. 587, 595, 596, 597, 598, 632, 633, 635, 636, 637, 638 and 639 were all sent to Chico and must be recorded there.

Nos. 646-651 incl. will have been received since. This last number went to Chico.

I enclose herewith five notes belonging to things I sent to Chico. From now on I will mark on the lower left hand corner of the notes to where I sent the things. You didn't approve of it a year and half ago, but you will find now that it will facilitate your indexing as much as it does mine. We know now at once where the material went.

I am sorry to hear that the Nos. 572, 573 and 574 arrived in a dead state. Heavens Knows where they kept these parcels--

My about the numbers which haven't been received as yet by you.

The Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 Data all been sent to Cairo by us and must be received there.

The Ty.s 8725 - 7176 have also been received by you and are in such transit.

No. 85 is missing. I wrote you in my last letter about it.

The Nos. 111, 117, 128, and 130 must have become lost in the mails. There is no other explanation for it. I had sent them all to the Department in Washington, D. C.

Nos. 129 and 130 were sent to Cairo and Mr. Barnett notified me even of their receipt.

Nos. 181-800 incl. are not in existence, they being the bad aluminum labels.

Nos. 897, 898, 906, 907, 920, 922, 923, 932, 933, 937, 938 and 939 were all sent to Cairo and must be received there.

No. 946-951 incl. will have been received since. This last shipment sent to Cairo.

I enclose herewith five notes belonging to things I sent to Cairo. You can do all work on the lower left-hand corner of this notes to where I sent the things. You didn't answers of it a year and half ago, but you will find now that it will facilitate your labouring as much as it does mine. We know now at once where the material went.

I am sorry to hear that the Nos. 872, 873 and 874 arrived in a load state. Anyone knows they will have a rough-

perhaps right behind a stove somewhere. Well, it surprises me anyway that things do arrive as well and with as little loss as up till the present.

I also send you herewith by Japanese parcel post a small parcel containing some entomological specimens. I put some labels on the four small bottles and also some slips in the two packages with scales. I didn't give them any numbers because it is not quite in my line. If, however, it is thought advisable, I can do so.

I had a talk with the Minister about assisting the Chinese here some in regard to their exhibition in the fall. Well, Prince Tsai chen has been transferred to another office, so the letter of introduction doesn't apply exactly any more to him, but the Minister wrote him a letter suggesting that this same letter may serve for his successor.

I see in your letter that the seeds and dried specimens will arrive by the 1st of October. The nursery stock even later. Well, I am afraid it won't be much of agricultural exhibition when it is going to be held that late in the year. But let us wait and see.

Tomorrow, I hope to obtain a good lot of the hardy bamboo up here and will take them with me down South. That is, I hope to get them. It is not at all sure yet.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer.

P.S. I spoke about these scales I send now in my last letter.

perhaps right behind a wave somewhere. Well, I suppose we ought that things do arrive as well and do so little here as we still can prevent.

I also send you herewith my Agricultural Journal part a small pictorial contribution some entomological questions. I put some insects on the four small bottles and also some ship in the two packages with seeds. I didn't give them any number because it is not quite in my line. If, however, it is thought advisable, I can do so.

I had a talk with the Minister about evacuating the Chinese here who is urged to their condition in the fall. Well, things that can be transferred to another office, so the letter of introduction doesn't apply exactly any more to him, but the Minister wrote him a letter suggesting that this same letter may serve for his successor.

I hear in your letter that the woods fire trial conditions will arrive by the 1st or October. The nursery stock even later, well, I am afraid it won't be much of agricultural conditions when it is going to be held that late in the year. But let us wait and see.

Tomorrow, I hope to obtain a good lot of the hardy bamboo my have that will take them with me down south. That is, I hope to get them. If you is not it all right yet.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully,

Henri L. Boyce.

P.S. I spoke about that seeds I had for in my last letter.

Shanghai, China,

June 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am now again down here. Tomorrow I hope to proceed to Hanchan to try to arrange about the planting in boxes of the large bamboos. It is terribly hot and moist here - too sultry altogether. I will write you from Hanchan or Ning-po again about the success of this undertaking.

With best greetings to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

June 19, 1907.

To the Gentleman in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to your station 8 small bags with peach stones; they are all numbered 728a. Enclosed is the card, describing them somewhat more in detail.

I am sending these seeds to your garden at a special request of Mr. Fairchild, who wrote me to get a large quantity of them, as the nurserymen in California seem to consider it an excellent stock for peaches.

These seeds are last year's and as such we don't expect them all to germinate. A Chinese gardener however told me to soak these

Shanghai, China,

June 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am now again down here. Tomorrow I hope to proceed to Hankow to try to arrange about the planting in some of the large hankows. It is terribly hot and moist here - too sultry altogether. I will write you from Hankow or Ning-po again about the success of this undertaking.

With best greetings to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

June 18, 1907.

To the Secretary of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden:

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to your station a small box with peach stones; they are all numbered Tim. Inclosed is the card giving the numbers here in detail.

I am sending these seeds to your garden at a special request of Mr. Fairchild, who wrote me to get a large quantity of them, as the nurserymen in California seem to consider it an excellent stock for peaches.

These seeds are last year's and as such as last's crop is all in graduate. A Chinese gardener however told me to soak them

stones for 48 hours in water before sowing them and then they would make a fair growth yet this year.

With your long summer in California, I have no doubt you'll be able to do so.

I have made arrangements with different Chinese up North, to get me a good quantity of these seeds this coming autumn and will ship them as soon as possible.

Enclosed also the card relating to No. 651 which I hope you received since long and a photo showing the plant itself, indicating its handsome appearance as well as can be expected on a picture.

Hoping to hear hear from you when you receive these 8 bags, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

June 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you yesterday, I arrived here in Shanghai so as to arrange about the planting in boxes and the shipping to the United States of the timber bamboos around Hanchan, Ning-po and Fuchow.

I had expected to leave this afternoon for Dongsi but I could not get all my work finished so tomorrow I hope to leave. I hope you won't feel angry at me for just going on my own account to the South but as you know, I expect to return next spring or early summer and I want to take a whole lot of valuable material with me and most of these Southern plants must first be established for a year or so, otherwise they don't bear the transport at all and I

stones for 48 hours in water before sowing them and then they would make a fair growth yet this year.

With your long summer in California, I have no doubt you'll be able to do so.

I have made arrangements with different Chinese up North, to get me a good quantity of these seeds this coming autumn and will ship them as soon as possible.

Enclosed also the card relating to Mr. 881 which I hope you received since long and a photo showing the plant itself, indicating its handsome appearance as well as can be expected on a picture.

Hoping to hear from you when you receive these 2 pages.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

PETER K. LEUNG.

Shanghai, China,

June 13, 1907.

Dear Mr. Schrenkish:

As I wrote you yesterday, I arrived here in Shanghai so as to arrange about the planting in Korea and the shipping to the United States of the higher bamboos around Hangchow, Ning-po and Foochow.

I had expected to leave this afternoon for Ningpo but I could not get all my work finished so tomorrow I hope to leave. I hope you won't feel angry at me for just going on my own account in the South but as you know, I expect to return next spring or early summer and I want to take a whole lot of valuable material with me and most of these Southern plants must first be established for a year or so, otherwise they don't bear the transport at all and I

find out that I can't do much by correspondence with missionaries in these matters. And indeed, it is even hard on me to get boxes and different things.

And as such, I am now personally here to arrange the things. I took with me to Peking 12 strong boxes with 100 shoots of the hardy bamboos in them. They didn't stand the journey and the shifting around as well as I had expected, but I trust that the roots will be firmly established during the hot, moist summer here in Shanghai. Mr. D. MacGregor of the Parks will take care of them. I have arranged to get 200 more as soon as I am back again in Peking.

I also bought 10 rare blue spruces near Peking. But they are very dear, from 10 - 20 dollars Mexican per piece, but that is on account of their slow growth; a specimen 4 feet high is 20 years old. I am also negotiating about the purchase of the famous white barked pine tree, that is, about some young trees. But they are scandalously dear. They want 16 dollars Mexican for a tree, only 4 feet high, though 12 years old, and my offer of 12 dollars per piece wasn't even considered. But the more I see of this pine, the greater my admiration for it grows. It is the tree for national cemeteries and for sacred grounds. The Chinese say there is no limit to its age and indeed there are trees around Peking 800 to 1000 years old and are apparently as full of vigor as young ones.

I am sending you three bags of seeds Nos. 729a, 730a and 731a, and also a small bag containing some apricot sticks with scales on them to be given to the entomologists.

To Chico I also sent 8 small bags containing about 30 lbs.

Glad yet that I can't do much by correspondence with missionaries in these matters. Yet indeed, it is even hard on me to get boxes and different things.

And as such, I am now personally here to arrange the things. I took with me to Peking 12 strong boxes with 100 shoots of the hardy bamboo in them. They didn't stand the journey and the shifting around as well as I had expected, but I trust that the results will be finally established during the hot, moist summer days in Hangkai. Mr. R. Hochgesang of the Yenta will take care of them. I have arranged to get 500 more as soon as I am back again in Peking.

I also bought 10 rare blue spruces near Peking. But they are very dear. From 10 - 20 dollars Mexican per piece, but that is on account of their slow growth; a specimen 4 feet high is 20 years old. I am also negotiating about the purchase of the Tamarix white barked pine tree, that is, about some young trees. But they are exceedingly dear. They want 10 dollars Mexican for a tree, only 4 feet high, though 12 years old, and my offer of 12 dollars per piece wasn't even considered. But the more I see of this pine, the greater my admiration for it grows. It is the tree for national emblems and for sacred groves. The Chinese say there is no limit to its age and indeed there are groves around Peking 800 to 1000 years old and are apparently as full of vigor as young ones.

I am sending you three boxes of seeds from Yuan, Yuan and Tsin, and also a small bag containing some cracked stones with which you can be given to the ethnologists.

To Miss I also sent a small bag containing seed of the

of original peach tree stones which I bought in Tientsin the other day. They are last year's seeds and may not all germinate, but even then it is quite a job to get so many seeds. I have made arrangements with several men in Peking and in Tientsin to collect more of these seeds for me, for as you wrote me, you wanted 6 or 7 bushels. Well, I don't think we will be able to get that quantity, but 1 or 2 bushels will probably come together after a couple of months.

It is very moist and hot here and a good deal of rain. I don't like this climate after coming from the hot, but dry and breezy north. Well, when I am through with my work here after a month or so I hope to return through the Shantung Province to Peking and Tientsin, getting the different varieties of Jujubes and flat peaches on my way.

With kindest regards to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Shanghai, China,

July 12, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you three small parcels through the American post office. One parcel is numbered 562, the other 737-a, and the third contains entomological specimens--scales upon a plum tree, scales upon an oak and a gall upon a pine tree,

of original French type stamps which I bought in Marseille the other day. They are last year's issue and very not all gummed, but even then it is quite a job to get so many stamps. I have made arrangements with several men in Paris and in Marseille to collect sets of these stamps for me, for as you know by, you paying 6 or 7 francs. Well, I don't think we will be able to get that quantity, but I or a member will probably soon together where a couple of months.

It is very rainy and hot here and a good deal of rain. I don't like this climate after coming from the east, but day and hourly hoping. Well, when I am through with my work here after a month or so I hope to return through the Mediterranean to Marseille and Florida, getting the different volcanic of Italian and Flat pyramids on the way.

With kindest regards to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MARK E. KEIER.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed I am sending you three small parcels through the Swedish consulate. The parcel is addressed to the other VIT-s, but the Swiss consul is accommodating enough to send it upon a plain card, making such an job and a quantity a plain card.

Sincerely yours,

July 24, 1927.

all collected near Dongsi, China. No. 652 is an offshoot of an old evergreen chestnut tree. I am doubtful whether it will reach its destination alive. No. 737-a is lichee seed, which also travels exceedingly difficult.

I am just now back from my trip down around Dongsi, Hanchan, Yau Yu and Ningpo. I was fairly successful in obtaining different kinds of bamboos and loquats, but still it is a very difficult work.

The mail leaves within an hour from now and I have to write also to Chico, to which station I also sent three parcels.

The sultry heat is great here and out in the interior it was still worse and besides that, thunderstorms and downpours are the order of the day. One doesn't feel very active in this climate.

Within a few days I will send you a longer letter and also the accounts for the past quarter. Enclosed are the notes belonging to the shipments to you and to Chico.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

all collected near Dangal, Bihar. No. 888 is an offshoot of an old sunflower destined then. I am hopeful whether it will reach its destination alive. No. 7244 is lichen seed, which also grows somewhat fairly.

I am just now back from my trip down around Dangal, Bhodsan, Ian Ja and Ulapa. I was fairly successful in obtaining different kinds of bamboos and lopsaks, but still it is a very difficult work.

The mail leaves within an hour from now and I have to write also to Chico, to which station I also sent three packets.

The dirty hand is great here and out in the interior it was still worse and besides that, thunderstorms and downpours are the order of the day. The weather feel very cruise in this climate.

Right a few days I will send you a timely letter and also the accounts for the past quarter. Enclosed are the notes alluding to the difficulties in yes and to Chico.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WALTER K. MCKEE.

Shanghai, China,

July 12, 1907.

To the Gentlemen in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you 3 small bags, containing the No. 732a, 733a, 734a, 735a, and 736a. Also the notes relating to them.

The Myricas are considered very hard trees to transplant, so I hope you'll not sow them out in the open, but keep them in small pots so as to confine the roots.

I would like to hear from you later on how the seeds carried themselves.

No. 736a may need some protection in winter time as it grows in well sheltered valleys.

Did former shipments reach you in good state?

Expecting to hear from you before long, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

To the Superintendent in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you 3 small bags, containing the No. 7325a, 7326a, 7327a, 7328a, and 7329a. Also the notes relating to them.

The Syrians are considered very hard trees to transplant, so I hope you'll not see them out in the open, but keep them in small pots so as to conclude the trees.

I would like to hear from you later on how the seeds carried germinate.

No. 7329a may need some protection in winter time as it grows in well sheltered valley.

Did former shipments reach you in good state?

Hopeting to hear from you before long, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

Frank N. Meyer.

Shanghai, China,

July 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the past quarter (April-June, 1907). I also send an explanatory note along with it, concerning transfer of baggage and not-obtaining of receipts in case of special transportation. I hope you will think these explanations satisfactory enough to send to the gentleman in charge of these things.

On my June account you will find that I enclosed my salary voucher in triplicate because I am not quite sure what way it has to be fixed up. If you think either one of these three is good, would you be so kind, please, and destroy the other two?

I am also sending you a voucher which, as a former letter said, was gotten up especially for temporary special disbursing agents. Well, I see that I have to swear that my expenses were made under urgent and unforeseen public necessity and I can't do that. My work is absolutely not unforeseen. So I really can't use this voucher.

These last days I have been quite unwell. I suppose I caught a cold in the bowels and I managed to fix my accounts with some difficulty. This damp, hot climate doesn't agree with me. I am too much of a Northern product.

Within a few days, though, I hope to be quite in good

Dear Dr. Patterson:

Thanks for your letter of June 19, 1957.

Yesterday I am sending you my [illegible] for the past quarter (April-June, 1957). I also send an explanatory note along with it, concerning transfer of payments and no-obligating of receipts in case of special transportation. I hope you will find these explanations satisfactory enough to read to the gentlemen in charge of those things.

On my June account you will find that I employed my salary counts in Brussels because I never did know what way it was to be filed up. If you think either one of these three is good, would you be so kind, please, and leave the other two?

I am also sending you a weekly [illegible] letter said, was written up especially for temporary special disbursing agents. Well, I am sure that I have to swear that my expenses were made under urgent and unforeseen public necessity and I can't do that. My work is absolutely not emergency. So I really don't see this voucher.

These last days I have been quite unwell. I suppose I caught a cold in the bowels and I managed to fix my accounts with some difficulty. This damp, hot climate doesn't agree with me. I am too much of a northern animal.

Hope a few days, [illegible]. I like to be quite in good

shape again and move to a more bracing climate.

With best wishes to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I also enclose four current account sheets in case they may be needed.

Shanghai, China,

July 19, 1907.

To the Auditor of the Treasury Department:

Sir:

Often in the accounts for the past quarter you will find that charges on transfer of baggage amount to more than the usual 50 cts. Gold allowance.

This may be explained to you this way. In China one travels around with nearly all his earthly belongings—provisions, official stationery, clothes, bedding, cooking utensils of any description, a stove, packing material, silver and copper currencies to the weight of sometimes a few hundred pounds, even articles like wash basins, nay chamberpots, have to be carried with one, as Chinese inns lack all such things, besides that, seeds and collected plants help to swell one's baggage. As such the official allowance of 50 cts. Gold is often inadequate and you will notice several times that I had to pay more than that.

Another item which may need explanation. As it is a rule that for means of special conveyance one has to obtain a

shape girls and move to a more breezing climate.

With best wishes to you all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

P.S. I also enclose first-class return Atlantic ticket in case they may be needed.

Dunghal, Co. Louth.

July 12, 1921.

To the Auditor of the "Pressure Department".

Sir:

Often in the accounts for the just previous year will find that charges on transfer of baggage amount to more than the usual 50 cts. daily allowance.

This may be explained in your busy way. To claim one travels around with merely all its worldly belongings--valises, artificial stationery, clothes, bedding, cooking utensils of any description, a stray, peaceful rabbit, adjunct for [illegible] mice to the weight of sometimes a few hundred pounds, even articles like rash basins, may circumstances have to be carried with one, as Chinese Lung lack all such things, besides cash, goods and chattels belong only to small one's baggage. In such the official allowance of 50 cts. daily is often insufficient and you will notice several times that I had to pay more than that.

Another item which may need explanation. As it is a rule that for sums of special warrants one has to obtain a

receipt, I may say that in the larger cities along the coasts in China the man-pulled ricksha takes the place of the American street-car and that in the water-rich regions of central China the boat and sampan take the same place. As such, it is not practicable to obtain receipts in case one has been conveyed by such means of locomotion.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Exporer.

Shanghai, China,

July 20, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a package containing 55 photos, representing the different views I took during these last three months.

As I wrote you in a former letter, I was going to show you how barren it looked in the Wu tai shan regions and you surely will agree with me after you have looked over the pictures. I wish Prof. Sargent could drop in just when you had them handy.

I just got two letters from you. You say you were going to order the referred Wu tai shan publications from the Library so I presume you saw some things of interest about these regions and perhaps Mr. Bailey Willis told you too about his experiences.

world. I may say that in the larger cities along the coasts in China the sam-pulling rickshaw takes the place of the American street-car and that in the water-side regions of central China the boat and sampan take the same place. In some, it is not practicable to obtain rickshaws or have them conveyed by some means of locomotion.

I am, Sir,

Your respectfully,

PAUL E. MOTON

Agricultural Engineer.

Shanghai, China,

July 20, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a package containing 35 photos, representing the different views I took during these last three months.

As I wrote you in a former letter, I was going to show you how poorly it looked in the Tai shan regions and you surely will agree with me after you have looked over the pictures. I wish that Sampson would drop in just when you had them handy.

I have got the letters from you. You say you were going to order the reports of the bureau publications from the library so I presume you may some things of interest about farm practice and passage in. Being still gain you too about his experiences.

Photo 288 is nice, isn't it? I am going to get cuttings of this poplar this fall. It seems to be a novelty. The new herbaceous plant (287 and 286) is also quite beautiful. I wonder if the roots arrived alive in Chico. I didn't get any answer as yet. These two photos and those of the Cattleya, Begonias and the pomelo may show you in how far I have been successful in taking life-size pictures. I wish we could talk these matters over instead of always writing about all these things.

Yesterday I sent you my accounts for the past quarter, together with a letter relating to these matters. I forgot to mention yet that including these $500 which I cabled you to utilize in Washington, I seem to have spent about $4000, so this time there will not have to be returned such a big amount to the Treasury as was the case last year and this coming fiscal year, when I am going to ship several hundred bamboos I may even run short. Well, we will wait and see.

I will first answer your letters now and then I will give a short account of what I have been doing of late.

Letter of April 27, 1907, in which you suggest I should try to get 5 or 6 bushels of seeds of the "original peach." I answered this several weeks ago and sent 8 small 4-lbs. bags of seeds to Chico and have made arrangements to get more, though I am afraid I will not be able to get as much as you suggest.

Letter of April 25, 1907, about Prioosulon quadrangulare. No, I haven't come in contact with this plant as yet. I have seen some nice matting, though, used for packing tea and spices, coming

Item 288 is nice, isn't it? I am going to get anything of this popular this fall. It seems to be a novelty. The new Darwinova plant (287 and 288) is also quite beautiful. I wonder if the roots arrived alive in Ohio. I didn't get any answer as yet. These two photos and those of the dahlias, begonias and the pomelo may show you in how far I have been successful in taking life-size pictures. I wish we could talk these matters over instead of always writing about all these things.

Yesterday I sent you my accounts for the past quarter, together with a letter relating to these matters. I forgot to mention yet that including these $600 which I cabled you to utilize in Washington, I seem to have spent about $1800, so this time there will not have to be returned much a big amount to the treasury as was the case last year and this coming fiscal year, when I am going to ship several hundred bamboos I may even run short. Well, we will wait and see.

I will first answer your letters here and then I will give a short account of what I have been doing of late.

<u>Letter of April 27, 1917</u>, in which you suggest I should try to get 5 or 6 bushels of seeds of the "original peach." I answered this several weeks ago and sent 6 small 4-lbs. bags of seeds to Ohio and have made arrangements to get more, though I am afraid I will not be able to get as much as you suggest.

<u>Letter of April 28, 1917</u>, about [illegible]. Ok, I haven't come in contact with this plant as yet. I have seen some also matting, though, used for making tea and spices, cooking

from the south, and which I think to be something like the above. When I am going far South this winter, then I will probably find out more about it.

Letter of May 25, 1907. Thank you for arranging the repayment of the $14.99. No, I won't forget about these things when I come back. I didn't hear any more about the alfalfa seeds Mr. Rockhill was going to get. I suppose, though, they are on the road to the Department.

About an article of my work in newspapers. Well, I personally do not like publicity very much although one can't always escape it. They have published already things of me, even my picture put in Leslie's, without asking my permission or even notifying me. Rather impolite. If you think you must tell these reporters something, please let it be the truth and not as one Washington paper said, that I had been all through Alaska to find new and hardy crops, sic!! Such lies rather hurt our work.

About Edgeworthia papyfera. No, I didn't know the envelope was made of it. They don't grow the plant in China apparently for paper-making purposes, although one meets the bushes once in a while as ornamental plants in gardens. As such, I will have difficulty in finding out things, but I will hunt up some people who have lived in Japan.

I didn't get as yet any note books or letter files of which you write, but I trust these things are on the road to me.

Your idea of having a central station office in China somewhere is perfectly good. Shanghai is the place for it. But,

from the south, and which I think to be something like the above. When I am going for South this winter, then I will probably find out more about it.

Letter of May 25, 1937. Thank you for arranging the repayment of the $14.50. No, I won't forget about those things when I come back. I didn't hear any more about the Alfalfa seeds Mr. Rockhill was going to get. I suppose, though, they are on the road to the Department.

About an article of my work in newspapers. Well, I personally do not like publicity very much although one can't always escape it. They have published already things of me, even my picture put in Leslie's, without asking my permission or even notifying me. Rather improper. If you think you must tell those reporters something, please let it be the truth and not as one Washington paper said, that I had been all through Alaska to find new and hardy crops, sic!! such lies rather hurt our work.

About Dagewerth's perfume. No, I didn't know the analysis was made of it. They don't grow the plant in China exclusively for paper-making purposes, although one reads the books one in a while at ornamental plants in gardens. As such, I will have difficulty in finding out things, but I will hunt up some people who have lived in Japan.

I didn't get as yet any note books or letter files of which you write, but I trust those belongings on Mt. road to be.

Your idea of having a central statistic office in China appeals to [illegible] good. Dangerous is the place for it. Not.

who is going to have charge of it? It needs a man who is active and understands our work thoroughly. I wouldn't advise Peking, because it is too far North and more or less out of touch with shipping facilities. Besides, Shanghai has an American post office so that makes things very much easier. The cost, though, of keeping up an office with storeroom for seeds and plants will be quite a large item. We will not be able perhaps to do it for many years.

About Mr. Sawyer's suggestions of looking up the rush cultivation near Ningpo. Well, I saw these rush fields; they are same as around Soochow of which I wrote a report in April, 1906. They grow these rushes in standing water, about 3 - 4 inches, in rows about 1 foot apart and the plants individually 3/4 of a foot apart and they keep their fields beautifully clean of weeds. Altogether, it is very much the same cultivation as wet land rice.

Letter of May 28, 1907, about looking for a peach with green wood. Yes, I will keep my eyes open for it.

I also may mention that the postmaster here got at last a communication that we will be allowed to ship parcels and letters straight from here to Chico, without having to pay postage. So this is a decided gain for our work.

I also received a letter from Dr. Baker saying that a shipment of stationery is on the way to me. I didn't notice as yet whether it arrived.

Then, the American Minister notified me that the Chinese Government is not going to hold an Agricultural Exhibition this fall. So this scheme falls in the water, so to say. Well, Peking

the [illegible] to have charge of her. It would almost be a waste and misfortunes our work thoroughly. I would't advise taking because it is too far North and more or less out of touch with shipping facilities. Besides, Shanghai has an American post office so that makes things very much easier. The cost, though, of keeping up an office with storeroom for seeds and plants will be quite a large item. We will not be able perhaps to do it for many years.

About Mr. Sawyer's suggestions of looking up the rush cultivation near Ningpo. Well, I saw these rush fields; they are same as around Soochow of which I wrote a report in April, 1906. They grow these rushes in standing water, about 3 - 4 inches, in rows about 1 foot apart and the plants individually 3/4 of a foot apart and they bury really little potatoes at roots. In together, it is very much the same cultivation as wet land rice.

Letter of May 8th, 1907, about looking for a mesh wire screen wood. Yes, I will keep my eyes open for it.

I also may mention that the postmaster here got at last a recommendation that we will be allowed to ship parcels and letters straight from here to China, without having to pay postage. So this is a decided gain for our work.

I also received a letter from Mr. Tsaur saying that a shipment of matshoky is on the way to me. I didn't notice as yet whether it arrived.

Now, the American Minister notified me that the Chinese Government is not going to hold an Agricultural Exhibition this fall. So this scheme falls in the water, so to say. Well, nothing

isn't quite ripe yet for such a novelty.

The mail for the United States closes within half an hour and so I will finish by wishing you all good health and happiness.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chinanfu, Shantung, China,

August 28, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is again about four weeks ago since I wrote you last. That was in Tsingtou and now I am in Chinaufu, the capital of this province. I covered most of the way by rail, making side trips into the fruit growing districts. This is a rich province and there are some very fine fruits here. Especially, peaches are good.

Well, I will give you an itinerary of this last journey.

August 1st was the day I left Tsingtan and went to the Laushan Mountains, west from Tsingtan. I stayed there in an old temple and made excursions in different directions. The flora is not very rich there. The Chinese have removed nearly all of the original vegetation and the Germans are now reforesting these mountains again. They use mostly the yellow locust (Robinia pseud. acacia) and the Pinus austriaca and Pinus sylvestris, and I must say they have done and are doing yet a very great amount of work in this line.

isn't quite why you don work a monday.

The mail for the United States closes within half an hour and so I will finish by wishing you all good health and happiness.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

Glenwood, Grandmont, Ballan,

Ballarat Co, Victoria.

Dear Mr. Tolkien:

It is again about four weeks ago since I wrote you last. That was in Talagodn and now I am in Glenwood. The capital of this province. I arrived here at the end of the wet, making the trip into the truly growing district. This is a rich pro,inc and there are some very fine fruit farm. Personally, [illegible] [illegible].

Well, I will give you an itinerary of who's land journey.

August 1st was the day I left Talagodn and took to the Lemdan Mountains, west from Talagodn. I stayed more in an old temple and made excursions in different directions. The place is not very rich there. The Chinese have removed nearly all of the original vegetation and the farmers are now reclaiming those mountains again. They use mostly the yellow locust (Robinia pseud, acacia) and the Pinus sylvestris and Pinus sylvestris, and I used my day have lone and are doing yet a very great amount of work in this line.

They have extensive nurseries in Tsingtan where they raise all the stuff for reforestin, and for supplying at cost-prices the private gardens in and around Tsingtan. I was told that the cost of this Department comes to about 3 million marks per year!! And the German taxpayer at home supplies this money.

I was surprised to see a plantation of American tulip trees which do well, indeed. They also have big patches of Ristacia chinensis which grows wild here in many parts of Shantung. The best of all trees, however, seems to be that American yellow locust. Shoots of 10 ft. growth in one season are quite common and the wood of even young trees finds a ready market for mining purposes, as it is very tough.

In foreign fruits they haven't been so lucky. The peaches, pears, apples,, plums, cherries, etc. from Western Europe do not stand this dry sunny climate and they were attacked by all possible diseases. Most of them are dying out, indeed. They will have to look toward America to get sufficiently drought and sun-resistent fruits.

The climate is quite mild and figs, pomegranates, camellias and Azaleas stand the winter unprotected. In the mountains, around the temples, one finds here and there large clumps of bamboos, a rather small kind, though, and made very little use of. They are nearly always exclusively grown for ornament, though some of it is used for the manufacture of musical instruments, brooms, broomsticks and small basketry.

It was a surprise to me to see the Pterocarya stenoptera grow wild all along the mountain streams. I expected it to come

They have extensive nurseries in Daingean where they raise all the stock for reforesting, and for supplying at cost-price the private gardens in and around Daingean. I was told that the cost of this Department comes to about 3 million marks per year!! And the German taxpayer at home supplies this money.

I was surprised to see a plantation of American tulip trees which do well, indeed. They also have big patches of Pinaster ornamental which grows wild here in many parts of Kerry. The best of all trees, however, seems to be that American yellow locust. Shoots of 10 ft. growth in one season are quite common and the wood of even young trees finds a ready market for mining purposes, as it is very tough.

In foreign fruits they haven't been so lucky. The peaches, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, etc. from Western Europe do not stand this dry sunny climate and they were attacked by all possible diseases. Most of them are dying out, indeed. They will have to look toward America to get sufficiently drought and sun-resistant fruits.

The climate is quite mild and fine, precipitation, rainfall and dampness when the winter superintended. In the mountains, around the temples, one finds here and there large clumps of bamboo, a rather small kind, though, and made very little use of. They are mostly always exclusively grown for ornament, though some of it is used for the manufacture of musical instruments, brooms, broomsticks and small basketry.

It was a surprise to me to see the Tasmanian eucalyptus grow wild all along the mountain stream. I expected it to come

from farther south. The small fruited wild persimmon (Diospyros castatus) grows too everywhere and is used, as near Peking, to graft the large fruited persimmons upon.

I stayed 6 days in that temple, but 3 days of it we had heavy rains so we couldn't go out at all; but then, after it began to clear we set out for another temple on the South seashore where a wealth of trees was reported to be.

On our way we travelled through an exceedingly rough country, nothing but mountains and valleys and rocks and boulders, not very fertile of course, but at times impressively picturesque. Sometimes we were high up in the mountains and the sea looked like a mirror in the far distance, then again we were right above the salt water on the steep cliffs overhanging it. The mountains are totally denuded of any arboreal growth; the shortsightedness and greediness of the Chinese not permitting even a shrub to exist. They have carved out here and there patches of rocky and sandy land where they cultivate sweet potates to a remarkable degree of perfection. They do not allow the creeping vines to root wherever they lay on the ground but on the contrary, they turn the vines over every so many days and the result is that the strength all goes into the main cluster of tubers which grow to a good size and are very sweet and mealy. They also slice and dry these tubers and are able as such to keep them in good taste and flavor for a few years. I had never seen sliced sweet potates before and I would suggest to try this method in the sunny, arid, regions of the United States. On our way we saw here and there pine tree

from farther south. The small fruited wild persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) grows too everywhere and is used, as near Peking, to graft the large fruited persimmon upon.

I stayed 6 days in that temple, but 2 days of it we had heavy rains so we couldn't go out at all; but then, after it began to clear we set out for another temple on the South mountains where a wealth of trees was reported to be.

On our way we travelled through an unmeaningly rough country, nothing but mountains and valleys and rocks and boulders, not very fertile of course, but at times impressively picturesque. Sometimes we were high up in the mountains and the sea looked like a mirror in the far distance, then again we were right above the salt water on the steep cliffs overhanging it. The mountains are totally denuded of any arboreal growth; the artificialness and greediness of the Chinese not permitting even a shrub to exist. They have carved out here and there patches of rocky and sandy land where they cultivate sweet potatoes in a remarkable degree of perfection. They do not allow the growing vines to rot where they lay on the ground but on the contrary, they turn the vines over every so many days and the result is that the strength all goes into the main cluster of tubers which grow to a good size and are very sweet and mealy. They also slice and dry these tubers and are able as such to keep them in good taste and flavor for a few years. I had never seen sliced sweet potatoes before and I would suggest to try this method in the army, navy, and regions of the United States. On our way we saw here and there pine trees

plantations absolutely ruined by a very large hairy caterpillar who had stripped in most cases every blessed needle of the poor young trees. The loss will be great. The Chinese, however, knowing that the caterpillar is itself not edible, wait until it has formed itself into the chrysalis state and then they go out in big numbers and collect all the cocoons; roast them, get the chrysalis out of its hull and then eat them. They preserve a goodly amount for winter use by soaking them in brine. The taste is not unlike shrimps and if one really couldn't find anything else they are by no means to be rejected. The fried locusts so much eaten in Tientsin and exposed for sale in large quantities in the fall time have about the same flavor. To us, it seems odd to eat all such creatures, but St. John the Baptist of old ate also Locusts and wild honey; so it is probably an eastern food of great antiquity.

On a few places near the seashore where the land was very sandy or shallow, I discovered a variety of Sorghum only 3-4 feet high and yet forming a dense head of grains. I obtained only 10 heads of it, the season is not advanced enough to have it quite ripened. This winter, however, I may be able to obtain somewhat more, though it is a very rare and very local variety.

In the mountains there grows a tall-growing catalpa wild and also the Paulownia imperialis and in the plains the Chinese cultivate them and value them much as timber trees. This catalpa has a yellow flower and is apparently not known, at least, I don't find any reference to it in Brett Schneider. This winter I will try to obtain young trees or grafts from it.

plantations absolutely ruined by a very large hairy caterpillar who had stripped in most cases every blossed needle of the poor young trees. The loss will be great. The Chinese, however, knowing that the caterpillar is itself not edible, wait until it has formed i built into the chrysalis state and then they go out in big numbers and collect all the cocoons round them, put the chrysalis out of its hull and then eat them. They preserve a goodly amount for winter use by cooking them in brine. The taste is not unlike shrimps and if one really couldn't find anything else they are by no means to be rejected. The fried insects so much eaten in Siberia and served for sale in large quantities in the fall time have about the same flavor. So we, it seems odd to eat all such creatures, but Mr. John the Baptist of old ate also locusts and wild honey; so it is probably an eastern food of great antiquity.

On a few places near the seashore where the land was very sandy or shallow, I discovered a variety of torchen only 3-4 feet high and yet forming a dense band of growth. I obtained only 10 heads of it, the season is not advanced enough to have it quite ripened. This winter, however, I may be able to obtain somewhat more, though it is a very rare and very local variety.

In the mountains there grows a tall-growing catalpa wild and also the Manchurian Lagerstalle and in the plains the Chinese cultivate them and value them much as timber trees. This catalpa has a yellow flower and is apparently not known, at least, I don't find any reference to it in Sargent Dendrologer. This winter I will try to obtain young trees or prefer from it.

Well, after a whole day's tiresome journey we arrived at dusk at the seashore temple and it was a revelation indeed to see the wealth of shrubs and trees around.

The next five days I have been busy exploring and collecting around this temple and a good many shrubs there are unknown to me.

Fine big specimens of Pistacia chinensis there are, then Xanthoxylon ailanthoides is not frequently, 1 specimen is even a good-sized tree. Then the wild Diospyros lotus grows here, the one from which all the northern Chinese persimmons have originated. That is the first time I find it. There are also about 4 different species of oak growing about and a Ligustrum, a Viburnum, Albizzia chinensis, Sterculia platanifolia and several Ternstroemiaceous shrubs.

Cultivated in the temple yards there are gigantic specimens of Gingko biloba (one measures 16 feet circumference 5 feet above ground). Also crape-myrtles over a century old and Boxwoods and Camellia cosanqua of the same ages. A kind of fragrant quince they have growing into a tall tree with a smooth stem and bearing rather small fruits. They call it "Hsau gua." It is new to me. The fruit is used for perfuming rooms, like the big quince is also used here and it can also be turned into jams and preserves.

Around this temple the bamboo has become a weed and has run out of cultivation in all directions. It loves to spread upon the mountain slopes near small water-courses.

In a few higher valleys one finds a few specimens of

Well, after a whole day's journey Jerusalem arrived at dusk at the sanctuary temple and it was a revelation indeed to see the wealth of shrubs and green around.

The next five days I have been busy exploring and collecting around this temple and a good deal more from my unknown to me.

This big specimen of Hibiscus diversifolia there are, then Xanthoxylum alexandrinum is not frequently, I question in even a good-sized tree. Then the wild Dracaena ibsum grows here, the one from which all the northern Chinese pentamons have originated. That is the first time I find it. There are also about 4 different species of oak growing about and a Liquidamber, a Pterocarya, Albizzia chinensis, Dracontia platanifolia and several Ficus-species.

Cultivated in the temple yards there are quite a good-sized number of Olea fragrans (one measures 18 feet circumference 3 feet above ground). Also pre-eminent are a century old and Sassafras and Camellia sasanqua of the same age. A kind of fragrant quince they have growing into a tall tree with a smooth stem and bearing rather small fruits. They call it "Hsen qua." It is now in season. The fruit is used for perfuming rooms, like the big quince is also used here. And it can also be used for jam-and-preserves.

Around this temple the bamboo has become a weed and has run out of cultivation in all directions. It loves to spread near the mountain slope over small pebbles.

In a few hours walk, one finds a few specimens of

Juglans mandchurica, Acer tataricum and Acanthopanax ricinifolia, showing what a long range of territory these trees have, for I saw them in Eastern Siberia too.

There are also broadleaved Rhamnus trees growing and the marvel is that while the Olea fragrans in Tientsin and Peking is exclusively grafted upon a small leaved privet, here it is mostly grafted upon this Rhamnus which belongs to a totally different family. And the plants thrive here, too, though it looks sometimes as if the privet stock was somewhat more congenial to it. Near that Temple, whose name is "Tai ching king" there grows andepiphtic orchid on the rocks, with very small flowers, though. I think that must be about the utmost northern limit for epiphytic orchids.

From the Temple I went to Kiau chou. There were reported to be there some nice gardens, but they are not worth looking at, except for a few Ephedras which are grown here as ornamental bushes. In Kiau chou I bought some very sweet flat peaches of a white color. The exact locality where they came from, though, couldn't be obtained from the salesman.

I have had considerable trouble in this line during this journey. They have given me many times quite the wrong information and journeys in vain have been the result.

From Kiau chou I went to Wei hsien. Here there are American missionaries and I saw their little museum with a small collection of Chinese woods and seeds and with a very large collection of Chinese birds. I noticed in the missionary gardens

Tajima mountains, the Kabylian and Mandchurian climbing, showing what a long range of territory these trees have, for I saw them in Eastern Siberia too.

There are also breathless summer days growing and the marvel is that while the Sea Ferns in Florida and Cuba is exclusively grafted upon a small lowland privet, here it is mostly grafted upon this Gleanna which belongs to a totally different family. And the plants thrive here, too, though it looks sometimes as if the privet stock was somewhat more congenial to it. Near that Temple, where there is "Kai ohing King" there grows epiphytic orchid on the rocks, with very small flowers, though. I think that must be about the extreme northern limit for epiphytic orchids.

From the Temple I went to Kiau chow. There were reported to be there some nice gardens, but they are not worth looking at, except for a few Gleanias which are grown here as ornamental trees. In Kiau chow I bought some very sweet flat peaches of a white color. The exact locality where they come from, though, couldn't be obtained from the salesman.

I have had considerable trouble in this line during this journey. They have given me many times quite the wrong information and journeys in vain have been the result.

From Kiau chow I went to Wei Hsien. Here there are American missionaries and I saw their little museum with a small collection of Chinese woods and seeds, and with a very large collection of Chinese birds. I noticed in the elementary primer

and on adjoining Chinese one some rare trees and fruits like the Xanthoceras sorbifolia, a strange climbing rose, which has, according to Mrs. P. D. Bergen, a fine mignonette like smell. Then the real Chinese quince Pyrus cathayensis, also a tree quince again different from that "Hsan kua" of the Tai ching kong temple, "Mu li," they call it, meaning the wood pear. Mrs. Bergen said it is fine for jam making.

From Wei hsien my next stop was Ching chon fu. Here I discovered a flat Jujube, a very sweet and looking like a large light brown chestnut. It is a rare variety and grows half a day's journey to the south of the city. This flat Jujube makes the same strange impression upon one as the flat peach and the flat persimmon. Strange, that all these three flat fruits are originated here in China. In the fruit valleys near Ching chou fu, I discovered also the first tree I ever saw of the real plum-cot! The whole tree gives one at once the impression of being a cross between the apricot and the plum. The general outlines are more those of the apricot, but the way the buds look and the leaves are arranged is more like that of the plum. The trees are said to be rare and scattered here and there in this province. Hadn't the Chinese given me the wrong names of places, I probably might have found some more. I enclose a leaf, showing you the strange intermediateness between the plum and the 'cot.

How will Mr. Burbank feel about this? His advertising, considering the manufacture of a new fruit, has been very much scattered over the globe and behold now, here in old China this

and on adjoining Chinese one some rare trees and fruits like the Dendrocnemea scrbiculia, a strange climbing rose, which has, according to Mrs. P. D. Bergen, a fine nignonette like smell. When the real Chinese quince flyes ontmyrmeis, also a true cabbage apple different from that "Yes sir" of the Ski Slope Long Island, "Ya Ii," they call it, meaning the wood pear. Mrs. Bergen said it is time for jam making.

From Wei Haien my next stop was Ching chun Ku. Here I discovered a flat turbo, a very sweet and looking like a large light brown chestnut. It is a rare variety and grows half a mile journey to the south of the city. This flat turbo makes the same strange impression upon one as the flat peach and the flat persimmon. Strange, that all these three flat fruits are indigenous here in China. In the fruit village near Ching chun Ku, I also saw also the first tree I ever saw of the real plum-cot! The whole tree gives one at once the impression of being a cross between the apricot and the plum. The general outlines are more those of the apricot, but the way the buds look and the leaves are arranged is more like that of the plum. The trees are said to be rare and sometimes here and there in this province. Don't the Chinese give me the wrong name of places, I probably might be from some more. I enclose a leaf, showing you the strange intermediateness between the plum and the 'cot.

How will Mr. Burbank feel about this? His advertising, concerning the manufacture of a new fruit, has been very much scattered over the globe and behind me, here in old Chinese this

thing has been known for generations. The tree I saw and took a photo of, too, is about 35-40 years old, and it came again from another district.

About the Jujubes, I may say that the best varieties and the best orchards are said to be in the northern part of this province, to where I am going within a few weeks. They do graft all their superior varieties here upon the wild stock while in the neighborhood of Tientsin and Peking they dig the suckers up and rear them into trees.

From Ching chou fu I came to Chinan fu and I have been here now for 3 days gathering information from the American, English, and Italian missionaries and also from the Chinese and from some books. It takes a long time here, Mr. Fairchild, before one gets reliable information. And it all comes a little at a time.

As I said before, this province is a rich one, especially for fruits for sale. They have white, yellow, light red and dark red watermelons here. The yellow variety tastes the best, but doesn't look so appetising. The apples are fine to look at but they find no favor in the foreign taste. They are too pulpy, too much like cotton. The pears, too, are nice to the eye but are too hard for our taste. Cooked, however, they are fine and even the Chinese know that and have them exposed steaming hot or also cold on street corners. The grapes are good but one doesn't know whether they are indigenous to China or whether they are foreign grapes of which Dr. Nevius, the Italian and German missionaries and the Austrian consul at Chefoo have introduced many varieties. The peaches are the best of all and just now there are about five

Shanghai has been known for centuries. The term I am not sure a short of, but, is about 24-25 years old, and it came again from another dialect.

About the fruiters, I may say that the best varieties and the best orchards are said to be in the northern part of this province, in where I am going within a few weeks. They do grafting all their apricots particular here upon the wild stock which in the neighborhood of Tientsin and Peking they dig the apricots up and year them into trees.

From Ching Chow fu I came to Chinan fu and I have been here now for 3 days gathering information from the American, English, and Italian missionaries and also from the Chinese and from some books. It takes a long time, by patiently, before one gets reliable information. And it all comes a little at a time.

As I said before, this province is a rich one, especially for fruits for sale. They have white, yellow, light red and dark red watermelons here. The yellow variety tastes the best, but doesn't look so appetizing. The apples are like to look at but they find no favor in the foreign eyes. They are too pulpy, too much like cotton. The pears, too, are nice to the eye but are too hard for our teeth. Peaches, however, they are fine and even the Chinese know that and have been exported elsewhere but or also cold as street corners. The grapes are good but one grower's lower wonder they are indigenous to China or whether they are foreign grapes in disguise. Dates, the Italian and Chinese missionaries and the Baptist council at Peking are trying some experiments. The peaches are the best of all and just now there are about five

varieties on the market, the best variety called the "Fei tau" weighs sometimes a pound apiece and fetches sometimes 20 cents Mexican per piece. The very best, however, never come to the public market. They are reserved for the Chinese Emperor and are sent off to Peking. They grow in the Fei tcheng district and tomorrow I hope to depart for there and try to get hold of some of the best varieties and make arrangements to obtain scions this winter.

Yesterday I went with Mr. W. B. Hamilton, an American missionary here, to the Agricultural Experimental Station here, but-- it was a sorry sight. Although, there were a whole lot of Chinese loafing about, the whole place was overgrown with weeds while the pigs were half starved and the potatoes too deeply hoed under. Truly an example how not to run an experimental station. Then, they have as instructors Japanese who know exceedingly little of the climate and the needs of this country and do not speak any language but their own. This governor is said to be quite progressive, though, and deeply interested in the betterment of his province. Well, they ought to get some instructors out here from the western parts of the United States where climate and soils are so much like here. Very often when travelling through this northern China I regret it that this country isn't in the hands of a more progressive race. What a lot of good things it could give to the world if only peopled by a cleaner, more intelligent race.

It is an old story already how dirty it is in this country, but of late I had so much of it that I can't be silent.

varieties on the market, the best variety selling the "fat lamb" highly selected a point a place and fetches sometimes 20 cents more per pound. The very best, however, never come to the public market. They are reserved for the Chinese Emperor and are sent off to Peking. They grow in the Tai Tokong district and tomorrow I hope to depart for there and try to get hold of some of the best varieties and make arrangements to obtain seeds this winter.

Yesterday I went with Mr. A. Hamilton, an American missionary here, to the Agricultural Experimental Station here. It was a sorry sight. Although, there were a whole lot of Chinese loafing about, the small place was overgrown with weeds while the pigs were half starved and the potatoes too deeply hoed under. Really we should not be ran on commercial lines. Then, they have an inferiority complex who have exceedingly little of the climate and the needs of this country and do not speak any language but their own. This governor is said to be quite progressive, though, and deeply interested in the betterment of his province. Only fancy to get some information out here from the western parts of his vast province that the same climate and soil as some like here. They often come travelling through this province. I regret it that this country isn't in the hands of a more progressive race. What a lot of good things it could give to the world if only peopled by a cleaner, more intelligent race.

It is not cold at my disposal one thing to do in this country, but at late I had so much or it that I don't be welcome.

In nearly every inn and also in the temples there is so much vermin that it is absolutely impossible to get a good sound sleep. And when one has besides the heat, also two kinds of creeping vermin and the beastly mosquitoes in addition, one feels often more tired at dawn than when retiring. Then as it is the rainy season yet, the earthen floors of the rooms are perfectly moist and the fluids from the omnipresent cesspools percolate slowly through the earth with the result that the air is most times too foul to be withstood for any length of time. And different kinds of flies in day time, alighting on anything make things the more disagreeable. It is no wonder then that there is a good deal of health complaints among foreigners especially. I, too, have had my sahre, but of late, since the nights are becoming so much cooler, I am improving very much. Still, a summer travelling around in central and north China doesn't improve one's vitality much.

Then the everlasting lonesomeness is very disagreeable. Were my men, my interpreter and the guide, fellow of quick wit it wouldn't be so bad, but I am sorry to say they are not of the brightest. All Chinese who are smart and quick enter commercial life for—this nation of Chinese is the most materialistic in the world, and as such, for my work, travelling and collecting, always away from their homes and without opportunities of making unexpected gains. I obtain only rather dull or ignorant people. Well, we have to submit to such things. I am glad though to return next year. Too long in China kills one's brain; I see plenty of evidence in those missionaries who have been here too long and

In nearly every inn and also in the temples there is so much vermin that it is absolutely impossible to get a good sound sleep. And when one has beaten the bed, also two kinds of creeping vermin and the beastly mosquitoes in addition, one feels often more tired at dawn than when retiring. Then as it is the rainy season yet, the earthen floors of the rooms are perfectly moist and the fluids from the omnipresent cockroaches percolate slowly through the earth with the result that the air is most times too foul to be withstood for any length of time. And different kinds of flies in any size, alighting on eatable means things the more disagreeable. It is no wonder then that there is a good deal of health complaints among foreigners especially. I, too, have had my share, but of late, since the flights are beginning as much noisy, I am inverting my mosquito-nill, a sunnet travelling around in country and study Chine Lamma's improve and vitality week.

Then the overbearing inconsiderate is very disagreeable. Were my men, my interpreter and the guide, fallen of quick wit it wouldn't be so bad, but I am sorry to say they are not of the brightest. All Chinese who are smart and quick under commercial life for—this nation of Chinese is the most mentionable in the world, and so much, for my work, travelling on bicycle, always away from their home and without consideration of making comfortable quite. I should only wonder dull or ignorant people. "Well, we have to submit to such things. I am glad though to remove most pest. The long in China will make having I was glady of attention in every misfortune who were been in a too long and

haven't had intercourse enough with fellow white men!

Now I will outline to you my next trips: From here I will go to Fei tcheng to find out about peaches and pears, then to Yen tchon fu for tobacco and very large Chinese cabbage; then to the Sepulcher of Confucius for rare and unique trees and shrubs; from there to Tayan fu for fine jujubes and a native flat cabbage said to be very good; then back to here again and from this city to Lo lin in the northern part of Shantung for seedless jujube, if that is the truth, for some Chinese say they grow there without kernel, while others say that they take the kernel out so cleverly that one can hardly detect it. Well, we will see. From Lo lin I intend to go through South Chili to Peking, touching places from which I got rumors concerning some good things, but which rumors are too vague yet to rely upon.

As such when all things to steady I hope to be in Peking about 20 days from now and will find some mail, then after having been without it for nearly 3 months, for the last mail I got was in the latter part of June.

I have lots of work ahead of me, revisiting the Wu tai shan again and the grape districts near Kalgan and South of Tai yuan fu shansi, for as you wrote, most of the grape cuttings had perished and I just consider those long grapes from Nouen wha fu, N. Kalgan, as one of the most valuable things from N. China.

With best of regards to you all, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Never's had intercourse enough with fellow white men!

Now I will confide to you my next trip: From here I will go to Wei Kohong to find out about peonies and roses, then to Yen Kohsin for tobacco and very large Chinese cabbages, then to the Kopundor of Gorlorlos for rare and unique trees and shrubs; from there to Ayan Ta for fine jujubes and a native flat cabbage said to be very good; then back to here again and from this city to Lo Lin in the northern part of Shansi for excellent jujube, if that is the truth, for some Chinese say they grow there without kernel, while others say that they take the kernel out so cleverly that one can hardly injure it. Well, we will see. From Lo Lin I intend to go through North China to Peking, touching places from which I get future commissions and plants, and which rumors are too vague yet to rely upon.

As such when all things go steady I hope to be in Peking about 20 days from now and will find some mail, then after having been without it for nearly 3 months, for the last mail I got was in the latter part of June.

I have lots of work ahead of me, revisiting the Ma Ta Shan again and the group dwellings near Angsan and much or not from Ta Shanai, for as you wrote, most of the group buildings had perished and I just consider some long journey from home was it, I, Angsan, as one of the most valuable things from A. Shan.

With best of regards to you all, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Enclosures: 1 leaf of the Plumcot from near Ching chou fu, Shantung, China.

1 spray of the epiphytical orchid from near Ching shan, Shantung, China.

P.S. The day before yesterday I visited the museum here, kept by the different missionaries and I noticed the sad lack there is of anything to show how high the American agriculture stands. Mr. J. S. Whitewright, who has charge of it, would be too glad to receive anything showing our progress in that line, for instance, a few ears of highly improved corn, a few balls of improved cotton, some improved wheat, some samples of wood, some American pruning scissors, rakes, hoes, etc. All for exhibition purposes and indirectly serving to find a market for American products. I know this is hardly a request in our line, but as the Chinese are beginning to awake and are beginning to take to modern things it may be of advantage to American manufacturers to secure a slice of the coming demand. If the firm of Planet could exhibit some of its labor-saving tools, I am sure a demand would spring up. The Chinese have to buy from catalogues. They must be able to see and buy the article itself. Several Chinese have asked me already where they could buy strong cheap pruning shears; glasses in which to grow bulbs in water would also find a ready sale in Shanghai and flower-bulbs from the Pacific Coast, too, could be sold at advantage.

F.N.B.

Sincerely, I last of the flowers from near Ching chow Fu,

Nanking, China.

I spray of the epiphytical orchid from near Ching

chow, Nanking, China.

P.S. The day before yesterday I visited the museum here,

kept by the different missionaries and I noticed the and lace

there is of anything to show how high the American agriculture

stands. Mr. J. E. Whitewright, who has charge of it, would be

too glad to receive anything showing our progress in that line,

for instance, a few ears of highly improved corn, a few bolls

of improved cotton, some improved wheat, some samples of wool,

some American printing machinery, reaper, mower, etc. All for ex-

hibition purposes and indirectly serving to find a market for

American products. I know this is hardly a request in our line,

but as the Chinese are beginning to awake and are beginning to

take to modern things it may be of advantage to American manu-

facturers to secure a slice of the coming demand. If the firm

of Planet could exhibit some of its labor-saving tools, I am

sure a demand would spring up. The Chinese have to buy from

catalogues. They must be able to see and buy the article itself.

Several Chinese now live in Canada where they could get strong

cheap printing machinery. Chance in which to grow bulbs in water would

also find a ready sale in Canada and flower-bulbs from the Pacific

Coast, too, would be sold at a profit.

F.K.M.

Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small bags marked 738a and 739a. They contain Gymnocladus chinensis and poppy seeds. Enclosed are the notes relating to them. I also enclose two mulberry leaves affected by a rust. I have made overtures with a gentleman to translate a Chinese book on bamboos for us into English, but--the price is very high, about $260.00 Mexican and so I have postponed any action as yet until I hear what you say about it.

I paid to Dr. Barchet $80.00 Mexican for the translation of a treatise on Jujubes. The work isn't quite finished yet, but within some weeks I think we will be able to get it.

I also bought, through Dr. Barchet, the Chinese Encyclopedia of Agriculture and a Chinese book on the natural history of the Chinese Empire, both books advised to me by Dr. Barchet as containing important items for our work. As the price of these two books is only $20.50 Mexican it isn't thrown money away, although we have to translate all of the important chapters and that is a very expensive affair.

Well, I haven't any more news. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Hongkong, China.

Dear Dr. Markwald:

Herewith I am sending you two small bags marked YZ1a and YZ2a. They contain miscellaneous documents and letters. Enclosed are the notes relating to them. I also enclose two memory lamps affected by a fire. I have made arrangements with a gentleman to translate a Chinese book on bamboo for me into English, and—the price is very high, about $80.00 Mexican and so I have postponed my action on yet until I hear what you say about it.

I paid to Dr. Lerrod $80.00 Mexican for the translation of a treatise on Algebra. The work isn't quite finished yet, but within some weeks I think we will be able to get it.

I also bought, through Dr. Kaehne, the Chinese Encyclopedia of Agriculture and a Chinese book on the natural history of the Chinese Empire, both books advised to me by Dr. Markwald as containing important items for our work. As the price of these two books is only $20.00 Mexican it isn't worth many words, although we have to translate all of the important chapters and that is a very expensive affair.

Well, I haven't any more news. I remain

Yours respectfully,

John K. Yen

Shanghai, China, July 22, 1907

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Two days ago I wrote you that I would give you a short description of what I have been doing of late. Well, here it is.

As I wrote you from Peking, I brought there in early June some 100 roots of the hardy bamboo and had them all planted in 12 strong boxes; besides that another 200 I left in the ground as yet, it not being the very best of season to transplant them then. I also got 10 spruces, a very rare kind apparently, and these also we will transplant later on. These spruces are very dear, 100 doll. Mex. for the 10 pieces, but they are certainly worth it. In my fotos No. 291 and 292 you may see how they look. They probably may grow where no other spruces grow as yet, especially in the arid or semi-arid regions of the U. S.

On June 13th I left Tientsin by S. S., taking the bamboos with me aboard and I had them transferred to the nursery garden where Mr. MacGregor raises his bedding plants, etc. Mr. MacGregor will take care of them as long as we leave them here, a thing I appreciate very much, for it insures them a good care.

On June 20th I left by steam launch for Dongsi. There I had many conferences with Mr. Kennedy about the bamboos and loquats. Things turned out as I had expected, n. l., Mr. Kennedy hadn't had time to do anything and all they had done was two boxes planted with bamboos instead of at least a 25 as I had written him and besides that they had chucked 4 different kinds of bamboos into one large box. Well, I went around to different bamboo growers with him; dug up two large clumps of the main timber bamboos and made a contract with him to supply us with 60 boxes of bamboos, n. l., ten boxes each of the three main timber bamboos and 2 or 3 boxes each of the ornamental and edible kinds. These things will

Chungkuei, China, July 22, 1909

Dear Mr. Palmquist:

Ten days ago I wrote you that I would give you a short description of what I have been doing of late. Well, here it is.

As I wrote you from Fuking, I brought there in early June some 100 roots of the hardy bamboo and had them all planted in 12 strong boxes; besides that another 300 I left in the ground as yet, it not being the very best of seasons to transplant them then. I also got 10 spruces, a very rare kind apparently, and these also we will transplant later on. These spruces are very dear, 100 dell. Mex. for the 10 pieces, but they are certainly worth it. On my fotos No. 281 and 282 you may see how they look. They probably may grow there as other spruces grew so yet, especially in the arid or semi-arid regions of the U. S.

On June 18th I left Tientsin by U. S., taking the bamboos with me aboard and I had them transferred to the nursery garden where Mr. Hoffmeyer raises his bedding plants, etc. Mr. Hoffmeyer will take care of them as long as we leave them here, a thing I appreciate very much, for it insures them a good care.

On June 20th I left by train a week for Ningpo. There I had many conferences with Mr. Kennedy about the bamboos and lepards. Things turned out as I had expected, n. l., Mr. Kennedy hadn't had time to do anything and all they had done was two boxes planted with bamboos instead of at least a 20 as I had written him and besides that they had checked a different kinds of bamboos into one large box. Well, I went around to different bamboo growers with him; dug up too large clumps of the main timber bamboos and made a contract with him to supply us with 60 boxes of bamboos, n. l., ten boxes each of the three main timber bamboos and 2 or 3 boxes each of the ornamental and edible kinds. These things will

cost approximately 300 doll. Mex.; but transportation and other charges will bring it up yet a good deal. And this is only a beginning; the moment you decide about the money you will be able to invest in it and when I find out the people who can be trusted to do this transplanting successfully, then we'll throw all our strength into it.

Last Saturday I also made an arrangement with another man, an experienced Chinaman from the country, to supply us with 10 boxes of each of the good varieties in the Chekiang province. There seem to be about 10 kinds worth getting. I paid the man 35 dollars in advance, to meet the first expenses and as Dr. Burchet knows this man well and he really recommended him to me, I don't think we'll be swindled out in any way. So it seems that we are on the road to work this bamboo problem out, but I must say it is the hardest of all the plant problems. It means a much greater amount of personal labor as might be thought of. As the Chinese are very ignorant concerning transplanting, one has to supervise personally nearly all of the work and for so far the timber bamboos are concerned, it means that for the transplanting and transportation of only one clump one often has to employ 4 men and direct their labors. A truly tiresome piece of work in these moist warm valleys of central and south China.

Well, from Dongei I went to Hanchau and made arrangements with the headpriest of the Lien yung Temple to supply us with all of the seeds of the large leaved evergreen chestnut they are able to collect. These priests say that the squirrels consume every nut almost and that the people too snatch them up and eat them, but as I offered 5 cts. p. nut. (a good price between you and me) I think we'll get at least a small bag full.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1[illegible]

ural [illegible] DO GOOD. Mm.; but transportation and other charges will bring it up to pretty a good deal. But this is only a beginning; the second you begin doing the money you will be able to invest in it and then I find out people who can be trusted to do this [illegible] [illegible] successfully, then we'll have all our energies into it.

Just anyway I also made an arrangement with another man, an experienced Chinaman from the country, to supply us with 10 head of each of the good varieties in the meantime pretty soon. Then soon to be about 10 times work getting. I paid the man 30 dollars in advance, he need the first expense not as by. Another thing has one well had in really remarkable luck in me, I don't think we'll be excluded out in any way. So it means that we are on the road to work this bamboo problem out, but I must say it is the hardest of all the plant problems. It means a much greater amount of personal labor or right to thought of. As the Chinese are very logical concerning transplanting, one has to superviso personally nearly all of the work and for so far the bigger bamboos are concerned, it means that for the transplanting and transportation of only one clump one often has to employ 4 men and direct their labors. I daily [illegible] plans of work in these multi warm weather or boiled [illegible] [illegible].

Well, then [illegible] I was of thought [illegible] work arrangements with the beneficiary of the like plot people to supply us with all of the seeds of the large leaved evergreen climbing they are able to collect. Those probably by that the [illegible] work every [illegible] and that the people too market than up and we then, but as I [illegible] etc. p. and. (a good point between you and me) I think we'll get at least a small log full.

There are also beautiful evergreen oaks near Hanchau and although these trees will only grow down south, they would be worth getting.

In Hanchau I bought a few ornamental potplants, some apparently unknown to us in America, and next year I'll take the whole lot with me. From Hanchau I went over Hai-shing, Kan-shing and Yo Yen to Ningpo. In all of these places I wasn't able to make arrangements with the people for supplying me with bamboos. The main difficulty was my guide, who is a northern man with a very limited knowledge of the dialects down here. This language problem here is something appalling. In this small Chekiang province they speak 6 languages; one can't travel for 30 or 40 miles or the language changes altogether. Bishop Moule in Hanchau told me himself that the natives in some cities get only along with one another by using a ridiculous small vocabulary, some 30 or 60 words and he says that the differences in the languages are just as much as between Portuguese and Spanish or as between High German and Dutch. Truly marvelous; I found out that to do successful work here I would need 5 or 6 interpreters. Even some of the missionaries who have mastered the local dialect are utterly at a loss sometimes only 30 miles away from their station. I never knew there was <u>that</u> much difference down here. Up north it isn't at all so bad; there, people can get along fairly well, altho some expressions are quite different from others.

In Ningpo I went to some bamboo growers and to the Mts. The bamboos were inferior to those around Dongsi and Hanchau, so I didn't get any. In the Mts. I was struck with the similarity of the flora with that of the south U. S. Instead of our Juniperus virginiana here one found J. chinensis; our Palmetto palms were transformed here into Chamae-

There are also beautiful overgrown side roads Bandung and al-
the times there will only give due alert. Only could be work quitting.

In Bandung I lived a few ornamental projects, some apparently
unknown to me in American and real year I'll take the whole lot with me.
From Bandung I went over Kai-dating, Dan-dating and Ye Yon to Ningpo. In
all of these places I wasn't able to make arrangements with the people for
supplying me with bamboo. The main difficulty was my guide, who is a
northern man with a very limited knowledge of the dialects down here. This
language problem here is something appalling. In this small Chekiang
province they speak 6 languages; one can't travel for 30 or 40 miles or
the language changes completely. Highly work is Bandung tell me doubt
that the natives in some cities get only along with one another by using
a rudimentary small vocabulary, some 30 or 60 words and he says that the
differences in the languages are just as much as between Portuguese and
Spanish or as between High German and Dutch. Truly marvelous! I found
out that in ornamental work here I would need 5 or 6 interpreters.
Even some of the dialectists who have mastered the local dialect are
utterly at a loss sometimes only 30 miles away from their native cities. I
never knew there was that much difference here here. My work is hard
as all as that there, people can get along fairly well, there also ex-
pressions are quite different from others.

In Ningpo I went to see bamboo growers out in the city. The
bamboos were inferior to those around Tangkai and Wenchow, in I didn't
get any. In the city, I was struck with the similarity of the Ningpo dis-
lect to the south P. O. Indeed at our Tientsin circulation here the
friend V. whenever our Ningpo guide were interviewed were late Ningpo-

rops chinensis; the Liquidamber styraciflua of the U. S. was here L. Formosana and wild white roses and smilax tended to make the remarkable resemblance all the greater. I found a tree which I was told bears splendid large creamy white flowers in early spring before the leaves come out. Well, it is a Paulownia and I think P. fortunei. I'll try to get seeds or cions this winter. I collected several plants there for herbarium specimens, but the problem is to get them dry. The air here is simply saturated with moisture - our shoes and leatherware get green in one night and envelopes and stamps get all glued together fearfully. A funny thing is that the Pistacia sinensis grows here and there near Dongsi and Hanchung and several shrubs which I found in N. Korea are also abundant down here.

While I was up in Hancham Dr. Main presented me with 2 pots with square bamboo plants. I got them here in Shanghai now and hope they'll pull thro. It is not an easy plant tho to transplant.

As I wrote you, I have had of late quite some troubles with the bowels and am far from well yet. I must have gotten some harmful bacteria in me and a very persistent kind apparently.

Climatically, my journey in the interior was as bad as could be. A moist fierce heat, relieved once in a while by heavy showers or by drizzly rain for whole days sometimes. And then those terrible mosquitoes! While traveling in these small Chinese boats, one is fairly eaten up alive and one can't put mosquito cloth around one for there is no place to fasten it. So you may imagine that a sound sleep during the night is simply an impossibility. Traveling in this and more southern parts of China is certainly not to be recommended, unless one is of a pretty hardy nature. I was intending to go somewhat farther south, n. l., to Wenchau and Fuchow, where they have also splendid bamboo forests, but my health

rope skimmers; the lizardtail; pyrrolliea of the T. I. was here
I. Tremaxes and Mild white trees and willow tended to make the me-
morable vacations all the greater. I found a tree which I was told
have splendid large flower while Flower is merely crying before the
leaves come out. Well, it is a Pulmonria and I think P. fraxmed. I'll
try to get seeds or clone this winter. I collected several plants there
for herbarium specimens, but the problem is to get them dry. The air
here is simply saturated with moisture - our shoes and leathergoods get
green in one night and envelopes and stamps get all glued together fear-
fully. A funny thing is that the Pulmonia stamens grow here and there
near Dorset and Manchester and several shrubs which I found in N. Ketes
are also abundant down here.

While I was up in Hancock Dr. Nuin presented me with 2 pots
with mature Lemon plants. I got them here in Bennington and hope
they'll pull thru. It is not an easy plant thu to transplant.

As I wrote you, I have had of late quite some troubles with
the bowels and am far from well yet. I must have gotten some harmful
bacteria in me and a very persistent kind apparently.

Climatically, my journey in the interior was as bad as could be.
A moist fierce heat, relieved once in a while by heavy showers or by
lightly rain for whole days sometimes. And then there lovely mosquitoes!
While travelling in those small Chinese boats, one is fairly eaten up
alive and one could you wrapped alert around one for there is no place
to escape it. Do you say imagine that a good sleep during the night is
simply impossibility. Travelling in this and more northern parts of
China is certainly not to be recommended, unless one is of a pretty hardy
nature. I was intending to go towards Fuchow south, e. I., to Wenchow
and Ningpo, where they have also splendid bamboo forests, but my health

just now won't permit me. I first would have to be somewhat more acclimated.

Just now I am negotiating with a new interpreter to go with me thro Shantung, for my guide is too "dense" to be able to take names of plants and localities down and I must have a more intelligent chap along with me. Life is not exactly easy down here for me for these matters are concerned.

A few days ago I met Mr. W. D. Mills of Nagasaki, who lives here now for some time. You may remember that you referred him to me for information on bamboos. Well, I don't know what to think of this man. He told me and wrote it too that he had ordered 3000 bamboo plants in Japan, so as to start a new industry, and - he hasn'r even selected the locality or bought the land where to plant them. He also seemed to have an exaggerated idea about the time in which he would begin to reap the first harvests and about the profits he might realize. Well, I felt obliged to tell him that as the things stand now, that is, we knowing so little of where in the U. S. the larger timber bamboos would really thrive, I couldn't confidentially advise him to embark upon this new thing without first having obtained good solid information in what part of the U. S. some practical experiments have been made with the larger varieties of bamboo. Mr. Mills was of opinion that in the hilly regions of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama they would thrive. Well, it is possible, but the blizzards down there are far more severe as here in this part of the world. For so far as I can see here in the Chekiang Province it seems that where the loquats thrive and the Chamerops humilis, these large bamboos do too; that is, the loquats on the low rich lands in the plains

just now work pretty well. I think would have to be somewhat more soliciting.

But now I am muddling with, and hesitate to go with me into dancing. For my pale is too "dense" to be able to take account of climate and localities down and I must have a more intelligent view along with me. This is not exactly easy down here for me for those matters are concerned.

A few days ago I met Mr. R. Hills of Bromsgrove, who lives here now for some time. You may remember that you referred him to me for information on Dodoma. Well, I don't know what to think of this man. He tell me and vote it was that he had related 300 bamboo plants in Arusha, so is plant a new industry, and - he hasn't even noticed the locality as yet! He had wires to plant them. He also seemed to have an unsympathetic view about the time is taken to build roads in very the first harvests and lower the profits to which results. Well, I felt inclined to tell him how on the things a bad man, that is, we involve so little of money in the T. R. The larger Elder-Dempsters would really listen, I wonder's occasionally series his to attack upon this new flying without first having obtained good solid information in what part of the T. R. some practical experiments have been made with the larger varieties of bamboo. Mr. Hills was of opinion that in the hilly regions of Ceylon, Java, Cochin and Siamese they would thrive. Well, it is possible, but the difficulties here have not for more serious as here is this part of the world. For my far as I am aware in the Dodoma Province it seems that there the climate tickles and the Commercial Wealth, these large business, I feel that is, the labours on the low risk lands in the plains.

and the timber bamboos on the hill and mountainsides in a well drain preferably red soil. So this might give us a clue as to where they might be grown.

The red soils of Porto Rico would suit them admirably, especially on the hillsides. I personally rather would advise to start the first plantations a little further south as what would seem necessary, so as to ensure their firm establishment. By and by we could extend the belt farther north.

I just got your letter of June 7th, 1907. Thank you for your kindness of sending the $10.00 to Mr. Lappens. The money I have at hand this time, i. e., left over, won't give me so much bother. As soon as I find out how much I am in debt to the Treasury Department, I'll make it over by check or otherwise.

I often wonder how some of my introductions are getting alone, especially the large fruited persimmons and the different grasses. Also the pears and apricots. Don't some of these things look quite different from the other plants around them? Well, perhaps a year from now I may be in the U. S. again; things will have changed a good deal then, I suppose. I too have changed after having been that for nearly 3 years among the yellow people.

Is the mangosteen industry established in Panama? And do the rushes grow already in the Carolinas? And my own dry land rice, is it being grown far north?

Well, I could keep on asking questions, but you'll have other work besides answering these inquiries. With best regards to you all, I am Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. Within some days I hope to proceed by S.S. to Tsingtau and go overland thro Shantung and Chili to Peking. F.N.M.

and the timber bungows on the hill and mountainsides in a well dried, probably red soil. So this might give us a clue as to where they might be grown.

The red soils of Porto Rico would suit them admirably, especially on the hillsides. I personally rather would advise to start the first plantations a little further south as wet weather would seem necessary, so as to ensure their firm establishment. By and by we could extend the belt further north.

I just got your letter of June 7th, 1907. Thank you for your kindness of sending the $14.99 to Mr. Kuyper. The money I have at hand this time, i. e., half over, won't give me so much better. As soon as I find out how much I am in debt to the Treasury Department, I'll make it over by check or otherwise.

I often wonder how some of my introductions are getting along, especially the Porto Rico people and the Cuban ones. Also the pecans and cuttings. Don't some of these things look quite different from the other plants around them? Well, perhaps a year from now I may be in the T. S. speaking things will have changed a good deal then, I suppose. I too have changed after having been dead for nearly 3 years among the polite people.

Is the mangosteen industry established in Hawaii? And do the pecans grow already in the Territory? And my own dry land vine, is it being grown for merit?

Well, I could keep on asking questions, but you'll have other work besides answering these inquiries. With best regards to you all,

I am Yours respectfully,

Walter T. Swingle

P. S. Within one hour I have telegraphed by S.S. to Washington and go overland via Seattle and Chicago to Washington. T.T.S.

Shanghai, China,

July 26, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow by this time I will be way out to sea again on my way north. I have decided to go from Tsingtau overland through Shantung and Chili to Peking, passing through what are considered the best fruit districts of Northern China. Near Chinanfu, I hope to find the honey-jujube and the seedless one, also some famous varieties of peaches and pears.

If I had felt perfectly well I would have liked to have had a run farther south to have clumps of bamboos planted in Fuchow and in Wenchow, but I am not quite in good health and I can't afford to get real sick. I don't seem to be able to agree with the moisture in the atmosphere down here. It makes me lose all my appetite and as such, I feel rather worn out. Up north, however, I will soon be in good shape again.

Mr. Hills visited me today and handed me his letter of introduction from you. We have several long talks and he told me about the proposals he had received from you. Well, I earnestly advised him to accept them and try his energy and enthusiasm on this important problem. Mr. Hills said that he knew several Chinese in this country who could assist him in this matter and thinks that he will be able to get the things. Don't let this, however, make you think, Mr. Fairchild, that other people are not needed in it too! No, I wish I knew some competent people in the different bamboo regions of China, especially south, who could

Sanford, Maine,

July 26, 1907.

Geo. H. Tainsville:

Tomorrow by this time I will be say out to see again in my work. I have decided to go from Saginaw straight through Chicago and will be Sunday morning when considered the best train arrangements for Minnesota. Now Minnesota, I hope to find the Henry-Selmer and his accomplices are also some famous varieties of peaches and berries.

Mr. I can fair-readily well I would have liked to have had a run further, enough to have money if Henry planted in Denver and in Chicago, but I am not quite in good health and I can't afford to get real sick. I don't seem to be able to agree with the climate in the atmosphere down here. It makes me lose all my appetite and so weak, I feel entirely worn out. In north, however, I will soon be in good shape again.

Mr. Mills visited me today and handed me his letter of introduction from you. We have several lots, he is and he told me about the proposals he had received from you. Well, I earnestly advised him to accept them and try his energy and enthusiasm on this important problem. Mr. Mills said he's some several things in this country who could assist him in his matter and thinks that he will be able to put the things. Don't let this, however, make you think, Mr. Hatchild, that other people are not needed in it too. No, I wish I have some competent people in the different branch-problem of Chicago, especially south, who could

assist us in this. I just got a list today translated from the Chinese encyclopedia of Agriculture and 100 different species and varieties are enumerated in it. Something immense, isn't it. The more we go into it, the bigger it seems to grow. Of course, I would not swear that we would be able to find all these 100 kinds but still even if we got half of it, it would be big enough.

Mr. Hills has a big enthusiasm with very little knowledge about the cultural or botanical part of it. Still, this may be adjusted in time. I do hope he goes into it, even if it was only just to have a feeling that someone else is finding out how difficult a problem it is. By some people our work is apparently considered as — well — rather easy. Well, Mr. Hills himself is one of them and I really hope he just tried it, especially this bamboo problem. I myself have acquired quite some experience here in different lines, but as I wrote before, it is perhaps the most fascinating but - also the most difficult of all our plant problems. The big quantities especially are hard problems here.

I had another talk about the 200 bamboo plants Mr. Hills had ordered in Japan. Well, there was some misunderstanding apparently on my part. He says, rather, that he ordered them for the Department, though he might retain them if they were not wanted. I asked if they were planted in boxes. No, he said, they are grown in nursery rows. Well, I told him he had better have them all put in boxes as soon as the time was there for bamboos <u>must</u> be grown with confined roots before being able to stand a long sea journey.

The other day an old Chinaman told Dr. Barchet and me that when transplanting the large timber bamboos you can't leave

market we in this. I just got a list today translated from the Chinese encyclopedia of Agriculture and 100 different species and varieties are enumerated in it. Something immense, isn't it. The more we go into it, the bigger it seems to grow. Of course, I would not swear that we would be able to find all these 100 kinds but still even if we got half of it, it would be big enough.

Mr. Mills has a big enthusiasm with very little knowledge about the cultural or botanical part of it. Still, this may be adjusted in time. I do hope he goes into it, even if it was only just to have a feeling that someone else is finding out how difficult a problem it is. By some people our work is apparently considered as -- well -- rather easy. Well, Mr. Mills himself is one of them and I really hope he just tried it, especially this bamboo problem. I myself have acquired quite some experience here in different lines, but as I wrote before, it is perhaps the most famous thing but - also the most difficult of all our plant problems. The big quantities especially are hard problems here.

I had another talk about the 500 bamboo plants it. Mills had ordered in Japan. Well, there was some misunderstanding apparently on my part. He says, rather, that he ordered them for the Department, though he might weeds them if they were not wanted. I asked if they were planted in boxes. No, he said, they are grown in nursery rows. Well, I told him he had better have them all put in cases as soon as the time was there for bamboos must be grown with rootlets before being able to stand a long sea journey.

The other day an old Chinaman told Mr. Barnhart and me that when transplanting the large kind (bamboo you don't lose

them out of the ground for one day even; they must be planted right away, otherwise they die.

The 12 boxes with the hardy bamboo from Peking which I deposited with Mr. McGregor here are all putting forth small new shoots, save one which may come yet, however, so I hope they will be in good shape to take with me next year. But still, even such a short journey as from Peking to here has upset them much more than I myself expected.

Mr. Hills told me that he got a letter from Mr. Juenemann through you that there is a small bamboo growing near Tacoma, Washington, that almost is becoming a weed. Well, couldn't that be that Peking bamboo which seems to be Bambusa metake? If you know the name of that Tacoma kind, I wish you would tell me.

I got an interpreter again which seems to be fairly intelligent. I hope he will be able to stand travel.

Well, it may be a long time again before your letters reach me. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chinanfu, Shantung.

August 29, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you per Chinese sample post, one little box with some epiphytic orchids, collected at Chang shan

then out of the ground for one day even, they must be planted right away, otherwise they die.

The 12 boxes with the hardy bamboo from Peking which I imported with Mr. McGregor here are all putting forth small new shoots, here one which may come yet, however, so I hope they will be in good shape to take with me next year. But still, even such a short journey as from Peking to here has upset them much more than I myself expected.

Mr. Mills will be that he can's letter from Mr. Hemsley through you that there is a small bamboo growing near Shanghai, that Mr. Hemsley is bringing a seed. Well, and that is that Peking-bamboo which seems to be hardier moderate. If you know the name of that Peking kind, I wish you would tell me.

I got an Interpreter again which seems to be fairly intelligent. I hope he will be able to stand travel.

Well, it may be a long time again before your letters reach me. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

BLAKE T. NEWTON.

Shanghai, China.

August 20, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

Already I am sending you per Chinese mail pkt, one little box with some epiphyllum cuttings, collected at Chang-sha

not far from Tsingtan.

I wish you would be so kind as to send them to Kew Gardens, England. They have absolutely no value to us and are perhaps new and if not, surely not introduced alive as yet.

They bear very small greenish-red flowers and grow in the shady side of big granite boulders. They are a nice botanical curiosity.

Hoping you receive them in good shape and see fit to send them to Kew, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tai an fu, Shantung, China,

Sept. 13, 1902.

To the Gentleman in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you by Chinese parcel-post, one package, containing 3 Lotus rhizomes of a very rare variety. Would you be so kind and nurse it as well as possible. It is prob. new to the Western gardeners.

Enclosed the note relating to it.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China,

October 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just arrive again here. Found an awful pile of mail awaiting me. Many thanks for your numerous letters. Will answer soon.

not far from Tientsin.

I wish you would be so kind as to send them to Kew Gardens, England. They have absolutely no value to me and are perhaps per and if not, surely not introduced alive as yet.

They bear very small greenish-red flowers and grow in the shady side of big granite boulders. They are a nice botanical curiosity.

Hoping you receive them in good shape and see fit to send them to Kew, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Care of Dr. Shantung, China.

Sept. 12, 1908.

To the Gentlemen in Charge of the

U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal., U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Herewith I send you by Chinese parcel-post, one package, containing 3 Lotus rhizomes of a very rare variety. Would you be so kind and move it as well as possible. It is good, now to the Eastern gardeners.

Enclosed the note relating to it.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China,

October 6, 1909.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Just arrive again here. Found an awful pile of mail awaiting me. May thanks for your numerous letters. Will answer soon.

With kind respects to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

October 11, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I notified you a few days ago, I am again in Peking, a trifle tired, but otherwise OK. I found there 15 letters from you awaiting me, besides one of Mr. Fisher written during your absence and about 50 letters and cards from other people besides packages with labels, letter file book, photos, 2 garden magazines, a draft for $1900, etc. An awful pile it makes and it makes me realize that I am becoming slowly but surely a very busy man.

One curious thing is always that when one comes back after having roughed it so long, one's brain isn't able all at once to adjust itself to the altered life. Several days and sometimes even weeks pass before one is accustomed again to the sedentary life with its accompanying indoor work. While sitting before the table, my heart yearns for the burning sun and the smell of the mountains.

Well, before starting any farther let me thank you most cordially for your appreciated letters and for the good things you have said of me and the troubles you took that brought about my promotion. Really, I must confess it is much more than I expected. And then my going to Russia and Central Asia - what a prospect again! So many thoughts rise up before me that I hardly know how to arrange them in good order, but one though is predominant and that is, that I am most thankfulto you and you all there in Washington who have shown me that you estimate my work here in these far away lands.

With kind respects to you all, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ADAMS K. MUTUM.

Padang, Sumatra,

October 11, 1907.

Dear Mr. Parkhill:

As I notified you a few days ago, I am again in Padang, a trifle tired, but otherwise OK. I found there 16 letters from you awaiting me, besides one of Mr. Fisher written during your absence and about 50 letters and cards from other people besides packages with labels, letter file book, photos, 3 garden magazines, a draft for $1900, etc. An awful pile it makes and it makes me realize that I am becoming slowly but surely a very busy man.

One curious thing is always that when one comes back after having roughed it so long, one's brain isn't able all at once to adjust itself to the altered life. Several days and sometimes even weeks pass before one is accustomed again to the sedentary life with its accompanying indoor work. While sitting before the table, my heart yearns for the burning sun and the smell of the mountains.

Well, before starting any further let me thank you most cordially for your appreciated letters and for the good things you have said of me and the trouble you took that brought about my promotion. Really, I must confess it is much more than I expected. And then my going to Dakota and Central Asia - what a prospect again! So many thoughts rise up before me that I hardly know how to arrange them in good order, but one thing is predominant and that is, that I am most thankful to you and you all there in Washington who have shown me that you estimate my work here in these far away lands.

If health and energy keep on staying with me, I hope to show that also in more dangerous lands as China is, I will do my very best, to show that although the United States of America hasn't seen fit as yet to adopt me as a citizen, I will risk life and limb and forego a restful home life which sometimes looms up before me, hazy and far away and do all I can to enrich her domain with things good for her people and their households.

Well, let me give you a description of how I spent these last five or six weeks here in this country. I believe I wrote you my last letter on the 30th of August, isn't it and after having experienced the usual difficulties in procuring the right kind of carts I managed to leave Chinanfu at 7 A.M. on August 31st. We took the road S. W. from this city and which leads to Pei taheng where the finest peaches of Northern China are said to be grown.

Well, the road shows plainly that in former times this Empire had more public spirit than one finds today. The road is so neglected that one marvels that traffic is yet possible.

We had just passed a hilly, stony region and I, who had been warned about these regions being infested with robber bands was on my guard all the time, though my guide and interpreter slept whenever they felt like it. Well, all of a sudden three armed soldiers came up to us, riding fast and after saluting told us to be very careful as there are many robbers about and that they attacked some Chinese last night. Well, I took this notice rather lightly after having been through robber-ridden Manchuria, but it was enough, though, to make my men clean their eyes out and look

If health and energy keep on sticking with me, I hope to show that also in more dangerous lands as China is, I will do my very best, to show that although the United States of America hasn't seen fit as yet to adopt me as a citizen, I will risk life and limb and forego a rewarding home life which sometimes looms up before me, many and far away and do all I can to match her domain with things good for her people and their posterity.

Well, let me give you a description of how I spent those last five or six weeks here in this country. I believe I wrote you my last letter on the 30th of August, isn't it and after having experienced the usual difficulties in crossing the Pacific with a certain I managed to leave Chicago at 7 A.M. on August 31st. We took the road S. W. from this city and which leads to Tel Aviv where the Chief Pandora of Northern China are said to be grown. Well, the road above plainly that in former times this Delty had more public equity than China today. The road is so neglected that one marvels that traffic is yet possible. We had just passed a hilly, stony region and I, who had been warned about these regions being infested with robber bands, was very glad all the way through by police and lamppost so whenever the Pai Hsiu Ku, well, if or a million have sent, soldiers were to -- a, drilling Ka-Ka-Ka-

scared. At half past 12 sitting in a country inn, we heard some commotion outside and my guide rushed in saying, "The robber man have kill one Chinaman." I rushed out and behold--there the body lay of a well dressed Chinaman brought in by the soldiers who found it along the road and I noticed that the poor chap had two fearful gashes on his head, his brain even visible and partly spattered over his clothes, his hands were put up against his head as to protect himself and so he died, for his arms were too stiff to unbend them. He was killed apparently by a heavy blunt iron tool. My man said by a sword, but the wounds were too broad for that and I think it was done by a pick axe. Well, as I was having a bite to eat when I was called out, I found upon returning that my appetite wasn't there any more but my men were simply half crazy, especially the interpreter who isn't over-courageous. He was as ghastly white as you might wish to see a Chinaman and the guide too, was absolutely unnerved. The Chinese soldiers soon came to me offering their services for taking me through safely, but I, having heard much about their arrogant and unsoldierlike habits, refused politely but firmly, but I armed my men with a few large knives and an axe. I myself relied upon my automatic pistol which allows me to fire 10 shots without reloading, but I am glad to say, although we met several doubtful and suspected characters, we were not attacked, but of course, we took the precaution to be indoors before it got dark. The next day we passed a band of apparent outlaws for the time working in the field, but all assembling when they saw our carts coming, but I had my pistol right handy and it glistened in their eyes and I saw the leader nod to some of

scarce. At half past 12 shifting in a country inn, we heard some commotion outside and my guide rushed in crying, "The robber man have kill one Chinaman." I rushed out and behold--there the body lay of a well dressed Chinaman brought in by the soldiers who found it along the road and I noticed that the poor chap had two bullet wounds in his head, his arms were visible and neatly spattered over his clothes, his hands were put up against his head as to protect himself and so he died, for his arms were too stiff to move at them. He was killed apparently by a heavy blunt iron tool. "My man said by a sword", but the wounds were too broad for that and I think it was done by a pick axe. Well, as I was having a bite to eat when I was called out, I found upon returning that my novelties weren't there any more but my men were simply half crazy, especially the interpreter on Ian's over-excitement. He was as greedy with as you might wish to see a Chinaman and the guide too, was absolutely amazed. The Chinese soldiers were come to do offering their services for taking me through safely, but I, having been much about their arrogant and unsoldierlike habits, refused politely but firmly, but I armed my men with a few large knives and an axe. I myself relied upon my automatic pistol which allows me to fire 10 shots without reloading, but I am glad to say although we met several hostile villagers, we were not attacked, but of course, we took the precaution to be indoors before it got dark. The next day we passed a band of opportunists waiting for the time working in the field, but all disappeared when they saw our arts coming, but I had my pistol right handy and it glittered in their eyes and I saw to leader had in view of

the man and they didn't make any attempt to molest us. On nearly the same spot, though, a fort night before, a German R. C. missionary was held up and completely plundered out. He had some silver altar pieces with him and valuable cloth and these outlaws probably had gotten wind of it and I may add that he was utterly unarmed and at the time of attack in meditation or -- perhaps sleep.

Do you know, Mr. Fairchild, that when roaming in these dangerous regions, one becomes a soldier more or less. The Samurai and Bushido spirit takes hold of one, then, and one actually wishes for awhile that something might happen.------

Well, the second day after leaving Chinanfu we arrived in Fei tcheng and as soon as our carts were safe and sound in the court yard of the inn, we proceeded to see the famous peach orchards near the city. Well, these peaches are marvels; they weight some times over a pound a piece, are sweet and extremely juicy and of a pale, white flesh, reddening somewhat toward the stone, while the skin is heavily downed and of a light yellow color with only a wee bit of a blush. I may add that it is a cling stone which is a disadvantage, but still, these peaches are so highly estimated here in this country where things are so relatively cheap that one pays for the very best quality from 15 to 20 cents Mexican per piece. Now if you consider that an ordinary laborer only earns from 20 to 30 cents Mexican per day, then you see the comparison is as if in the United States one would pay $1.00 gold for a peach, which most of us would think exorbitant, isn't it? When we were there in Fei tcheng one of the peach growers told us that the magistrate of the district had gotten an order from the

the men and they didn't seem any attempt to point us. We nearly ran some down, though, a few nights before, a Jerry R. C. ship-- itinery was held up and completely plundered out. He had some silver altar pieces with him and a family cloth and these outlaws probably had gotten wind of it and I say-out that he was actually murdered and at the time of attack in mediation or -- perhaps sleep.

Do you know, Mr. Fairfield, how significant is these Bagdhous regions, one hundred miles or less. The Jewish and Muslim spirit below high of one, then, and one actually wishes for awhile that something might happen.--

Well, the second day after leaving Kirkuk, we arrived in Tel Kobeng and as soon as our tents were made and found in the court yard of the inn, we proceeded to see the famous peach orchards near the city. Well, what pleasure a secretary long weight when these over-a-round a place, are exact one actually juicy and of a pale, white, fresh, medium sweet, nearly the size, while the skin is heavily downed and of a light yellow color with only a wee bit of a blush. I say and that it is a sling where which is a disadvantage, but still, these peaches are so highly cultivated here in this country where things are so relatively cheap that one gets for the very best quality fruit is 50 cents American per piece. Now if you consider that an Arab laborer only earns from 20 to 30 cents Mexican per day, then you see the comparison is as if in the United States one would pay $1.00 gold for a peach, which most of us would think exorbitant. Isn't it? Then we were there in Tel Keneng one of the peach growers told us that the inspectors of the district had gotten an order from the

Emperor for 800,000 peaches, but that on account of the big drought this summer they couldn't supply 1/5 of that amount. This peach is an excellent shipper, being carried for 5 to 8 days in baskets and the German missionaries told me that when wrapping undamaged sound fruit up in soft paper and keeping them in a cool place one could retain them until February. Have we got anything like it? This winter I will ship you a few bundles of scions, although they will be hard to get. These people say that only in Fei tcheng are they able to grow.

Let me tell you that the whole climate and scenery here in South and Central Shantung is as in Southern Utah and New Mexico and I predict especially for the irrigated valleys of New Mexico a magnificient future as fruit raising district of which the fruits will have long lasting shipping qualities.

From Fei tchen we went to Yen chou fu, another two days further south. Here and there in the villages I saw a new kind of an Ailanthus, n.l., a globular headed one. It is probably Ailanthus glandulosus var. umbraculifera. The natives say it never fruits and it is only propagated by suckers.

Very strange that these umbraculiferous varieties of trees develop in the extreme sunny and dry regions. The so-called umbrella tree (Melia Azedarach var. umbraculifera) seems to have originated in Texas. The leaf-headed willow occurs here in Central Chili (China) and now this Ailanthus again. In Japan there is a globular headed catalpa. I wouldn't be surprised if we will find it some day to have come from China.

Sec-cor for 600,000 planters and that we assumed we'd be big enough this summer they could carry it off that season. This year is an unusual crop, [illegible] and the German missionaries told me that when weighing undamaged sound fruit up in soft paper and keeping them in a cool place one could retain them until February. Here we are getting like it this winter I will ship you a few bushels of colony although they will be hard to get. These people say that only in hot climes are they able to grow.

Let me tell you that the whole citrus and economy here in north and Central Quantung is as in northern Cal and the Mexico and I predict especially for the irrigated valleys of New Mexico a magnificent future as fruit raising district of which the fruits will have long keeping strong qualities.

You had taken as what to Tientsin, and to the very further south. Here and there in the villages I saw a new kind of an illantheny, a glandular weakness. It is probably illantha glandulosa var. [illegible]. The natives say it never fruits and it is only propagated by suckers.

Very strange that these [illegible] varieties of trees develop in the extreme sunny and dry regions. The so-called [illegible] tree (Melia Azedarach var. [illegible]) seems to have originated in Texas. The lost-header willow occurs here in Central Chili (China) and now this Ailanthus again. In Japan there is a [illegible] relative. I [illegible] be surprised if we will find it some day to be some true China.

There in South and Central Shantung one finds the catalpa Bungei grow to a large size. It will prove to be a very good timber tree for the Southwest but it doesn't bear seeds, at least not to speak of, so we will have a hard time in introducing it.

From Yen tchou fu, I went to an agricultural station kept by the German missionaries in Tai dja tchwang, near Chining chow. As always I was received most hospitably and shown all over their garden. They have some nice specimen trees of Boxwoods, crape-myrtles, old Magnolia Yulan, Celtis, quinces, bladderpod trees and some old tree peonies. I intended to go over Chining chow to Chon tcho fu where the best quinces and magnolias and tree peonies are said to grow, but the missionaries everywhere strongly advised me not to go as yet for the Sorghum hadn't been cut yet and that give too much shelter for the robbers of which that particular district is chuck full. All kinds of tales were told me. By the way, this district is the place where the notorious Boxer troubles originated and every time trouble is brewing, it is there, that things are at their hottest. Right now, there is again a revolution going on in the region around Chon tcho fu.

Well, from Chining chow we went to Chu fu, the famous town where Confucius is buried. I had gotten reports that there were trees and plants in existence on the grave of Con fu tse that only grew there and nowhere else in China, so my hopes were high, although blended with suspicion, having been deceived so often in these respects by our yellow brothers and it came about as I already silently had suspected. The only tree of its kind in China

There is work and control enough one finds the catalpa Tengol grew to a large size. It will prove to be a very good timber tree for the Southwest but it doesn't bear seeds, at least not to speak of, so we will have a hard time in introducing it.

From Yen Ching Yu, I went to an agricultural station kept by the German missionaries in Ta Ts'ang Tsunang, near Chinling Chow. As always I was received most hospitably and shown all over their gardens. They have some experiment trees of Kumquats, orange-myrtles, old Magnolia Yulan, Catalpa, quince, bladderpod trees and some old tree peonies. I intended to go over Chinling Chow to Chen Ku where the best quince and magnolias and tree peonies are said to grow, but the missionaries everywhere strongly advised me not to go as yet for the Szechuan people's been out yet and that give me many stories of the robbers of which this particular district is chief fully. It seems of later years said so. By the way, this district is also where the notorious Szechuan Brown trouble originated and every time trouble is brewing, it is there, that things are at their hottest. Right now, there is again a revolution going on in the region around Chen Ch'o Ku.

Well, from Chinling Chow we went to Chu Ku, the famous town where Confucius is buried. I had gotten reports that there were trees and plants in existence on the grave of Con in the Ming Dynasty there and, moreover, also in China, so my hopes were high, although blended with trepidation, having been robbed in Szechuan in these regards by our yellow brothers and in one event a Chinaman actually had succeeded. The only tree of its kind in China

proved to be a very big male specimen of the Pistacia chinensis. I estimate the tree at between 2 and 3 centuries. Other rare trees were Juniperus chinensis and Thuya orientalis and a so-called sacred herbaceous plant, simply was a weedy Artemisia which is sold in sealed packages to the devoted pilgrims who visit his shrine yearly by the tens of thousands.

There are, however, Juniper trees around the temples in Chu fu that count their years in centuries. Several must be over 1000 years old, but they are beaten again by the Thuyas and Junipers in Tai an fu, Shantung. There I saw specimens which I take to be between 1500 and 2000. Of course, some of them are only dead stumps, having been dead for several centuries and are as such only rooted, wooden monuments. Others, again, are gnarled crooked trunks with just a few green boughs yet left on them. The Chinese love such relics of the past but we whites would rather take them as strange curiosities. When my photos turn out well, you will see how queer these trees look.

To come back, however, to Chu fu, I saw a white-barked pine tree there in the Yen fu tse temple and which is the biggest specimen I have seen as yet. The trunk measures 16 feet circumference 6 feet above the ground. I estimate the age at 15 centuries, but the Chinese say it is way over 2000 years which I don't accept. They also have a persimmon-like tree in that same temple which is a very rare tree. It never fruits, however.

To show you how very little respect the Chinese have for even sacred trees, when they are somewhat out of the way, I

may mention the fact that I saw a large fine chestnut oak growing on the burial ground around the sepulchre of Con fu tse, and they had stripped the bark off completely for a couple of feet so as to make the tree die and then to have an excuse to remove it. The very young chestnut oaks have already been removed and as the climate is gradually becoming dryer all over North China, there is a very great likelihood that when no measures are taken these last remnants of a grand, former vegetation are becomming totally extinct.

The whole surroundings of the Chu fu remind one of a race in decay. The streets are series of mud holes, houses and monuments are in decay, pools of fetid liquid are everywhere and the inns are infested with vermin. I killed a large scorpion in the room I had to spend the night. I kept my boots on while retiring and my clothes, too, for one minimizes the danger then of being stung.

We left Chu fu again in the afternoon and proceeded to Tai an fu. On the road to this city we passed many Yam fields where the Chinese grow these climbing plants on fences made from Sorghum stems. They were also setting their cabbages out in the fields which were heavily manured and irrigated before they were fit to grow these cabbages of some varieties attaining a weight of 40 pounds. I obtained a small package of such an excellent variety. They plant their plants at a distance of from 1½ to 2½ in all directions and I say that although lacking our cabbage flavor these plants will probably become a staple vegetable in

may mention the fact that I saw a large film showing cut growing in the tropical ground around the equators of Cos in the, and they had stripped the bark off completely for a couple of feet so as to make the tree die and then to have an excuse to remove it. The very young cinchona cuts have already been removed and as the climate is gradually becoming dryer all over North China, there is a very great likelihood that them so measures are taken these last remnants of a grand, former vegetation are becoming totally extinct.

The whole surroundings of the Cos is reminiscent of a tree in decay. The streets are ruins of mud holes, houses and monuments are in decay, pools of fetid liquid are everywhere and the lines are infested with vermin. I killed a large scorpion in the room I had to spend the night. I kept my boots on while pitching and my clothes, too, for one minutes bite deeper than of being stung.

We left Cos in again in the afternoon and proceeded to Tai on Tu. On the road to this city we passed many Ion Fields where the Chinese grow these climbing plants on lattices made from bamboo stems. They were also putting their cabbages out in the fields which were heavily manured and irrigated before they were left to grow these cabbages of some varieties attaining a height of 30 pounds. I obtained a small package of such an excellent variety. They plant their plants at a distance of from 1½ to 2½ in all directions, and I say my that although having one meters flavor these id this will probably become a single vegetable in

the United States, especially in the Southwestern part. They are much easier to digest and when being boiled do not emit an unpleasant odor; for salads too they are well fit.

The people grow large quantities of Polygonum tinctorium for making a dark blue dye. The tanks and vessels, though, where they prepare the stuff emit such a penetrating stench that I hardly would advise the good people of the United States to experiment with the growth of this dye plant, the more as the color produced by it is not fast.

The landscape and the clumps of houses here and there were greatly enlivened by the masses of golden corn ears which the people had stored in the trees and on the house roofs. They probably did it to keep them out of reach of the domestic animals, rats and thieves.

On September 9 I arrived in Tai an fu. This is an interesting old city. The old Junipers and Thuyas alone are worth a journey to it and I saw here a couple of Wistaria chinensis which were several centuries old and a Sophora Japonica between 12 and 15 centuries. Marvellous to see such old specimens of the vegetable kingdom. Of course, our Californian big trees beat all these, but still, these trees here have a different charm about them. Ours are all wild, these are all reared under human supervision.

In Tai an fu, I was taken charge of by Mr. A. C. Moule, a missionary of the Church of England, and we had a delightful time there, he showing me the trees and gardens of interest and

the United States, especially in the Southwestern part. They are much easier to digest and when being boiled do not emit an unpleasant odor; for salads too they are well fit.

The people have large quantities of indigenous tinctures for making a dark blue dye. The tanis and vessels, though, where they prepare the stuff emit such a penetrating stench that I hardly would advise the good people of the United States to experiment with the growth of this dye plant, the more as the color produced by it is not fast.

The landscape and the climate of Buenos Aires and there were greatly enlivened by the masses of golden corn ears which the people had strewed in the trees and on the house roofs. They probably did it to keep them out of reach of the domestic animals, rats and thieves.

On September 9 I arrived in Tal an Fu. This is an interesting old city. The old Chinese and Tuyas alone are worth a journey to it and I presume a couple of Italian diplomats which were several centuries old and a diplomat departing between 12 and 13 centuries. Marvellous to see such old specimens of the vegetable kingdom. Of course, our Californian big trees beat all hollow, but still, these trees have a different charm about them. They are all wild, they are all reared under human supervision.

In Tal an Fu, I was taken charge of by Mr. L. C. Morris, a missionary of the Church of England, and we had a delightful time there, he showing me the lamas and gardens of interest and

I explaining the botanical part to him. We climbed to the top of the sacred and famous Tai shan which means "Sublime Mountain" and we got even lost in that maze of small ravines that descend from its top but we got home, though, just the same, though Mrs. Moule and several missionaries had started already on the search for us.

The original vegetation, though, even on that sacred mountain has all been destroyed and only a few pines have been left to grow. They have planted Thuya orientalis all over, but what does that amount to. To us one original wild tree is worth more than one thousand planted ones.

This famous mountain is only 5050 feet above sea level but it is a very steep climb. Fellows with weak hearts had better stay at lower levels. The Chinese say that old or weak people die sometimes from sheer exhaustion while climbing this "hill."

I found in the higher altitudes several interesting shrubs and plants like Spiraea callosa, Sp. corymbosa, Berberis sp. Fraxinus ornus, Tilia parvifolia, Deutsia sp. Lonicera sp., Celastrus articulatrus, Euconomus olatus, Forsythia suspenso, Rosa sp., etc., Aconitum, Valeriana, Datura Stramonium, Lespedesa, Gnaphalium, Senecia, Aster, Cirsuim, Fragaria indica, Anemone chinensis, Podum Fabaria and many ferns, some apparently very rare.

On the top of the mountain they have some very old monuments and inscriptions but--very strange, just to keep up a belief that no trees or shrubs will grow above a certain height, they deliberately destroy any thing that perchance might spring up. I saw a proof of it in a young elm tree which, although on a rather

I explaining the botanical part to him. We climbed to the top of the sacred and famous Tai shan which means "Spring Mountain" and we got even lost in that maze of small revines that descend from its top but we got home, though, just the same, though Mrs. Hsuie and several missionaries had started already on the search for us.

The original vegetation, though, even on that sacred mountain has all been destroyed and only a few pines have been left to grow. They have planted Chinese arborvitaie all over, but what does that amount to. To us one original will turn is worth more than one thousand planted ones.

This famous mountain is only 4000 feet above sea level but it is a very steep climb. Fellows with weak hearts had better stay at lower levels. The Chinese say that old or very people die sometimes from sheer exhaustion while climbing this hill.

I found in the higher altitudes several interesting shrubs and plants like Spiraea salicna, Sp. carpinoides, Berberis sp., Fraxinus ornus, Ulmus parvifolia, Deutzia sp. Lonicera sp., Celastrus aphlatoxus, Zanthoxylum oliga, Ampelopsis sinensis, Rosa sp., etc., Acanthus, Valerian, Salvia Stachyoides, Lespedeza, Thalictrum, Sedum, Aster, Dianthus, Fragaria Indica, Viola chinensis, Sedum and many ferns, some especially very pretty.

On the top of the mountain they have some very old temples and inscriptions but--very strange, just to keep up a belief that no trees or shrubs will grow above a certain height, they deliberately destroy any thing that persistent might spring up. I saw a proof of it in a young elm tree which, although in a valley

inaccessible spot, had been stripped entirely of its bark and done by human hands, not eaten off by any rodent.

Now this very mountain, when reforested again, could yield a yearly income of from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars and if a few dams were built in some of the canons the city of Tai an fu which now suffers from lack of water could be supplied with a bountiful supply but no, the Chinese are apparently too dense to do a thing like it.

I stayed a few days in Tai an fu trying to buy some good vegetable seeds like an ever-growing cucumber, a superior variety of watermelon, etc., but I wasn't lucky. The seeds weren't ripe yet. Next time I will get them, though. In the meantime, my cartmen didn't want to stop there any longer and departed and I had to get wheelbarrows, carts not to be had, for the density of the population here in Central Shantung has already become so great that animals are starved out. Everything is done by human labor. The pumps in the fields, the plows on the land, the wheelbarrows with freight on the highroads all are moved by human muscle. Let us pray that we whites will never fall in a state like that! Rather a smaller population with more brain than such a tremendous mass living like animals.

Well, on September 14, we left Tai an fu, going to Bo shan, where a special variety of grapes is said to exist. On the road we pass some fine orchards of the large fruited Crataegus pinnatifida. I do not know whether I wrote to you already about the prospects of this fruit. Well, if not, I may say that for the more arid or the warmer parts of the United

incredible spot, had been stripped entirely of its bark and long by human hands, not eaten off by any animal.

How this very remarkable, when reforested again, could yield a yearly income of from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars and if a few dams were built in some of the canons the city of Mai on in which now suffers from lack of water could be supplied with a bountiful supply but no, the Chinese are proverbially too canny to do a thing like it.

I stayed a few days in Tai an in trying to buy some good vegetable seeds like an ever-growing cucumber, a superior variety of watermelon, etc., but I wasn't lucky. The seeds weren't ripe yet. Next time I will get them, though. In the meantime, my contract didn't want to stop there any longer and departed and I had to get wheelbarrows, carts not to be had, for the density of the population here is fearful. Something has already become so great that animals are starved out. Everything is done by human labor. The cows in the fields, the plows on the land, the wheelbarrows with freight on the highroads all are moved by human muscle. Let us pray that we whites will never fall in a state like that! Rather a smaller population with more brain that does a tremendous mass living like animals.

Well, on September 14, we left Tai an fu, going to Ho shan, where a special variety of grape is said to exist. On the road we pass some fine orchards of the large fruited Chefoo pippins. I do not know whether I wrote to you already about the grapes of this district. Well, if not, I may say that for the more part of the summer parts of the United

States this fruit will become a substitute for the cranberry and everyone who has a rather high piece of land will be able to grow them. They do make a delicious jelly and jam, and preserved as they are after having taken the seeds out they are also a fine preserve. They are even here an expensive fruit and the supply isn't equal to the demand. The trees are all grafted and planted from 8 to 12 feet apart. They do not bear, though, until they are 5 or 6 years old, but they live to be 50 or 60 years.

Going along the roads I observed everywhere plantations of bushy ashes, probably Fraxinus chinensis. These bushes are pruned back to the ground every winter and the shoots are utilized to make very strong baskets from. As these aches grow on sandy sterile places and even on high dry banks they may be utilized in the more arid regions of the United States.

On the second day of our wheelbarrow trip I took a short cut over the mountains and my men took it easy that day and advanced 30% slower than I did, with the result that at sunset I was alone in an unknown region. Well, I found shelter in a solitary watchhouse along the road and made myself as comfortable as circumstances would allow. I had not slept, though for an hour until I was awakened by some noise and to my surprise there were standing before me two Chinese, one with a drawn sword and the other with a club. I took them at once for highway robbers and jumped up drawing my revolver out, but before I could say Jack Robinson, as the English saying is, they fled for their very lives falling down even over a boulder in the path. Well, I

retired again and soon a whole mass of Chinese came out, all armed with some tool or another. To my good luck I may say that with a few words of Chinese I assured them of not having any bad intentions and it ended by one of them offering me his pipe, out of which I drew a few puffs like one reads in an Indian novel and they cleared off again. Still, they came back again and again. It seemed to be a huge novelty to have such a foreign animal occupying a watchman's cabin, until to my great relief my interpreter turned up at about 10 P.M. and I spent the rest of the night on a good brick bedstead.

On the third day we should have reached Bo shan, but-- we got a rainstorm during the night which washed out many of the roads and not only that, but returned again at noon with a still greater force and you may imagine how cold and wet we became, being caught right in the mountain-vastnesses. Well, we didn't make more than 10 or 15 miles that day and sometimes each wheelbarrow had to be pulled and pushed by 6 coolies. My cup of hot tea and some stewed Chicago beef tasted that evening to me like a banquet and God Morpheus soon made us forget the trials of the day. The next day again, heavy rain, but we managed to reach Bo shan.

During the three days I stayed there I saw the grapes which are really distinct from other grapes I have seen as yet in China, being large bunches, big berries and their color is pale opalescent purple. They are quite sweet, too. The bunches grow to be sometimes 5 pounds in weight. There are also wild pears around here, called the "Dang li" which probably has giveen offspring to some of the Chinese varieties of pears. I got a small quantity of seeds from it.

walked again and soon a whole mass of Chinese came out, all armed with some tool or another. To my good luck I may say that with a few words of Chinese I assured them of not having any bad intentions and it ended by one of them offering me his pipe, and of which I drew a few puffs like one reads in an Indian novel and they cleared off again. Still, they came back again and again. It seemed to be a huge novelty to have such a foreign animal occupying a workman's cabin, until to my great relief my interpreter turned up at about 10 P.M. and I spent the rest of the night on a good Indian bedstead.

On the third day we should have reached Si-an, but--we got a rainstorm during the night which washed out many of the roads and not only that, but returned again at noon with a still greater force and you may imagine how cold and wet we became, being caught right in the mountain-wilderness. Well, we didn't make more than 10 or 15 miles that day and sometimes such a delivery had to be pulled and pushed by 6 coolies. My cup of hot tea and some stewed Chicago beef tested that evening to me like a banquet and God Morpheus soon made us forget the trials of the day. The next day again, heavy rain, but we managed to reach Si-an.

During the three days I stayed there I saw the grapes which are really distinct from other grapes I have seen as yet in China, being large bunches, big berries and their color is pale pearl-scent purple. They are quite sweet, too. The bunches are to be sometimes 5 pounds in weight. There are also wild pears grown here, called the "Dang li" which probably has given origin to some of the Chinese varieties of pears. I got a small quantity of seeds from it.

Then they have a wild grape growing here from which they make strong wine. The plants look like our fox grapes, Vitis labrusca, and I almost think they are identical with ours. I got a nice bag of seeds, though, for trial in the United States. Now, near Boshan there are a few canyons where rare trees grow. I collected seeds from the tree upon which the Chinese graft the Olea fragrans and although the leaves of the tree and indeed its whole appearance indicate a great resemblance to a Rhamnus it seems to be an Oleaceous tree, though, so I recall the statement in my last letter that the Chinese graft an oleaceous shrub upon a Rhamnus. We collected seeds of the Albiesia chinensis, a rare tree; of the Pistacia chinensis whose seeds, by the way, are also collected by the Chinese so as to express an oil for burning purposes. Then we got seeds of a yellow-fruited crataegus which is also rare. I observed a nice shrubby carpinus, Ulmustsuberosa, U. campestris, Acer mono, Diospyros costatris, Xanthoxylon ailanthoides, This last one is in big clumps and loaded with reddish capsules which make one's heart feel glad. A Cornus with black berries which are expressed also for oil. Vitese incisa used for basketmaking and medicinally and which will prove to be for us a good beeflower besides then 3 species of Quercus, a Staphylea-like tree, wild apricots and two species of Rhamnus.

The Pistacia chinensis has a great future before it as an ornamental park and garden tree for the southwestern parts of the United States. A drive lined with those trees is a most graceful object to behold.

Then they have a well grown growing here from which they make strong wine. The plants look like our fox grapes, this instance, and I know that they are identical with them. I did a also log it away. Now, for trail in the Tailing State. Now, near Dunes there are a few scattered olive trees grow. I collected seeds from the tree upon which the Chinese graft the olive fragrans and although the leaves of the tree and indeed its whole appearance indicate a great resemblance to a Osmanna it seems to be an olearcous tree, though, as I recall the statement in my last letter that the Chinese graft an oleaceous shrub upon a Osmanna. The collected seeds of the Ilicinia ohkoshiki, a rare tree; of the Ilatonia ohkoshiki whose seeds, by the way, are also supplied by the Chinese so as to operate in all the methods possible. Now we got seeds of a yellow-flowered mahonia which is quite rare. I observed a clay density during Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter time. Illinois weather, Mahonia ellobiodes. This last one is in big clumps and loaded with reddish purple which make one's heart feel glad. I found with Mahonia berries which are conserved also for oil. These Indian seed is nourishing and medicinally and which will prove to be for us a good healthy beside than 3 species of Quercus, a Stenphylos-lize tree, wild apricots and the species of Osmanna.

The Ilatonia ohkoshiki has a great future before it as an ornamental shrub and garden tree for the southwestern parts of the United States. A drive lined with those trees is a most pleasing object to behold.

There are also several wild grasses growing in those ravines but the poverty is so great here that even wild grasses are harvested for fuel and men and boys are cutting them before the seeds are ripe.

On September 20 I left by train for Chinanfu, there being a railroad from So shan to the main railroad on account of the excellent coal mines existing near Boshan.

In Chinanfu I was struck at once by the unusual quantity of fruits exposed for sale but my men informed me that on September 22 it would be Chinese autumn festival and it was the custom to send fruits to one's friends as presents. Would you believe me when I tell you that a large fingered lemon (Citrus medica v. digitala) costs $1.00 Mexican apiece? The Chinese think they bring good luck to one's household. I collected seeds of a Caragana which I didn't see before and which will serve as a hedge plant for the southwest.

During the five days I stayed in Chinanfu I observed pears over one pound in weight apiece and fine white peaches, flat jujubes, fair apples and good grapes. Of all the cities in China I have seen as yet, I don't think there is one that has such a variety and such excellent fruits as Chinanfu has and in my opinion, the Shantung province is the richest for fruits and vegetables of all Northern China.

Foreign fruits have penetrated remarkably little and although Dr. Nevius introduced a good many they are not much found outside of missionaries' compounds and even there they have very

There are also several wild geese, feeding in these regions but the poverty is so great here that even wild geese are hunted for food and men and boys are stealing corn before the seeds are ripe.

On September 22 I left by train for Chihuahua, there being a railroad from Sp also to the main railroad on account of the excellent coal mines existing near Sabinas.

In Chihuahua I was struck at once by the unusual quantity of fruits exposed for sale but my man informed me that on September 22 it would be Chihuahua autumn festival and it was the custom to send fruits to one's friends as presents. Would you believe me when I tell you that a large flagpole lemon (Citrus medica v. digitata) costs $1.00 Mexican money. The Chinese think they bring good luck to one's household. I collected seeds of a Cerasus which I didn't see before and which will serve as a hedge plant for the northwest.

During the five days I stayed in Chihuahua I observed pears over one inch in weight apiece and like white peaches, flat plums, fair apples and good grapes. Of all the cities in China I have been to yet, I don't think there is one that has such a variety and such excellent fruit as Chihuahua and in my opinion, the flourishing province is the citadel for fruit and vegetables of all Northern China.

Foreign fruits are considered remarkably little and although Dr. Fu's interest = good order they are not most famous outside of missionaries' compounds and even there they have

much deteriorated, having been attacked by diseases and not having been treated properly. The missionaries, though, believe that grafting upon the Chinese stock plants has something to do with it. This last item may have something to do with it, but I rather think the very dry climate has made them more conceptive to the attacks of the native pests.

I had quite some trouble in Chinanfu in obtaining the right kinds of money to take with me. There are only six different currencies in use here and the one kind is wanted here and another kind there, that is, if one tries to use the ordinary currency 50 miles away from here, one loses, say, 15 or 20%.

After the financial troubles we found out there were no carts to be had and so we went by wheelbarrows to Laoling where the famous seedless jujubes were said to grow.

We passed along fine lotus ponds where all the leaves had been harvested, for these leaves are the universal wrapping material here for meats, fruits, sugar, pastry, bread, etc. I saw Gisania aquatica being cultivated, the soft insides of the stems being used boiled as a vegetable, also Typha angustifolia which is used the same way. Both products, though, are rather tasteless to us whites. The Jerusalem artichokes (Helianthus tuberosus) were everywhere in full bloom, though sometimes not higher than 3 or 4 feet. In Western Europe these artichokes never flower, no matter how well they are taken care of.

On September 27 from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. we crossed the Yellow River in a barge. This stream is a torrent of liquid

much depopulated, having been attacked by disease and not having been treated properly. The administration, though, believes that grafting upon the Chinese moon plants has something to do with it. This last item may have something to do with it, but I rather think the very dry climate has made them more conducive to the attacks of the native pests.

I had quite some trouble in Djakarta in obtaining the right kinds of money to take with me. There are only six different currencies in use here and the one kind is worked here and another kind there, that is, if one tries to use the ordinary currency 50 miles away from here, one loses, say, 10 or 20%.

After the financial troubles we found out there were no seats to be had and so we went by wheelbarrows to landing where the famous coolies jinjikes were said to grow.

We passed along the lotus ponds where all the lotus had been harvested, for these lotus are the universal cooking material here for meats, fruits, sugar, pastry, bread, etc. I saw Chinese squashes being cultivated, the soft inside of the stems being used boiled as a vegetable, also Cyrus asparagifolia which is used the same way. Both products, though, are rather tasteless to us whites. The Jerusalem artichokes (Helianthus tuberosus) were everywhere in full bloom, though sometimes not higher than 3 or 4 feet. In Western Europe these artichokes never flower, no matter how well they are taken care of.

On September 27 from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. we crossed the Tjilie River in a barge. This stream is a torrent of liquid

mud, eating away all the time at its dykes and always dangerous to cross. It has a remarkably strong current, transforming itself here and there in whirlpools of chocolate-colored mud.

For the next three days we passed through a level, rather monotonous country with hamlets and villages consisting only of mud houses with here and there a temple made of bricks. Large orchards of jujubes and pears and peaches were seen occasionally. I obtained also seedless jujubes, but they had still a hard stone inside, though no trace of a kernel. Might this be the famous seedless jujube, I asked myself. But no, after four days' travel at last we were in Laoling and here I had the pleasure to find a jujube without a stone, though possessing sometimes a soft kernel. It is a very rare variety said to exist only in the immediate neighborhood of Laoling and nearly the whole output is shipped to the court at Peking and to the officials. One old Chinaman remarked sarcastically to us that when they send a whole cartload full to the Emperor, before he gets it so much has clung to the fingers of the magistrates that he actually only gets one catty (a little over a pound).

On the road to Laoling we saw sometimes a strange sight; whole flocks of eagles feeding upon the large green horned caterpillars which were destroying the soy beans. I never knew that eagles could be so useful. The Chinese were, of course, delighted to receive this assistance and they allow the birds to do even a little mischief. For instance, in Chimanfu when they are washing out the insides of the slaughtered animals at a creek just outside

and, making very all the time at the grass and other delicacies to come. It has a remarkably strong current, meandering itself here and there in whirlpools of chocolate-colored mud.

For the next three days we passed through a level, rather monotonous country with hamlets and villages consisting only of mud houses with here and there a temple made of bricks. Large crowds of [illegible] and people saw [illegible] alone. I obtained also another [illegible], but they had still a hard alone land, though no trace of a tunnel. Might this be the famous another [illegible]? I asked myself. But no, after four days' travel at last we were in Lashing and here I had the pleasure to find a [illegible] without a stone, though possessing some place a mud street. It is a very rare variety but is only in the immediate neighborhood of Lashing and nearly the whole output is shipped to Rangoon at Yedaw and to the officials. One old Chinaman remarked sarcastically to me that when they need a whole cartload full to the Governor, before he gets it he must has clung to the fingers of the magistrates that he actually only gets one entry in little over a month.

On the road to Lashing we saw sometimes a strange sight; whole flocks of vultures feeding upon the large green baked water-pillars which were destroying the dry wood. I never knew that vultures could be useful. The Chinese were, of course, delighted to receive this assistance and they allow the birds to do even a little alcohol. For instance, in Chinatown when they are working our the [illegible] of the [illegible] animals at a creek just outside

the city wall, then the eagles fly in great flocks over their heads, stealing once in awhile also a good piece of beef in addition to taking the refuse which floats on the water and is caught by these agile birds before it sinks too deep.

In Laoling I was able again to obtain mule carts for I hate these wheelbarrows which go slow and where one always has that miserable feeling of using fellow men as draft animals. From Laoling to Tientsin took us four days, passing through a great deal of Alkaline land where little grows beyond sages and salt bushes.

Still, I made a few interesting finds. The Chinese grow alfalfa there to extract the alkali and they say that when a piece of land gets too bad then they sow Alfalf and after 4 or 5 years occupation by it the land is good again to grow Sorghum. If the land is very bad, then they sow another leguminous plant. It looks to be Espargette. I only got little seeds of it. This plant is not a cattle food, although it can be given in small quantities, but it makes up for that, for in late fall it is mowed and dryed and then bunched up and used for fuel. The Chinese say that when this plant has been growing for from 5 to 7 years then even very bad land is fit again for Sorghum, wheat or even soy beans, provided the land isn't too low; than it must be trenched in addition.

Then, on these alkaline lands they grow Tamarix bushes in great quantities. They cut them down to the ground each winter and use them for fuel and also make baskets out of the flexible

the city wall, then the mafios fly in great floods over their heads, treating once in awhile also a good piece of boat in addition to taking the turtles which floats on the water and in order to make sure that they will also fly away.

In fishing I was also again to obtain male carts for I hate those wheelbarrows which go slow and where one always has that miserable feeling of being fellow man an ass's animals. From fishing to Tientsin took us four days, passing through a great deal of flatter land where little green-leafed vegetables and barley.

Still, I made a few interesting finds. The Chinese grow alfalfa there to extract the alkali and they say that when a piece of land gets too bad then they sow alfalf and after 4 or 5 years occupation by it the land is good again to grow barley. If the land is very bad, then they sow sunflower instead. It looks to be impossible. I only got little seeds of it. This plant is not a cattle food, although it can be given in small quantities, but it makes up for that, for in late fall it is mowed and dried and then bundled up and used for fuel. The Chinese say that when this plant has been growing for from 5 to 7 years then even very bad land is fit again for barley, wheat or even any beans, provided the land isn't too low; then it must be transplanted in addition.

Then, on these alkaline lands they grow Sunarik beans in great quantities. They are then dug in the ground and winter and use them for fuel and also make bunches out of the flexible

shoots.

The Vitex incisa is also used that same way, but it cannot stand as much alkali as the Tamarix.

Between Laoling and Tientsin they grow here and there superior varieties of egg plants, the fruits weighing often from 5 to 7 pounds apiece. Also a very small wild pear occurs called "Do li". The fruits do not grow larger than green peas, but the tree stands lots of alkali and grows in even very sterile soils and the Chinese say the branches can be shipped easily. They use this tree everywhere for stock plant for their better varieties. These trees are sometimes so heavily loaded with fruits that one sees more berries than leaves. They must make a sublime sight in spring when in full bloom. I obtained a nice quantity of fruits and although I had sent some already two years ago under N. 178a these seeds will be quite welcome, too, I surmise.

About the jujubes, I obtained also some information. All the way between Chinanfu and Tientsin one passes orchards of them. They are all propagated by suckers which are taken from the old trees when they are one or two years old. They are planted out in rows sometimes only five feet apart, other times again 25 feet. If planted in a solitary row through a field, the distance is in general 10 or 12 feet apart, if planted, however, in an orchard they have a general distance of from 10 to 20 feet apart, allowing minor crops to be cultivated during the first years. They come generally in bearing the 6th or 7th year and bear profitably until the age of 40 or 50 years. If one rings his trees by sowing the

shoots.

The Kiwi Lemon is also used for sore eye, and it seems that is most valuable as the fruit.

Between leafing and blossoming they grow here and there another variety of egg plants, the fruits weighing often from 3 to 7 pounds apiece. Also a very small wild pear which called "Ko Lit". The fruits do not grow larger than green peas, but the trees attain lots of height and grows in even very stony soils and the Chinese say the branches can be skinned easily. They use this tree everywhere for stock plant for their better varieties. These trees are sometimes so heavily loaded with fruits that one sees more berries than leaves. They must take a million slips in order even to fill blows. I obtained a nice variety of fruits and although I had left some already two years ago wanted to. Kiwi trees seeds will be quite welcome, too, I noticed.

About the Jujubes, I obtained also some information. All the way between Chikurin and Hortkin one finds orchards of them. They are all propagated by suckers which are taken from the old trees when they are one or two years old. They are planted out in rows sometimes only Five feet apart, other times equal 20 feet. If planted in a military row through a field, the distance is in general 10 or 12 feet apart. If planted, however, in an orchard they leave a general distance of from 12 to 20 feet apart, allowing other crops to be cultivated during the first years. They come generally in bearing the 5th or 7th year and have practically until the age of 40 or 50 years. If one wishes its trees by cutting the

bark through each year one doubles his crop, but the taste of the fruit is not as good, being less sweet. This ringing is done in early summer just when the fruits are setting. If done in time, very few fruits will drop. If not done, half of the fruits drop, being thrown off by the tree itself. The ringing is done about a foot above the ground for the first time and each succeeding year another ring is added, leaving one inch distance between it and the last one. The ringing is generally commenced when the tree is 12 to 15 years of age.

The fruits themselves, the so-called dates or jujubes, can be eaten fresh or dried. When eaten fresh there is no other process added. When dried, however, several methods are used to obtain a superior article. The famous honey-jujubes or Li tsao are first dried in the sun, then boiled, then dried again, then cut lengthwise over the skin with a small instrument giving five parallel shallow cuts. Then boiled again and dried again and for the third and last time they are boiled in sugar water and then taken out and dried and are fit for consumption. They are a rather superior delicacy, though they can't be compared with the Persian dates.

A second method is this: First boil the dried jujubes, let them dry again, subject them to a good smoking with shavings, then steam them thoroughly and let them dry again. This last method, though, doesn't produce, in my opinion, an article fit for us white people, it being a very coarse product.

There seem to be a few more methods yet of which I

back through each year one doubles his crop, but the taste of the fruit is not as good, being less sweet. This ringing is done in early summer just when the fruits are setting. If done in time, very few fruits will drop. If not done, half of the fruits drop, being thrown off by the tree itself. The ringing is done about a foot above the ground for the first time and each succeeding year another ring is added, leaving one inch spaces between it and the last one. The ringing is generally commenced when the tree is 12 to 15 years of age.

The fruits themselves, the so-called dates or jujubes, can be eaten fresh or dried. When eaten fresh there is no other process added. When dried, however, several methods are used in which a regular article. The fruits sun-dry-dates or jujubes are first dried in the sun, then boiled, then dried again, then cut lengthwise over the back with a small instrument giving five parallel shallow cuts. Then boiled again and dried again and for the third and last time they are boiled in sugar water and then taken out and dried and are fit for consumption. They are a rather superior delicacy, though they can't be compared with the Persian dates.

A second method is this: First boil the dried jujubes, let them dry again, soften them to a pulp mashing with sugar, then press them thoroughly and let them dry again. This last method though, doesn't succeed, in my opinion, in article fit for an white people. It being a very sweet product.

There seem to be a few more details yet to which I

couldn't get all details for the present.

The main way, though, all these jujubes are used is this. First they are sundried and as such can be kept for longer than a year in sound state. Now they can be used in glutinous millet cake; with glutinous rice cake; boiled with non-glutinous small millet and served as a soup; baked in soft wheaten bread; and also stewed like plums with sugar sprinkled on the top. They will never form a very delicate luxury with us but as an addition to our fruits they will have a fair chance, especially for the less well-to-do people in the more arid regions of the United States.

I will soon send you some samples of these seedless jujubes and of the prepared ones to be had here in Peking.

Well, coming down again to my trip, on the evening of October 4 I landed in Tientsin. That was on Friday night. On Saturday and on Monday I have been busy buying seeds of the original peach and although we had to do a lot of walking about and haggling about prices, I got about three bushels. So now the Department can start distributing them to peach growers in the more arid regions of the United States. They won't stand very great cold, though! I would strongly suggest, of course, to keep a good lot of trees growing so as to supply us with seeds for it won't be always that one will be able to get seeds. I had contracted for nearly the whole lot over half a year ago, otherwise I wouldn't have been able to get more than a few pounds.

Upon my arrival here in Peking I find that nearly everyone of the Legation people have gone home and an answer upon my questions where the best fruits grow hasn't come in yet. I have lots of work

results you all detail in the record.

The main way, though, all these jujubes are used is this. First they are sundried and as such can be kept for longer than a year in sound state. Dry they can be used in giddiness milk, water with glutinous rice, only boiled with wu-yi-leaves, small millet and sorrel and a soup boiled in soft wooden bowls and also stewed like plums with sugar sprinkled on the top. They will cover from a very delicate luxury with jam but as an addition to our fruits they will have a fair chance, especially for the less well-to-do people in the more arid regions of the Yellow Range.

I will soon send you some samples of these wooden jujubes and of the preserved ones, so you have in hand.

Well, coming down again to my trip, on the evening of October 4 I landed in Tientsin. That was on Friday night. On Saturday and on Sunday I have been busy buying seeds of the original peach and although we had to do a lot of talking about and haggling about prices, I got about three bad da. In now the department can start distributing them to peach growers in the more arid regions of the Yellow Range. They won't stand very great cold, though. I would strongly suggest, of course, to keep a good lot of trees growing so as to supply us with seeds for it won't be always that one will be able to get seeds. I had contracted for nearly six thousand for over half a year ago, whereas I really'd have been able to get more than a few pounds.

Then my arrival here in Peking I had that lovely surprise of the Japanese-Russian peace plan and as soon as ever even my year's work where the last Russian peace happened was in jeopardy. I have lots to

to do in straightening out financial matters, cleaning and packing seeds, answering all my mail, labeling and storing dried plants, describing photos, etc., and I am afraid I will have to remain here a good many days before I am through.

I finish by thanking you again for your kindnesses and would it be asking too much of you if you might have the goodness to extend my thanks for my promotion also to Dr. B. T. Galloway and to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture.

I remain with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

October 24, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my vouchers for the past quarter. I am a little late with them, but that is on account of not feeling well. I feel these last days extraordinarily tired, not physically, no, only mentally and this lot of administrative matter and especially accounting matter rather makes me feel worse.

I attribute my tiredness to this past four months' roughing it while the summer was very hot and also to having been pretty lonesome now for over two years. Such things seem to count somewhat on a fellow. A few congenial people I use to know here

to do in straightening out financial matters, cleaning and packing seeds, answering all my mail, labeling and storing dried plants, describing photos, etc., and I am afraid I will have to remain here a good many days before I am through.

I finish by thanking you again for your kindnesses and would it be asking too much of you if you might have the goodness to extend my thanks for my promotion also to Dr. J. T. Galloway and to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture.

I remain with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer.

Prof. Chas.

Sargent, Esq., Dear Sir,

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my vouchers for the past quarter. I am a little late with them, but that is on account of not feeling well. I feel these last days extraordinarily tired, not physically, no, only mentally and this lot of administrative matter and especially accounting matter rather makes me feel worse.

I attribute my tiredness to this past few months' roughing it while the summer was very hot and also to having been pretty lonesome now for over two years. Such things seem to count somewhat on a fellow. A few congenial people I see to know here

moved away too and as such one feels it all the more.

I enclose also my Oath of Office with the accompanying question sheet. Would you be kind enough to turn those things over to the respective people?

Within the next few days I hope to straighten the other financial and administrative matters out.

With best of regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

October 20, 1907.

Dr. C. L. Marlatt,

Acting Chief of the Bureau of Entomology,

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been absent from Peking for over four months and just recently coming back to it, I find your letter of July 16 awaiting me.

Yes, it is very pleasing to me, indeed, when I can assist you gentlemen in any way in collecting insects. I have sent once in awhile some material, but I may say that there are not so very many really harmful insects in China. They are marvelously well kept down, apparently by their natural parasites and as I have

merit every thing we can do, feels it all the more.

I enclose also my letter of thanks with the accompanying insertion above. Could you be kind enough to turn this in which was to the respective society.

Within the next few days I hope to straighten the other financial and administrative matters out.

With best of regards to you all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. WYMAN.

Hanover, N.H.

September 26, 1907.

Dr. C. L. Marlatt,

Acting Chief of the Bureau of Entomology,

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been absent from Hanover for over four months and just recently coming back to it, I find your letter of July 15 awaiting me.

Yes, it is very pleasing to me, indeed, when I can assist the Department in any way in collecting insects. I have sent some in cabin some material, but I may say that there are not so very many really useful insects in China. They are marvelously well kept down, primarily by their natural parasites and as I have

written before, there are relatively very few birds in China which prey upon ladybirds or other beetles, so these groups of insects seem to have all they want in the way of propagating themselves. A bad result, though, of the absence of birds is that very harmful beetles, like tree borers and weevils, exist in enormous quantities. I collected some of them in E. Shantung this past summer, but my bottle broke in transit and when unpacking my belongings I found the insects quite dry. Still I send them herewith. Perhaps there is something of interest among them. There are also a few bugs among them simply because they looked curious to me. These two locusts make much more noise than the American species do.

I may add that these tree borers do the greatest harm to Poplars and to Willows, but mulberries, too, are much harmed by them.

Thank you for your directions as to how to ship scale insects. I received them already once through Mr. Fairchild and also a package showing how it should be done.

These last weeks I haven't been out much, but soon I hope to start again for a good trip and hope to find some things of interest for you.

In the Shantung province I didn't find much in the line of insects in general. I send one small package now with this mail, containing some white wax insects upon an ash. It is the first time I came across them. They are apparently very rare for I saw only one branch attacked by them and it was in a densely wooded ravine close to Chinanfu, Shantung.

written before, bees are relatively very few since it rains while they open ladybirds or other insects, as their genus of insects seem to have all they need in the way of propagating themselves. A bad result, though, of the absence of birds is that very harmful beetles, like tiger beetles and wireworms, make in numbers considerable. I collected some of them in my chamber with great manner, but my hostile broke its branch and then unexpectedly my belongings I found the insects quite dry. Will I have disappeared. Perhaps there is something of interest among them. There are also a few bugs among them simply because they looked curious to me. Some the Insects make much more noise than the American species do.

I may add that there are bees do the pine-leaf burn to Poplars and to Willows, but mulberries, too, are much burned by them.

Thank you for your directions as to how to ship media insects. I received them already once through Mr. Lathrobia and also a package showing how it should be done.

Since last week I haven't been out much, but soon I hope to start again for a good trip and hope to find some things of interest for you.

In the Bandung province I didn't find much in the line of insects in general. I sent one small package now with this mail, containing some white ant insects upon an ant. It is the first time I have seen them. They are economically very rare for I saw only one brood chloroted by them and it was in a dormant wooded valley place to Climatic Station.

Hoping you will receive these two small packages and hoping to find more in the near future, I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Through Mr. David G. Fairchild,

In Charge of Foreign Explorations.

Peking, China,

October 26, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Japanese sample post five small bags numbered from 740a to 744a (inclusive) containing some seeds, bulbilli and some jujube fruits. I also send you one package labeled Entomological specimens and containing some white wax insects on an ash tree. Would you be kind enough to transfer that to the Entomological division with the enclosed letter to Dr. Marlatt.

In this same envelope I enclose the notes relating to this small shipment and also some duplicate notes belonging to former sendings.

I am beginning to feel better again. The old energy returns slowly but sure and especially since it has turned quite cool these last days.

During the coming week I hope to straighten my postponed correspondence out and ship some few boxes with seeds to the U.S.

Darling you will receive from the small package and
books in that box in the post shortly, I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. STONE.

Through Mr. David G. Bairdild,

In Charge of Foreign Explorations.

Nelog, Siam,

October 24, 1927.

Dear Mr. Bairdild:

Herewith I am sending you by Japanese sample post five small bags numbered from 740a to 744a (inclusive) containing some seeds, bulbill and some jujube twigs. I also send you one package labeled zoological specimen and containing one white wax insects on an ash tree. Would you be kind enough to transfer that to the Entomological division with the enclosed letter to Mr. Marlatt.

In this same envelope I enclose the notes relating to this small shipment and also some duplicate notes belonging to former sending.

I am beginning to feel better again. The old enemy returns slowly but sure and especially since it has turned quite cool these last days.

During the coming week I hope to straighten my passport correspondence out and ship some few boxes with seeds to the U.S.

I also send yet one small sample containing some dry beetles.

With best of regards to you all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Oct. 26, 1907.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Coming back to Peking, after an absence of 4 month's, I find three letters from you awaiting me, n.l., one dated June 18th, one July 16th, and one Aug. 12th, '07.

I am glad the seeds and roots reached you O.K. except these two roots No. 651, which is a great pity as it is a very ornamental little plant. Well, perhaps I come across it again some day.

Herewith I am sending you by Jap. parcel post one bag of seeds of an oleaceous tree, No. 740a. It is a very ornamental tree and may become highly appreciated in the S.W. part of the U.S. I also send you by Jap. sample post, 1 smallbag of bulbilli from a yam (No. 742a) which may become a foodplant in the irrigated parts of the S.W. I suppose that these bulbilli will form rather small roots yet next year but after that I suppose they'll grow to their normal sizes.

Enclosed are the two notes relating to this shipment. Very

I also send yet one small sample containing some dry beetles.

With best of regards to you all, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Oct. 30, 1907.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Coming back to Peking, after an absence of 4 month's, I find three letters from you awaiting me, n.l., one dated June 18th, one July 15th, and one Aug. 12th, '07.

I am glad the seeds and roots reached you O.K. except these two roots No. 651, which is a great pity as it is a very ornamental little plant. Well, perhaps I come across it again some day.

Herewith I am sending you by Imp. parcel post one bag of seeds of an oleaceous tree, No. 740a. It is a very ornamental tree and may become highly appreciated in the S.W. part of the U.S. I also send you by Imp. sample post, I sampling of buldilli from a yam (No. 742a) which may become a foodplant in the irrigated parts of the S.W. I suppose that these buldilli will form rather small roots yet next year but after that I suppose they'll grow to their normal size.

Enclosed are the two notes relating to this shipment. Very

soon I hope to ship you a few boxes with seeds.

I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.
Agric. Explorer, U.S.A.

Peking, China,

November 2, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Japanese parcel post three packages. One is labeled 745a to 763a and contains 19 different kinds of seeds of these numbers. The notes belonging to them I enclose in this letter while I put the duplicate notes in the little box itself.

The second package, also a little box, is labeled 765a and contains some red-flowering tuberose bulbs of this same number. Enclosed is one note belonging to it.

Package No. 3 holds 72 photographs numbered 308 to 379 inclusive and it gives you some idea what an interesting thing I saw in the rich Shantung Province.

What do you think of that large white-barked pine tree No. 352. Isn't it great? And that big Sophora No. 356, and those gnarled old Junipers and Thuyas. Well there are too many to mention.

A few of the pictures are not up to the mark and one doesn't know often why they should be so as I exercised all care with them as they should be. The Numbers 308-311 got spoiled by

even I hope to offer you a few boxes of my wares.

Sincerely I am,

Yours very truly,

WILLIS G. ARTIS,
Acting Diplomat. U.S.A.

POSTAL, CHINA.

December 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Pickphilick:

Herewith I am sending you by Chinese parcel post three packages. One is labeled Vase to Vase and contains 10 different kinds of seeds of these numbers. The notes belonging to them I enclose in this letter while I put the duplicate notes in the little box itself.

The second package, also a little box, is labeled Vase and contains some red-flowering balsamo balls of this year's crop. Enclosed is one note belonging to it.

Package No. 3 holds 72 photographs numbered 302 to 373 inclusive and it gives you some idea what an interesting thing I am in the rich Shantung Province.

What do you think of that large white-headed plum tree No. 322. Isn't it great! And that big Sophora No. 326, and those gnarled old Juniper and Thuyas. Well there are too many to mention.

A few of the pictures are not up to the mark and one doesn't know either why they should be so as I executed all exactly like as they should be. The numbers 308-311 got spotted by

the very hot, moist weather while down south.

I myself am not as well as I would like to be but it will pass away I hope. It is a strange kind of tiredness and time passes away without being observed. Whether I have eaten something somewhere poisonous or whether it is the rather rough times I experienced these last two years, I do not know. When the real winter starts I think I will be able to shake it off.

I just got your letter of September 25 and though I haven't answered you other letters in detail I will respond to this one right away as I deem it very important personally.

About the Wu tai shan. Yes, I will go back there this early winter and collect all of the material I can. It may be that these conifers haven't been introduced yet as Professor Sargent seems to think.

About spending another year in North China, No, I would rather not do that. I want to get a short rest among my own white race so as to learn again what they are doing and what needs they have. After that I would like to see my old folks and then I am ready for Central Asia. That Central Asian region is too interesting to neglect long and as you know, our prime purpose is to introduce plans of great economic interest. It is very nice, indeed, that Professor Sargent wishes us to collect shrubs and trees. Oh, yes, they are taken in into the "bag" too but that work can always be done by an ordinary botanist who is sent out privately or from a botanical garden. The trouble is that professional botanists pay so very little respect to the economical

the very hot, moist weather while down south.

I myself am not as well as I would like to be but it will pass away I hope. It is a strange kind of tiredness and time passes away without being observed. Whether I have eaten something wholesome poisonous or whether it is the rather rough times I experienced these last two years, I do not know. When the real winter starts I think I will be able to shake it off.

I just got your letter of September 25 and though I haven't answered you other letters in detail I will respond to this one right away as I deem it very important personally.

About the Mi tai eben. Yes, I will go back there this early winter and collect all of the material I can. It may be that these curiers haven't been interested yet as professors seem to think.

Very exciting another year in North China. Oh, I would rather not do that. I want to get a short rest among my own white race so as to learn again what they are doing and what needs they have. After that I would like to see my old folks and then I am ready for Central Asia. That Central Asian region is too inter-esting to neglect long and as you know, our prime purpose is to introduce plans of great economic interest. It is very nice, indeed, that Professor Sargent wishes us to collect shrubs and trees. Oh, yes, they are taken in into the "bag" too but that work can always be done by an ordinary botanist who is sent out privately or from a botanical garden. The trouble is that profes-sional botanists pay so very little respect to the economical

part of the work. To them it is simply to obtain so many thousand of specii and the most important crops they pass by unheeded. I know that the world at large looks rather down upon the purely economical part of our work but my ideal in this is just to collect botanical material enough to make it interesting, but that the main purpose is always plants of economic importance.

You say that you realise it may be a mistake to shift me from my work in China to another field. No, Mr. Fairchild, it is most decidedly not, for I myself need a change. As you do realize, this work is hard upon a man. You just notice how few people really travel into the interior of China and that is proof enough and although photographs and descriptions are often quite nice, the mass of unpleasant experiences is so great that it needs a considerable enthusiasm to continue it. And just a big of change in territory keeps one's enthusiasm going.

And after all, this Central Asian country resembles China in a good many ways. Indeed, Turkestan is more or less Chinese. Your suggestion of entering China again from the north west is most excellent. It would be expensive and hard, but what of that. If one passes through all right it certainly would repay. I say, "if one passes through all right," for, Mr. Fairchild, the chances of being murdered or dying from exhaustion or disease are by no means imaginary ones. Up to the present I have been lucky, but the before said dangers always hang above one like the sword of Damocles.

I have been asking about the Tangut country in Mongolia

part of the work. To them it is simply to obtain as many thousand of copies and the most important, more than page by page. I know that the world at large looks rather down upon the purely scientific, pic al work but my ideal in this is just to collect material enough to make it interesting, but that the main purpose is always plants of economic importance.

You say that you realize it may be a mistake to shift me from my work in China to another field. No, Mr. Reinhold, it is most decidedly not, for I myself need a change. As you do realize, this work is hard upon a man. You just notice how few people really travel into the interior of China and that is year enough and already photographs and descriptions are often quite stale. The mere scientific argument approach is so great that it needs a considerable enthusiasm to continue it. And just a bit of change in territory keeps one's enthusiasm going.

Not either will this control Asiatic insect research in China in a good many ways. Indeed, Fukuyama is more or less Chinese. Your recognition of arriving China again from the north west is most excellent. It would be expensive and hard, but what of that. If one passes through all right it certainly would repay. I say, "If one passes through all right," for, Mr. Reinhold, the chance of being arrested or dying from exhaustion or disease are by no means imaginary ones. To be the second I have been lucky, but the before said dangers always hang more or less like the sword of Damocles.

I have been quite above the longest remarks in Mongolia

but there is at present nobody I know of who has been there, but since the Trans-Siberian railroad has been built it isn't so very inaccessible any more. From Omsk, Tomsk, Achinsk and Irkutsk there are roads running into it. It seems to be a very cold country but with lots of vegetation here and there upon the mountains.

If I am once in the Central Asian territories I may find Russian traders who have been there. Could you be so kind and write me in a next letter what particular localities in Central Asia are in consideration by you at the present? It will help me in obtaining information before-hand.

About Professor Sargent's suggestion of collecting in the forests north of Peking, yes, that could be done by someone else or after I return from Mid-Asia. This winter I will probably go up as far as Jehol to collect acorns and seeds of trees of which I am informed there are a good many in the neighborhood.

Minister Rockhill has left for the United States and I can't ask him any information now about different things and just at the present there is no real traveller in the United States Legation.

About seeing Mr. Wilson in Tchang. Well, I wouldn't mind it, thought it is much out of my way. I wish you would leave it to me. You see I have very much to go do this winter and it might break my work considerably if I had to do it, but let me say that I will try to see him. I am writing now to him asking how long he will stay in Tchang before going farther West.

You say that I haven't said much about my plans for the

but there is at present nobody I know of who has been there, but since the trans-Siberian railroad has been built it isn't so very inaccessible any more. From that, then, Asiatic and Russian towns are really running into it. It seems to be a very cold country but with lots of vegetation here and there upon the mountains.

Will you write in the Central Asian territories I say that Russian travelers who have been there. Could you be so kind and write me in a rough letter what particular localities in Central Asia are in consideration by you as the property. It will help me in obtaining information better-hand.

About Professor Morgan's suggestion of collecting in the Toronto north of Yukon, yes, that could be done by coming also or after I return from Mid-Asia. This winter I will probably go up as far as Lobal to collect scorpions and seeds of trees of which I am informed there are a good many in the neighborhood.

Minister Mosnill has left for the United States and I can't ask him my information for Sven Hedinn Sahn, and just at the present time is no real traveller in the United States Legation.

About meeting Mr. Hilton in Tokyo. Well, I wouldn't mind it, though it is much out of my way. I wish you would leave it to me. You see I have very much to do this winter and it might keep my work considerably if I had to do it, but let me say that I will try to see him. I am writing now to him meeting how long he will stay in Tokyo before going Central Asia.

In my that I haven't all much idea of plans for the

winter. Well, I have very much to do, indeed, to cover parts of Shansi again, the region around Peking and that whole Shantung territory and if possible collect in Mukden, Liaoyang and Dalny. In all three places I have spotted out things which I couldn't obtain last year because of that telegram to meet Wilson in Shanghai. Then I get my bamboo shipments from Dongxi, and last but not least the tonic oranges from Wenchow and the lichees from Canton, all things I want to bring with me so as to give this tour a fitting end, for a man never knows whether he is able to return again.

You ask me to express my opinion frankly about future intentions of exploration work in China. Well, as I have written already before, this is a tremendous country with hosts of important, unintroduced things as yet and several explorers will have all they can do for this next ten or twenty years, if not longer, and as such I am willing to do my share in it. But I will make some suggestions.

1st. It would be a good thing if a person could be appointed in Shanghai who could take care of our shipments and forward them, who could also store seeds, herbarium material, baggage, stationery, etc. Now, I have lots of trouble in receiving and forwarding shipments and I always depend upon the good will of others and people are sometimes too busy to take care of someone's else interests.

2nd. To appoint another explorer who loved the warmer parts of the world better than the cold ones and to let him

either. Well, I have very much to do, indeed, to cover parts of Mongolia again, the region around Peking and that whole Manchuria territory and if possible collect in Manchuria, Liaoyang and Mukden. In all three places I have spotted and things which I couldn't obtain last year because of that telegram to meet Wilson in Shanghai. Then I get my bamboo shipments from Hangkow, and last but not least the tonic oranges from Wenchow and the lichees from Canton, all things I want to bring with me so as to give this tour a fitting end, for a man never knows whether he is able to return again.

You ask me to express my opinion frankly about future intentions of exploration work in China. Well, as I have written already before, this is a tremendous country with so-to of important, undiscovered things as yet and several megaloman will have all they can do for this next ten or twenty years, if not longer, and as much I am willing to do my share in it. But I will make some suggestions.

1st. It would be a good thing if a woman could be appointed in Shanghai who could take care of our shipments and forward them, who could also store, packing material, baggage, stationery, etc. Now, I have lots of trouble in receiving and forwarding shipments and I always depend upon the good will of others and people are sometimes too busy to take care of someone's else interests.

2nd. To appoint another explorer who lives on water ways or the south bottom that the gold come and to let him

explore the regions South of the Yangtse River and especially the whole southeastern coast region of China where lots of interesting things exist fit for the Gulf States.

3rd. To facilitate the financial arrangements with the Agricultural Explorers, by giving them a fixed sum per day for living expenses without having to procure bills of every little bit of an expense they enter into. It is often very undignified for one when buying some things or when having slept in a tumble-down shanty to ask for a written bill.

4th. Not to let an explorer stay longer than three years away from America. The hardships and the missing of companions and the racial differences and all the other more or less disagreeable things make one lose more energy than when living in a civilized country.

Well, these are at the present the most urgent suggestions I have to make.

This coming week I will try to answer the remaining mail from you. I am, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

explore the regions South of the Tugeyne River and especially the whole southwestern coast region of China where lots of interesting things exist ITS for the half thereon.

3rd. To facilitate the financial arrangements with the Agricultural Explorers, by giving them a fixed sum per day for living expenses without having to present bills or even little bit of an expense they enter into. It is often very unpleasant for one when buying some things or when having slept in a tumble-down shanty to ask for a written bill.

4th. Not to let an explorer stay longer than three years away from America. The hardships and the missing of companions and the racial difference and all the other more or less disagreeable things make one lose more than then living in a civilized country.

Well, these are at the present the most urgent suggestions I have to make.

This coming week I will try to answer his remaining mail from you. I am, Mr. Halcomb,

Yours respectfully,

MARIE H. MATTHE.

~~435.~~ 439c

Peking, China,

Nov. 2, 1907.

Mr. Aug. Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you p. Japanese parcel post, 1 small box, containing some bulbs of the red flowering tuberose. I also enclosed in that package, a bulb of an unknown plant to me. It is probably a Licoris, but it isn't worth giving it a special description as it may be a weed.

The package is numbered 765a, corresponding with the number of the bulbs and the descriptive note, which I herewith enclose.

Hoping things reach you in good shape, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Nov. 6, 1907.

Mr. Aug. Mayer,

In Charge of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you, p. Jap. parcel post, 1 small box containing tubers of the "Kan lo" or Stachys affinis. I think the best way to do with them, is to keep them in moist soil, until spring, on a cool place and then to plant them out in the field. The tubers are probably winterhard. The package is labeled 23. Enclosed the note relating to it.

Peking, China,

Nov. 2, 1907.

Mr. Aug. Meyer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I send you a Japanese parcel post, I small box containing some bulbs of the red flowering banana. I also enclosed in this package, a bulb of an unknown plant to me. It is probably a lilacia, but it isn't worth giving it a special description as it may be a weed.

The package is numbered 7024, corresponding with the number of the bulbs and the descriptive note, which I herewith enclose.

Hoping things reach you in good shape, I am,

Yours very truly,

Frank N. Meyer.

Peking, China,

Nov. 2, 1907.

Mr. Aug. Meyer,

In Charge of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you, by Jap. parcel post, I small box containing bulbs of the "Kan Ie" or monkye cattail. I like the leaf say to do with them, is to keep them in moist soil, until spring, on a cool place and then to plant them out in the field. The bulbs are probably winterhard. The package is labeled M. enclosed the note relating to it.

Hoping it reaches you O.K., I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agric. Explorer.

Peking, China,

November 5, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I sent you by Japanese sample post one package containing grass plants with seeds on them. It is labeled 764a. As I wrote on the enclosed card, I do not take any responsibilities upon me while sending this grass. "Why do you send it then?" you will say. Well you see, it grows in such strongly alkaline soils and can stand even a bit of black alkali that it may be tried in such places. Sheep probably will keep it in control but when once in the alfalfa fields nobody can keep it down. If it is known already, so much the better. Then they probably found means already to check it.

These last days I am busy with the packing in of the collected seeds and describing them. Shipping facilities are very bad here. I may have to bring them to Tientsin myself.

Well, my head feels less tired and I will try to answer your mail now.

Letter of June 14, 1907, signed by Mr. Lisle Morrison, stating that several small bundles containing strong envelopes, a collapsible letter file and two dozen field notebooks have been sent to me. Yes, will you thank him, please for it. I received allthings O.K. If on these envelopes the words, "U.S.Department of Agriculture" and "Washington, D.C., U.S.A." had been omitted, would have been preferable. I often write to Chico and to shipping agencies, American consuls, missionaries, etc. and

Hoping it reaches you O.K., I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agric. Explorer.

Peking, China.

November 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I sent you by express sample post one package containing grass plants with seeds on them. It is labeled Tibet. As I wrote on the enclosed card, I do not take any responsibilities upon me while sending this grass. "Why do you send it then?" you will say. Well you see, it grows in such strongly alkaline soils and can stand even a bit of black alkali that it may be tried in such places. Sheep probably will keep it in control but when once in the alkali flats nobody can keep it down. If it is known already, so much the better. Then they probably found means already to check it.

These last days I am busy with the packing in of the collected seeds and describing them. Shipping facilities are very bad here. I may have to bring them to Tientsin myself.

Well, my head feels less tired and I will try to answer your mail now.

Letter of June 14, 1917, signed by Mr. Niels Hartison, stating that several small packs containing strong envelopes, a calligraphic letter file and two dozen field notebooks have been sent to me. Yes, will you thank him, please for it. I received although O.K. If on these envelopes the words, "U.S.Department of Agriculture" and "Washington, D.C., U.S.A." had been omitted, would have been preferable. I often write to Ohio and to adjacent states, Montana consuls, missionaries, etc. and

these words have to be scratched then.

Letter of June 24, 1907. A very lengthy one this is. Yes, about this unused $500. I understand that I only had $4500 to spend for the fiscal year 1906-1907.

About my promotion, for which I feel very grateful, I wrote you already. I took the Oath also here before Mr. Haskins of the Legation and I trust the papers have reached you since in good shape.

I filled the application out for Who's Who in America though I don't see why they should ask me. I am only beginning to do some work and one's health may not allow one to continue it for long.

Apple breeding problems. I am very glad to hear of the establishment of a propagating garden at Ames, Iowa. It is a pretty cold locality there, isn't it?

I looked over the copy from the Chief of the Bureau to Col. C. L. Watrous and think it a very pleasing thing that the Department is assisting the state experimental station and the private growers. That will give us a chance to get more men out in the near future.

About Central Asia. As I wrote you in my last letter, a wee bit of information concerning the exact localities would be quite welcome. When I spoke of my intentions to go to Central Asia I had Russian and Chinese Turkestan in mind, also Northern Persia, but if we need fruits for the upper Mississippi Valley, then I will have to go more into Siberia, although the highlands

these words have to be memorized then.

Letter of June 24, 1907. I very largely use this in.

Yes, about this manual 1900. I mistrusted that I only had $1200 to spend for the fiscal year 1906-1907.

About my promotion, for which I feel very grateful, I wrote you already. I took the oath also here before Mr. Martins of the Legation and I trust the papers have reached you since in good shape.

I filled the application out for Who's Who in America though I don't see why they should ask me. I am only beginning to do some work and one's health may not allow one to continue it for long.

Apple breeding problem. I am very glad to hear of the establishment of a propagating center at Amoy, Iwan. It is a pretty cold locality there, isn't it?

I looked over the copy from the Chief of the Bureau to Col. C. L. Watrous and think it a very pleasing thing that the Department is assisting the state experimental station and the private growers. That will give us a chance to get more men out in the near future.

About Imperial Jade. As I wrote you in my last letter, I was bit of interesting concerning the exact localities world be quite welcome. When I spoke of my intentions to go to Central Asia I had Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan in mind, also Northern Persia, but if we need fruits for the upper Mississippi Valley, then I will have to go more into detail, although the highlands

of the aforesaid countries will offer also something in our line. All these countries are beatly over-run with brigands. That is not the most pleasant part of it; for when plundered out, what can one do? Yes, I would like to spend some time in St. Petersburg, first to lookrover the rich Asian material they have in the herbarium and second to learn Russian more thoroughly. I myself like the Russians and can get along with them splendidly. Even if some of them tried to help me to another world, I do not feel bad toward them.

Sorghum from Chung-ming Island. Yes, this coming spring I will collect all the varieties there and send them to you so as to clear the problem of where the"Minnesota amber" came from.

About soap trees. Thank you for the copies from the gentlemen interested in it. When I can I will try to get seeds of the Sapindus saponnaria, though I haven't seen them for sale as yet. One always seed down south the Gymnocladus chinensis exposed and the seeds are generally full of weevils. Up North the Gleditsia chinensis is sparingly seen for sale and is also most times weevil ridden. These weevils seem to have a special liking for all Leguminasae, for instance, it is almost impossible to find sounds seeds of Albissia Julibrissin and A. chinensis.

The yellow rose, Rose Xanthina. Yes, I sent you a small bag under No. 745a and when in Shansi this winter I will send you more. The photos No. 283 and 284 give you a good idea what a beautiful effect it makes. And the Chinese know its good qualities by grafting their fine tea roses on it. The roots, however, can't stand water very much.

of the aforesaid countries will offer also something in our line. All these countries are mostly provided with bylaws. That is not the so discussed part of it for when plundered out, what can one do? Yes, I would like to spend some time in it. Nature-bury. First to discover the rich Asian material they have in the hinterlan and second to learn Bangalan more thoroughly. I myself like the museum and can get along at it them splendidly. Even if some of them willed to help me to another world, I do not feel bad toward them.

Bangkok from Ko-pelay Island. - Yes, I'm a worker using I will collect all the varieties there and send them to you so as to clear the problem of where the "Mimosets amber" came from.

About soap trees. Thank you for the copies from the gentlemen interested in it. When I can I will try to get seeds of the Japanese apparmacle, though I haven't seen them for sale as yet. The wingle seed does lack the dynamicles mimosets exposed and the seeds are generally full of weevils. By burn the Blackbirn eliminate is quickly seen for sale and is also most time weevil riddan. These weevils seem to have a special liking for all leguminous. For instance, it is almost impossible to find aruba seeds of Albizzia Julibrissin and A. odoratissima.

The yellow rose, Rose Banksiae. Yes, I send you a small bag water Me. Tells and when in shared this winter I will send you more. The photos No. 283 and 284 give you a good idea what a beautiful arbor it makes. And the Chinese lady-willies by grafting their like too roses on it. The roses, however, can't stand water very much.

4/ About the peonies in Western Shantung. No, sorry to say I haven't been in the best district as yet. Just all these things are in that notorious robber region around Tchou Chow Fu. This winter, though, I hope to visit it. You had better pray for me beforehand!

Two letters of June 27, 1907. One about the shipment of the notebooks and envelopes to me about which I wrote at the beginning of my letter and the other letter is about Chinese oats for Mr. C. P. Bull at St. Paul, Minnesota. I am sending you a small bag of oats to Chico under No. 805a. So I will inform Mr. August to send it to you as soon as the boxes arrive at his station. My seeds, though, are hull-les so I am afraid he can't see much on them. I am going to procure more, though when again in Shensi. Oats are a very rare article in China so far as my experience goes. It is only in the very high mountain districts one finds them.

Letter of June 29, 1907, stating that you paid $15.00 for the renewal premium on my bond. Many thanks to you. Some of these days I will settle all these matters.

~~1866~~Letter of July 5, 1907. In which you are informing me about the transmission of a draft for $1900 gold, through the State Department and Minister Rockhill. Yes, I acknowledged this already in a former letter. I didn't cash it as yet as I really am waiting for the settlement of my accounts for the quarter April-June, 1907. When this settlement arrives I will remit my surplus to the Treasury Department.

About the pennies in Lowsen Hoehung. Mr. Perry is my I believe's boss in the best district we have. And all their things are in that malaria rotten region around Yuen Long. Well, winter, though, I hope to visit it. You had better pay for no betrayal!

Two letters of June 27, 1907. One about the shipment of the notebooks and envelopes to me about which I wrote at the beginning of my letter and the other letter is about Chinese data for Mr. C. P. Hall et al. Hunan. Minnesota. I am sending you a small bag of oats to Ohio under No. 8066. So I will inform Mr. August to send it to you as soon as the boxes arrive at his station. My seeds, though, are hull-less so I am afraid he won't see much on them. I am going to preserve more, though when again in Shanai. Oats are a very rare article in China so far as my experience goes. It is only in the very high mountain districts one finds them.

Letter of June 27, 1907, stating that you took Mr. for the removal pension on my part. For thanks to you. Some of these days I will settle all these matters.

Reflection of July 5, 1907. In which you are concerning my plant the transmission of a draft for $1500 gold, through the State Department and Washington. Yes, I acknowledged this already in a former letter. I didn't cash it as yet so I really am waiting for the settlement of my economy for the quarter April-June, 1907. When this settlement arrives I will credit my receipts to the Treasury Department.

2nd Letter of July 5, 1907, with enclosures from Mr. Estabrook regarding payment of $15.00 for renewal of premium on bond, also enclosing my letter of authorization No. 235. Received with thanks.

1st Letter of July 12, 1907, regarding the guide who went with Mr. Bailey Willis. Yes, he isn't any more in Peking. He seems to have entered commercial life in Tientsin. His English is said to be extraordinarily good for a Chinaman and he has become a high-priced man, that is, earning a salary of about $100 Mexican per month which is very much, indeed, for a Chinaman of the lower ranks.

2nd Letter of July 12, 1907, about returning the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation and settling the financial matters for the past fiscal year. Yes, I will do this as soon as I receive the Treasury's settlement of this matter; perhaps even before that receipt as it doesn't seem to be forthcoming very soon.

Letter of July 13, 1907. Yes, I will pay particular attention to insects preying upon scales. If the Chinese only had an experimental station somewhere here managed by an intelligent foreigner, how much they could assist us in all of our work.

About the intended exhibition this fall; no, there won't be any as I wrote you already some months ago. I wish, though, they would do it for I might discover some new things in the fruit and vegetable line.

2nd letter of July 4, 1907, with enclosures from Mr. Shaver on regarding payment of $16.00 for removal of pressure on bond, also enclosing my letter of authorization No. 806. Received with thanks.

1st letter of July 12, 1907, regarding the guide who went with Mr. Bailey Willis. Yes, he isn't any more in demand. He seems to have entered commercial life in Montana. His English is said to be extraordinarily good for a Chinaman and he has become a high-priced man, that is, earning a salary of about 100 dollars per month which is very good, indeed, for a Chinaman of the lower class.

2nd letter of July 12, 1907, about returning the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation and settling the financial matters for the past fiscal year. Yes, I will do this as soon as I receive the Treasury's settlement of this matter, perhaps even before that would be if doesn't seem to be terribly long now.

Letter of July 15, 1907. Yes, I will be particular attention to insects preying upon seals. If the Chinese only had an agricultural station somewhere here managed by an intelligent farmer, how much they could assist us in all of our work.

Much the talented Mr. Willis tells me, there won't be any as I write you already some months ago. I wish, though, they would do it for I might discover some new things in the fruit and vegetable line.

Letter of July 17, 1907, regarding the difficulties of finding out plant names from the Chinese. Well, yes, this is a very difficulty problem. One really is never sure of getting the right name and as I wrote already the names change in different locations. Now, for instance, I will take the plum-cot. It is called Li-shing in Eastern Shantung and Li-mi-shing in Central Shantung and Shing-mae in the southwestern part, but in the region around Peking Shing-mae is a nectarine and in Hanchow it is a clingstone apricot. So this shows you what difficulties one encounters even in cultivated plants and wild plants vary a good deal more in their nomenclature.

No, I didn't see that work about Central China by Mr. Diels. I would be delighted to make its acquaintance, for you realize we are rather cut off from the world out here, especially in botanical matters.

You ask whether the given names in that book wouldnnot have been valuable to an explorer in that part of China. Oh, yes, they most certainly have when the locations have been given. But, of course, one can't say that such and such a name holds good for an enormous region like Central China. It is like speaking of Central Europe. No man would suppose that in this last named region one name could be of general use. That is just the mistake we all make. We talk about China as if it were a country like the United States where only one language is the universal medium of conversation, but when we begin to compare China with Europe or with India, then we come to a clearer understanding. The reason

Letter of July 17, 1907, regarding the difficulties of finding out plant names from the Chinese. Well, yes, this is a very difficulty problem. One really is never sure of getting the right name and as I wrote already the names change in different localities. Now, for instance, I will name the plum-tree. It is called Li-shing in Western Szechuen and Li-mi-shing in Central Szechuen and Ching-mee in the southwestern part, but in the region around Peking Ching-mee is a nectarine and in Mukden it is a chingtsuna apricot. So this shows you what difficulties one encounters even in cultivated plants and wild plants vary a good deal more in their nomenclature.

Oh, I didn't see that work about Central China by Mr. Diels. I would be delighted to make its acquaintance, for you realize we are rather cut off from the world out here, especially in botanical matters.

You ask whether the given names in that book would have been valuable to an explorer in that part of China. Oh, yes, they most certainly have when the locations have been given. But, of course, one can't say that such and such a name holds good for an enormous region like Central China. It is like speaking of Central Europe. No man would suppose that in this last named region one name could be of general use. That is just the mistake we all make. We talk about China as if it were a country like the United States where only one language is the universal medium of conversation, but when we begin to compare China with Europe or the truth, then we see it is a clear misunderstanding. The reason

everybody takes China to be a homogenous country has been caused by its having one central government and by having only one official written language. There are, of course, several distinct written languages here, but they are not officially recognised, which is a blessing indeed. And yet, on the main gate of Peking one finds ancient Manchu side by side with Chinese and on the door posts of Mohammedans one always observes the apostrophy-like characters of Arabic. In Buddhist temples one often finds three or four different written Eastern tongues on the stone tablets, showing how this religion was brought from India to this land.

About this new persimmon, Diospyros armata, no, I never heard of it before. But that needn't be a suprise, for the products of China are almost unknown outside their limited districts.

The three varieties of Persimmons for sale here in Peking have been put up by me in Chinese alcohol. I am going to send them to you some of these days or perhaps I will take them with me this coming spring.

I am also looking for an artist to paint them on a paper in their natural size and colors.

About the copper labels of which you speak. Yes, I received the Nols 151-500 inclusive and also those from 701-1901. Of course, I won't be able to use them all, but I will retain them for my Central Asian work if everything goes well.

About the cultivation of apricots in the Eastern states. No, you are telling me a novelty by mentioning that district near Lake Seneca, New York, where they are being grown. I never saw

everybody takes China to be a huge country has been caused by its having one central government and by having only one official written language. There are, of course, several distinct written languages here, but they are not officially recognized, which is a blessing indeed. And yet, on the main gate of Peking one finds ancient hieroglyphics side by side with Chinese and on the door posts of Mohammedans one always observes the square-like characters of Arabic. In Calcutta temples one often finds three or four different written languages on the same tablet, showing how this religion was brought from India to this land.

About this new merchandise, Chauncey asked, "I never heard of it before. But that needn't be a surprise, for the products of China are almost unknown outside their limited districts.

The three varieties of lemongrass for sale here in Peking have been put up by me in Chinese alcohol. I am going to send them to you some of these days or perhaps I will take them with me this coming spring.

I am also looking for an artist to paint them on a paper in their natural size and color.

About the copper labels of which you speak. Yes, I received the Nos 121-300 inclusive and also those from 701-1001. Of course, I won't be able to use them all, but I will retain them for my Central Asian work if everything goes well.

About the cultivation of articles in the Tonkin region, Mr. you are telling me a novelty by mentioning that district near New York, where they are being grown. I never was

any fruits exposed for sale in the Eastern cities.

With regard to inquiries about the localities where the Imperial Court gets its fruits, I am sorry to say that no answer has been forthcoming as yet, beyond a statement from the T. Board of Agriculture that investigations would be made and a list would be sent, but as you know, the Eastern ways of doing things, it may take many months if not years before we will get that list.

Letter of July 29, 1907, enclosing a copy of Lever Brothers' letter for information about the Tallow tree. Well, I haven't been myself enough down in Central China to be able to tell you much about it. I may mention this fact, that I have been told that the best quality of Tallow comes from Kin hua fu in the central part of the Chekiang province. All around Hamchow and Dongsi one finds the trees growing along the canals. Generally they are not higher than 8 - 12 feet and most of them are grafted. I am in correspondence with some missionaries about these problems but didn't receive any answers as yet.

Mr. McGregor of the Public Gardens at Shanghai informed me that in Shanghai itself the climate is deemed too cool to perfect the fatty matter and that the Stillingia oil comes from the Chekiang province. He also received a letter from Lever Brothers for information on this subject. He is investigating it now and we may receive some more details about it.

Letter of August 1, 1907, containing also a copy from a letter of the Bureau of Entomology about the scale insect attack-

any fruits suppose for sale in the Bermuda cities.

With regard to Lagerlia since the legalities many the Imperial Court gets its fruits, I am sorry to say that no answer has been forthcoming as yet, beyond a statement from the C. Board of Agriculture that investigations would be made and a list would be sent, but as you know, the Chinese move at slow things, it may take many months if not years before we will get that list.

Letter of July 22, 1927, enclosing a copy of Lever Brothers' letter for information about the Tallow tree. Well, I haven't been myself enough down in Central China to be able to tell you much about it. I may mention this fact, that I have been told that the best quality of Tallow comes from the tree in the central part of the Chekiang province. All around Ningpo and Dorgel one finds the trees growing along the canals. Generally they are not higher than 8 - 12 feet and most of them are gnarled. I am in correspondence with some scientific about these problems but didn't receive any answer as yet.

Mr. Hoveger of the Public Gardens at Shanghai informed me that in Shanghai itself the climate is deemed too cool to perform the fairly matter and that the millinda oil seed tree the Chekiang province. He also mentioned a large tree Lever Brothers try introducing as tallow substitute. He is investigating it now and we may receive some more details about it.

Letter of August 1, 1927, enclosing also a copy from a letter of the Bureau of Entomology about the scale insect attack-

ing Apricots. Thank you. I am glad I find in the insect line some unknown material. Whenever possible I will collect this kind of material.

Letter of August 29, 1907, written by Mr. Walter Fisher. Mr. Fisher wrote quite a pleasant account of how some of my introductions are getting along in Chico, like the apricots, mulberries, willows, poplars, etc. This is always most pleasing information to me, for after all, what would it amount to if the things didn't succeed at home? This exploring and collecting is only a side-issue. The growing of the things in America is the thing.

In this letter were some pages with photos from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showing some of the cabbages I sent from this country. How quick this world moves! I hardly expected to see these things already in print.

Letter of September 3, 1907, containing also a report on the climate of Eastern Asia by Mr. Alfred J. Henry of the Weather Bureau. Thank you very much. It contains interesting information.

Letter of September 10, 1907, written by Mr. Fisher, asking me for some more material of the infested mulberry leaves. I am in correspondence about it, but didn't receive a reply as yet.

Also inquiring whether I can find out more about the tallow and wood nut oil trees. I touched this point already on page 10. I have written a letter to Mr. Wilson at Tchang asking him to collect seeds and information about these matters and soon

ing Apricots. Thank you. I am glad I find in the insect line some unknown material. Whenever possible I will collect this kind of material.

Letter of August 25, 1907, written by Mr. Walter Multer.

Mr. Multer wrote quite a pleasant account of how some of my introductions are getting along in Ohio, like the apricots, mulberries, willows, poplars, etc. This is always most pleasing information to me, for after all, what work it amount to if the things didn't succeed at home? This exploring and collecting is only a side-issue. The growing of the things in America is the thing.

In this letter were some pages with photos from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showing some of the cabbages I sent from this country. How quick this world moves! I hardly expected to see these things already in print.

Letter of September 3, 1907, containing also a report on the climate of Western Asia by Mr. Alfred J. Henry of the Weather Bureau. Thank you very much. It contains interesting information.

Letter of September 10, 1907, written by Mr. Meier, making me for some more material of the infected mulberry leaves. I am in correspondence about it, but didn't receive a reply as yet.

Also inquiring whether I can find out more about the Yellow and wood rot of trees. I touched this point already on page 10. I have written a letter to Mr. Olson at Tokyo asking him to collect seeds and information about these rotters and see

hope to hear from him.

Well, this letter was the last one I had to answer and so now I am through. Would you be so kind and thank Mr. Fisher for his letters. I only wrote him a postal and as his letters apply to your charge, I answered them through you.

November 7, 1907.

I am forwarding to you by Japanese parcel post one small package containing fresh tubers of the "Kan lo" Stachys affines, labeled No. 23, which is the number I inquired about as being absent. These tubers may prove to be a nice little cropsfor the semi-arid regions of the United States where they have irrigation at hand. I see on page 1060, Vol. II, of Bret Schneider's history of Botanical Discoveries in China that the tubers are also being grown in America. Well, I never saw them there. They surely are rare. I am also sending a similar quantity to Chico. I suspect them to thrive there much better than in Washington, it being a dry-country plant.

I have had much correspondence of late concerning the two boxes of stationery that were sent to me. But, glad to say I got them at last. They seem to have been stored somewhere in Tientsin. The seed envelopes, the one box contains, are not marvels of strength. I won't employ them for direct shipment as they most probably would break in transit. To use them like I do these soft, blue Japanese bags and putting them in a box, yes, that will go O.K. I enclose one of them for your own personal trial as relating to its strength.

hope to hear from him.

Well, this letter was the last one I had to answer and so now I am through. Would you be so kind and thank Mr. Nieter for his letters. I only wrote him a postal card as his letters apply to your charge. I answered them through you.

September 7, 1907.

I am forwarding to you Mr. Ainsworth's postal part and small package containing fresh tubers of his "Ken Ia" Dahlia mixture, labeled Mr. Ex, which is the number I inquired about as being absent. These tubers may serve to be a nice little surprise for the sand-land regions of the United States where they have irrigation at hand. I see on page 1080, Vol. II, of Prof. Bailey's Encyclopedia of Horticulture in which book the tubers are also being grown in America. Well, I never saw them. They surely are pretty. I am also sending a certain quantity to Chico. I suspect them to thrive there much better than in Washington, it being a dry-country plant.

I have had much correspondence of late concerning the two boxes of statuary that were sent to me. Yet, did to say I got them at last. They seem to have been stored somewhere in Florida. The road envelope, the one box contains, are not marvels of strength. I wish I could see the street laborers as they most probably would break in transit. To see them like I do these soft, thin Japanese boys and putting them in a box, yes, that will go O.K. I enclose one of them for your own personal trial as relating to its strength.

I enclose also a small seed bag. Would it be possible to send me 500 pieces of them by sample or parcel post?

The copper labels sent to me run to 1901. Is this correct? There was just enough space left in the box to put in another paper box with the remaining 100 so that it would have been up to 2000. I just wondered if they had perhaps been taken out. If not, all right, I don't want them as I have enough for a few seasons.

There is an awful dust storm blowing in Peking today and the leaves of the Ailanthus glandulosa are coming down by the bushel. We also had a few sharp frosts and real winter is fast approaching.

The variety of fruits exposed for sale isn't at all as great as when I came here first in 1905. The summer has been exceedingly dry and hot and the Chinese say that it has been a bad year for fruits.

This letter is enclosed in the new envelope. ~~Now~~ you may be able to judge its wearing properties.

Well, hoping that this message finds you in good health and spirits and with best regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I enclose also a small good bag. Could it be possible to send me 500 pieces of them by simple or parcel post?

The copper labels must be as you to 1901. Is this correct? There was just enough space left in the box to put in another paper box with the remaining 100 on. I do it would have been up to 5000. I just remember it they had perhaps been taken out. If so, all right. I don't want them as I have enough for a few months.

There is an extra duty this time. Is being lady and the leaves of the Alhambra plantations are coming down by the bushel. We also had a few sharp frosts and real winter is just arrangement.

The variety of fruits exposed for sale isn't up all as great as when I came here first in 1902. The summer has been exceedingly dry and hot and the farmers say that it has been a bad year for fruit.

This letter is enclosed in the new envelope. May you may be able to judge its wonderful miscellany.

Well, hoping that this message finds you in good health and spirits and with best regards to you all, I am

Your affectionate,

[illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China,

November 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I received your letter of September 25 enclosing also Mr. Zappone's letter of September 14.

Yes, I have answered them straight away and also those letters and inquiries sent to me in your financial letter of July 12.

It is a blessing that these fiscal affairs do not have to be tended to every day, otherwise they would soon fine me in the lunatic asylum or on a South Sea Island away from those kinds of worries. I will never become a financier, that is a sure thing!

I am sending also in this envelope a draft for $350.00 gold to Mr. A. Zappone. This money is the unexpended balance of the past fiscal year. The exact amount seems to be $348.61 gold, but I hate these uneven numbers and I am afraid with my explanations of differences, it won't be exact anyway.

I ought to have a banker in Washington who would arrange all my monetary matters. Would such a thing be possible? For instance, the paying of my bond premiums, the paying into the Treasury of unexpended balances, transferring money, etc.

In the letter from Mr. Zappone occurs the item, "As per my letter of September 10, 1907," concerning directing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the unexpended balance of the past fiscal year. Well, do you know that is

Reading, Ohio,

November 8, 1907.

Mr. Dr. Mitchell,

Last night I received your letter of September 25 enclosing also Mr. Lapporne's letter of September 14.

Yes, I have answered them straight away and also those letters and inquiries sent to me in your financial letter of July 12.

It is a blessing that those fiscal efforts do not have to be tended to every day, otherwise they would soon fling me in the insane asylum or on a South Sea Island away from these kinds of worries. I will never become a financier, that is a sure thing!

I am sending also in this envelope a draft for $100.00 paid to Mr. A. Sapporne. This money is the unexpended balance of the past fiscal year. The exact amount seems to be $100.61 paid, but I hate those uneven numbers and I am afraid with my explanations of difference, it won't be exact anyway.

I ought to have a banker in Washington who would arrange all my monetary matters. Would such a thing be possible? For instance, the paying of my bond premiums, the pledging the Treasury of unexpended balances, transferring money, etc.

In the letter from Dr. Dorphs comes the item, "As per my letter of September 10, 1907," concerning directing to the credit of the Treasurer of the Indian Nation the unexpended balance of the past fiscal year. Well, do you know that is

probably the letter I have been waiting for and which is as such apparently lost. I hope it didn't contain important things.

Would you be so kind and turn the enclosed letter and draft over to Mr. A. Zappone. If you find anything in it that you think worth correcting, please do so.

Tonight I am sending four cases with seeds to Chico via Tientsin, Shanghai, Seattle, so it will be a long time before you will hear of their arrival. I will send you the notes, though, retaining to them tomorrow.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Nov. 11, '07.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you p. Japanese sample post, 2 packages containing seeds of the following Nos. 827a, 828a,

Probably the letter I have been writing to, and which is so much apparently lost. I hope it didn't contain important things.

Would you be so kind and turn the enclosed letter and draft over to Mr. A. Eggenne. If you find anything in it that you think worth correcting, please do so.

Tonight I am sending four cases with seals to Dakao via Tientsin, Shanghai, Seattle, so it will be a long time before you will hear of their arrival. I will send you the notes, though, retaining to them tomorrow.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Peter L. Dorn.

Peking, China,

Nov. 12, 1927.

Mr. August Meyer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you a Jerusalem sunflower, I package containing seeds of the following Mon. Kitu. Chin.

829a, 830a, 831a, & 832a.

Enclosed are the notes relating to them.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agric. Explorer, U.S.A.

Peking, China,

November 14, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Japanese parcel post one sample of seeds numbered 826a. I enclose the note relating to it and several other notes belonging to things sent to Chico or being duplicates.

I hope to leave this afternoon for Tung-chou by train - only half an hour's ride - and then by mules to the forests between Tsung hwa and Jehol. My permit didn't arrive as yet, but as it may take Heavens knows how long, I arranged with the Legation to

Enclosed are the notes relating to them.

Yours very truly,

FRANK H. MEIYU

Agric. Explorer, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by express parcel post one sample of seeds numbered 2386. I enclose the note relating to it and several other notes bearing on things sent to China or being duplicates.

I hope to leave this afternoon for Tong-chuan by train - only half an hour's ride - and then by mules to the forests between Tang Ho and Yehui. My permit didn't arrive as yet, but as it may take Heaven knows how long, I arranged with the Legation to

have it wired to me.

My health has much improved and when out in the wilderness again I will be very soon the same as I was last winter.

With best of regards, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

November 8, 1907.

Mr. August Mayer,

Chico, California.

Dear Sir:

This evening I forward to you through the China Forwarding and Express Company in Peking four heavy cases with seeds. These cases are marked I, II, III, and IV and will reach you through Mr. W. D. Benson, Dispatch Agent, in Seattle, Washington. As shipping facilities from North China to the United States are very bad, it will probably be several months before these four boxes reach you. They contain the numbers 766a and 825a inclusive.

I wish you would fumigate them upon arrival as there are some weevils in some of the seeds. No. 768a, Albizzia chinensis, especially, is badly weevil eaten. Would you be so kind as to forward different insects you might find to the Entomological Division. They are very keen to obtain new bugs of any description.

have it wired to me.

My health has much improved and when out in the wilderness again I will be very soon the same as I was last winter.

With best of regards, I am

Yours respectfully,

JULES E. FOTE.

Peking, China,

November 6, 1907.

Mr. August Meyer,

Chicago, California.

Dear Sir:

This evening I forward to you through the China Forwarding and Express Company in Peking four heavy cases with seeds. These cases are marked I, II, III, and IV and will reach you through Mr. W. D. Lemon, Hispanic agent, in Seattle, Washington. As shipping facilities from North China to the United States are very bad, it will probably be several months before these four boxes reach you. They contain the numbers 7004 and 6886 inclusive.

I wish you would immediately upon arrival as there are some weevils in some of the seeds. Mr. 7004, Albizzia chinensis, especially, is badly weevil eaten. Would you be so kind as to forward different insects you might find to the Entomological Division. They are very anxious to obtain new bugs of any description.

No. 766a, a Zelkova, is very rare and I wish you would watch it closely.

No. 786a and 787a, Crataegus, will probably rest for a year or more before germinating, and as such please do not allow them to be thrown out.

No. 802a is a hard wet land rice which Mr. Fairchild will send to people in the irrigated valleys of Utah and California.

No. 805a, mountain oats, would you send them, please, to Washington, and No. 806a, mountain buckwheat, too.

Of No. 809a, Prunus davidiana, there are several bushels of seeds. As this plant is an excellent stock for nearly all stone fruits, you will have no trouble in disposing of them.

No. 810a is a very rare dwarf sorghum, growing only three feet tall. Be good to it.

No. 813a is a dye plant, which I suspect to come from the South. Would you please sow some in the hot house and also snnd some to Washington?

Nos. 822a and 823a are samples to be sent to Washington.

Of No. 825a I also wish you would send a sample to Washington. This is an ornamental pot plant but does well in the ground also.

And as a last request, would you be so kind and send all the original labels with these Chinese characters on them to Mr. David Fairchild, for indexing?

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

No. 7664, a Salvia, is very rare and I wish you would watch it closely.

No. 7664 and 7675, Gentiana, will probably rest for a year or more before germinating, and as such plants do not allow them to be thrown out.

No. 8038 is a hard wet land rice which Mr. Marshall will send to people in the irrigated valleys of Utah and California.

No. 8038, mountain oats, would you send them, please, to Washington, and Mr. Hoe, mountain buckwheat, too.

Of No. 8039, Prunus davidiana, there are several hundred of seeds. In this plant is an excellent stock for nearly all stone fruits, you will have no trouble in disposing of them.

No. 8106 is a very rare dwarf sorghum, growing only three feet tall. No good to it.

No. 8108 is a dye plant, which I suspect is come from the South. Would you please see some in the hot house and also send some to Washington.

Nos. 8225 and 8226 are samples to be sent to Washington.

Of No. 8286 I also wish you would send a sample to Washington. This is an ornamental pot plant but does well in the ground also.

And as a last request, would you be so kind and all the original labels with those Chinese characters on them to Mr. David Fairchild, for Washington

Very truly yours,

SWIN F. SPIRE.

Peking, China,

November 9, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I forwarded by the China Forwarding and Express Company, four boxes containing seeds to the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, U.S.A., c/o Mr. W. D. Benson, 214 Burke Building, Seattle, Washington. The four cases are marked I, II, III and IV and contain the numbers 766a-825a.

There are several things in these cases which have to go to the Department at Washington and I am writing to Mr. August Mayer about them.

I am also writing him to fumigate the seeds, for there are some weevils among them. No. 768a, for instance, Albizzia chinensis, is badly weevil eaten. I will write him to send some specimens to you for the Entomological Division.

Most of the seeds have a label with them upon which the Chinese name is written in characters and in Roman letters. I will ask him to send you all these labels for indexing.

Of the hard, wet land rice from Shansi, No. 802a, I send as yet one sack; the other one will come with a following shipment.

No. 805a, Mountain Oats, will also be sent to you for Mr. C. P. Bull, in St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 806a, a strange mountain buckwheat, may be fit for the very northern regions of the United States.

Hankow, China,

November 5, 1927.

Dear Mr. Underhill:

Last night I forwarded by the Dairy Forwarding and Storage Company, four boxes containing seeds to the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Glen, Maryland, c/o Mr. W. T. Swingle, Old Bureau Building, Seattle, Washington. The four boxes are marked I, II, III and IV and contain the numbers V22-V25.

There are several things in these boxes which have to go to the Department at Washington and I am writing to Mr. Aigrot later about them.

I am also writing him to translate the seeds for there are some novelis among them. No. V22, for instance, Albizzia chinensis, is badly wevil eaten. I will write him to send some specimens to you for the Entomological Division.

Most of the seeds have a label with them upon which the Chinese name is written in characters and in Roman letters. I will ask him to send you all these labels for inserting.

If the bird, net land rice from Guam, has fallen, I need as you may find the other so will send with a fellow alignment.

Mr. Hoe, Nanking nurs, will also be sent to you for Mr. C. P. Bull, in Mr. Bull's absence.

Mr. Hide, a plenty reasible Japanese, may be all for the very northern region of the United States.

Well, there are probably some more things among these things which you rather wish to get in Washington and as I enclose herewith all the notes relating to them, it will be an easy matter for you to select.

Of course I admit that several months will pass before they will arrive in Chico, for--first they will go by train to Tientsin, there they have to pass the customs; then they go either To Kobe or to Shanghai and from there via Seattle to Chico. There are no direct lines from North China to America, at least not yet. Now, before I get the bills of lading from Shanghai several weeks will have elapsed, so I hope you will have patience.

I have applied for a permit to Prince Ching to be allowed to visit the Imperial palace grounds at Nehol and I hope soon to obtain an answer.

Tonight I talked with Dr. Hopkins here about the woods to the south of Jehol and he knew another doctor who had been there and who reported it a most interesting region with plenty of big game, tigers, panthers, wolves, wild boars, mountain sheep, etc., but most marvellous of all, it is probably the only place in the world so far north where monkeys live; this gentleman, Dr. J. H. Ingram is his name, reported that he saw last month a drove of 200 strong. Isn't that strange? China must have had then as such an ice-period like that Europe and North America experienced. There are also said to be strange trees, but of course, I have so often been told these things that I will first have to see them myself before calling them strange. Have they

got these northern monkeys already in any of the Zoological Gardens in the United States? I knew, of course, long ago that near Tung hua at the Eastern Imperial Tombs which are south of Jehol, monkeys were living, but I thought that they had been liberated there and were only semi-wild, but when there are such big droves, then they probably are natives to the soil. I was told they have heavy furs. I will try to get a few, if possible. You will say, "Why, Meyer, what an interest you take in monkeys." Well, I will answer you, "One always takes an interest in his ancestors, doesn't one?"

By the middle of next week I hope to be on the road again and will probably stay out about one month, that is, if all goes well. I am afraid, though, for my men when they get wind of large animals being about. Well, we will see. My interpreter, who is a Nanking man, has already trouble with the cold and I had to order him to put on warmer clothes. He spends too much of his money in cigarettes, but I can't interfere much with that habit. If Chinese do not smoke opium, then they take tobacco and the last is still to be preferred.

Well, with kind greetings, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

December 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Again back in old Peking after an absence of over a month, and I find many letter from you awaiting me, also a copy of the Garden Magazine of November, or a Bulletin of Soy Bean varieties by Mr. Ball in which I see that my name has been immortalized already in the christening of a humble, mottled bean; what joy! Then that fine photo of the wild Chrys. sinense grown by Mr. Oliver from my collected seeds. Well, for all this my sincere thanks to you.

Then I got a mailbag containing two parcels of vouchers and such things, also the bitter shell around the sweet kernel; namely, the Treasury Department's Circular No. 52 relating to new vouchers, account-currents, abstracts and Heavens know what more, which enveloped the "daisy" photo of the Chrysanthemum.

I collected quite a lot of things on my trip which I will send you shortly, but I had better first answer your letters in which there are some items of rather hurrying nature.

Letter of OCTOBER 7, 1907. A long one this is.

Yes, the hardy Bamboo from here may be hardier than anything there is just now in the United States, but as you saw from the photos, it is a small kind, really only fit for wind breaks and for flower-sticks manufacture.

The blue spruces and the white barked pines, I will try to take with me personally and leave a few at Chico and the

Helena, Ohio,

November 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Kalopsis:

Your book is the finding after a search of over a month, and I find more lurks than you realize so, also a copy of the German Figurine of November, or a Bulletin of my been varfotiss by Mr. Will Ex which I am sure had been immortalized already in the entertaining of a lunch, entitled Dear; what left? Then that file photo of the milk cooper, element from by Mr. Olive from my collected books. Well, for all this my sincere thanks to you.

Then I got a mailing containing two parcels of vendors the post bridge, also the Stone Book (some the more small), the Twenty Magazines" Circular No. 32 relating to are work-by, Arnold-Gerrett, Ultrists and Bulletin also that more, which envelopes the "Gulf" pages of the Congressmen.

I collected quite a lot of things on my note which I will send you shortly, but I had better first answer your letters in which there are some items of rather hurrying nature.

<u>Letter of October 7, 1907.</u> I have one file is.

Yes, the Early Banks from Sara may be Kaolin than anything there is just now in the Cities Motion, but as you see from the photos, it is a small slab, merely only the side Arrows and for Flower-stick a monstrosity.

The Zinc spouse and the white Lapped glass, I will try to take with me personally and leave a few at Shing and the

others at different points as you may see fit to decide. Can't we give Utah and Southern Colorado a few, for the climate here comes closer to that of the two above named states than to any other.

About the white barked Pine, I sent some small quantities of seeds two years ago under No.s 137a to the Department at Washington and under 138a and 139a to Chico. Did they ever germinate?

There are, of course, several of these pines already in the United States but it is still an extremely rare tree. I saw a small one in the Arnold Arboretum and there are a few scattered through private collections.

About showing Professor Sargent some photos of the Wu tai shan region. Yes, when I come back this spring I will, of course, have all the films with me and I dare say there will be several people wanting copies, won't they? Well, then the Departmental photograph will have some work to do.

The Bamboo-cables of which Mr. Willis told you. Yes, they are very strong, though very clumsy and somewhat dangerous to handle, their sharp splinters easily cutting one's hands to pieces. Whether the white races will take kindly to them isn't at all an assured matter. I will look Mr. [illegible]. E. [illegible]ens of the American Trading Company up, though, and see, or rather hear, what he has to tell us all about this matter.

About the peony, of which I sent photos 298 and 299. Well, I am not an expert in Peonies and do not know what fine

forms have been introduced of late, but this one struck me as a very fine variety. I will try to obtain some roots this coming next trip into the country. It grows close to the temple where the Chinese horse chestnuts grow which I will re-secure again and I hope the soil isn't too deeply frozen for these temples are all at very sheltered locations.

About the hardy Bamboo, again. No, it is as I have mentioned already in former letters, only used as an ornamental plant here up North. It requires too much care really to become a very common plant here. Only the rich people have it in their gardens.

About Poplars in Tientsin as street trees. Well, they have two kinds here. P. tomentosa (which is photo 302) and Populus suaveolens. P. tomentosa dies back when striking the strongly alkaline subsoil and P. suaveolens is heavily attacked by a cancer-like disease, so really both trees are considered in Tientsin as unsatisfactory.

Of both specie I have sent cuttings from time to time. There are varieties, though, of both, but especially of Populus suaveolens. I will think about sending some to Professor Sargent, though. I think in Chico there must be a lot of stuff growing which will prove more and more valuable as time passes on. I am longing to overlook all my introductions.

About the Bamboos in Dongsi. Yes, the freight may be high, but I will get more information about that. And I am not making heavy expenses just now, and think I will have enough

forms have been introduced of late, but this one attract me as a very fine variety. I will try to obtain some seeds this coming next trip into the country. It grows close to the temple where the Chinese horse chestnuts grow which I will re-secure again and I hope the soil isn't too deeply frozen for these temples are all at very sheltered locations.

About the hardy Bamboo, again. Yes, it is a large mentioned already in Garden Letters, only used as an ornamental plant here in Perth. It requires too much care really to become a very common plant here. Only the rich people here in its tropic private.

About Tuplers in Tientsin as across Green. Well, they have two kinds here. T. tomentosa (which is green [illegible]) and Tupelos sarvolens. T. tomentosa does seem stinking the strongly alkaline soil and T. sarvolens is hardly attained by a coarse-like disease, so really both trees are unsuitable in Tientsin as unsatisfactory.

If both people I have seen changes from time to time. There are varieties, though, of both, but generally of Tupelos sarvolens. I will think about sending some to Professor Sargent, though. I think in Ohio there must be a lot of small growing which will grow more and more plentiful as the years go. I am hoping to overlook all my letter matters.

About the Mangoes in Japan. Yes, the height may be high, but I will get more information about that. And I am not making many mistakes just now, and think I will have enough.

left to carry things through properly. And even if I have to pay some out of my own funds, I am willing to do it when it isn't too much, of course.

I will try to arrange with Mr. Kennedy at Dongsi to ship some more bamboos when they have been found to be the thing we want and I think they are.

The lowest temperatures in these bamboo regions are not known to me, but it appears that they do not have such heavy freezes as we have down south every so many years. There are expensive orchards of oranges and loquats which do not show any sign at all of having suffered from any severe freeze. But there are heavy snow storms, though, and the cold in some of the higher mountains is again so great that oranges won't grow on their slopes and yet there are big groves on some of these mountains.

When I write that we better first experiment with them in Porto Rico, it is mainly for this reason. We all know that a plant from a certain climate thrives better when moved to a region a trifle warmer than its former own than when transplanted into a colder clime and especially so for so far as winter temperature is concerned. So, when establishing these Bamboos in Porto Rico, we give them a better chance at first and when once well established there, the distances and the costs are ever so much more in favor of a thorough introduction into the different regions of the South than to tranship them straight away here from the far Orient to aforesaid regions.

The Bamboo introduction is a slow problem. Mr. Fairchild, you and I will be well advanced in years before our eyes will behold thriving groves of this gigantic grass in our Southern states.

Southern Texas is apparently also a very good region to start setting out some plantations of these timber bamboos. The summer there is even much warmer than around Shanghai for the bananas fruit there quite regularly, a thing which is only a very, very high exception in central China and even then it is only the small one (Musa chinensis, I believe).

I am very glad to hear, that Mr. W. F. Wight is going to have charge of the herbarium of our introductions. Most excellent! We were in need of such a thing. The Department is moving more and more along lines which in the old world are left over to private individuals and to institutions of learning and which there very often suffer for lack of funds and for proper care and accommodation, things that are less troublesome when the United States Government supplies the means of upkeep.

About maps in China. Yes, I dare say my spelling may be perhaps quite different from the one you see on your maps. There are three kinds of maps published in the white man's languages about this country. English, German and French maps, and every one differs greatly in spelling with that of its rivals. I use mostly the German Government maps of which I have the whole set of Eastern China. The French maps contain many errors and the English maps cover only certain areas and are not available for all of the

regions I roam in. I will take, of course, all my maps with me and deposit them at the Department whether to be left there and then buying new ones or perhaps only in loan, I do not know as yet.

The translation of the Chinese book on bamboos has been done by my interpreter, for so far the names of the different kinds are concerned and for so far as a locality was mentioned and that is really sufficient for us. All of the books on agri- or horti-cultural matters contain an enormous amount of chaff and very little solid grain. They are full of stories and of plain lies, as the Chinese love truth much less than fiction. To us Western people most of their writings are hardly worth their salt. Mrs. Dr. Yamii Kin is still in China. Well, I didn't know what had become of her. Could you tell me where she resides? Yes, she might be able to assist us in translation and in securing the things, too. When I met her in Chefoo more than two years ago, I was only a few days in China and didn't realize how difficult a country this was to find things.

About my bowel troubles in this past summer, well, I must say that with care in my diet I can manage these things bettern than when using medicines, but I will try to find an American physician, who knows of this new treatment of internal parasites which is practiced in the Philippines and obtain his advice. Foreigners all over the Orient suffer much more with bowel trouble than those at home. Partly due to the fearful unsanitary conditions, on account of a weakened constitution due to the difference

in climate and in the way of living and partly to the quality and difference of the food they obtain now as to which they were used. But the winter here up North is our great blessing; then we all become fleshier and healthier again.

To communicate with Mr. Hills about shipping the Bamboos over to Nagasaki and from there by Government Transport whether it will save a large freight bill, you ask. Yes, I think it will, though, the plants will have a long journey through the tropics which may greatly offset the reduction in the price of freight.

That it wouldn't be necessary to ship the plants in the boxes in which they were grown. No, not absolutely necessary, but why should we take them out. They suffer a good deal from being knocked out of their receptacles and we would have to put them in lighter boxes or baskets anyway. And then the throwing about by the coolies would just ruin them. Now, we had better be somewhat liberal about these freight bills. It doesn't pay to treat such an important item as if the United States of America were a country like poor Turkey.

About marking in details a good map of the regions I visited, yes, I will do it, but as it is such a small matter, I will do it when in Washington again. I got all the dates in my note books and I will get then your personal suggestions in these matters.

I have a list of many different people whom I know and who gave me much advice, but, Mr. Fairchild, please do not think

in climate and in the way of living and apply to the reality and difference of the food they should use as to which they were used. But the winter been up work is our great blessing that we all become friendlier and kindlier again.

To communicate with Mr. Ellis about shipping the bones over to Denmark and from there by government transport whether it will save a large freight bill, you ask. Yes, I think it will, though, the plants will have a long journey through the tropics which may greatly offset the reductions in the price of freight.

That it wouldn't be necessary to ship the plants in the boxes in which they were grown. No, not absolutely necessary, but why should we take them out. They suffer a good deal from being checked out of their accustomed air or would have to send them in lighter boxes or boxes anyway. And then are discussing about by the ensilica would just rain them. No, we had better be somewhat liberal about these freight bills. It doesn't pay to treat such an important item as if the United States of America were a country like your Denmark.

About meeting in Detroit a good map of the trains I visited, yes. I will do it, but as it is such a small matter, I will do it when in Washington again. I can all the notes in my note book and I will get that your personal suggestions in those matters.

I have a list of many different people when I know and who are on such lists, but, Mr. Hornbill, please do not think

that it will be an easy matter for these people to assist us. Most of them are very busy people and few, very few, understand even simple shipping or are impossible to do so on account of the immense difficulties connected with getting things from the interior to the coast and from there to America. Our Consuls will be able to help us much for so far they are not too busy, but in a city like Shanghai, we can't count upon our Consulate unless we appoint a special man in charge of this work and this really seems to be our best way to do. This gentleman could have packing material in stock and send it to all those who could assist us. He could arrange for repayment of costs to such people and being at Shanghai, he would have all the privileges of the American post office there. But--and this is a very large but,-- do take a very good man!

Yes, I will try to get some sweet potatoes from Eastern Shantung for trial. Also the flat peaches, flat jujubes and plum-cots. Plenty of work yet ahead and it makes me feel good, though I am somewhat afraid I won't be able to get all things finished this time, and this brings me to your item of coming back earlier than you first though. Well, I have really so much to do that it will be early April I suspect before I leave old China behind me.

I received an answer from Mr. Wilson, written in Tchung, where he seems to have his headquarters, like I have in Peking, and he contemplates to leave that city, westward bound, on or about March the 10th. I won't have time, of course, to visit the regions he has been in and it would be merely a social visit and as much

that it will be an easy matter for those people to assist us. Most of them are very busy people and for very low, monetary or even single obligations or are incapable to do so on account of the immense difficulties connected with getting things from one interior to the coast and from there to America. One example will be able to help us much too as our ship has not been busy, but in a city like Shanghai, we can't count upon any assistance we operate a special van in charge of this work and this really seems to be our best way to do. This gentleman could bring recking material in stock and send it to all those who could assist us. He could arrange for shipment of goods to our nearest and being at Shanghai, he would have all the privileges of the American war office there. Someone like a Mr. Lowe, would be a very good man!

Yes, I will try to get some more information further for trial. Give me that address, [illegible] code. Early at work yet ahead and it makes me feel good, though I am somewhat afraid I won't be able to get all [illegible] this time, and this brings us to your idea of coming back earlier than you first thought. Well, I have really no need to do that it will be early April I suppose before I leave old China behind me.

I received an answer from Mr. Allen, written in Chinese, where he seems to have his headquarters. Like I have in Peking, and he contemplates to leave that city, northward bound, on or about March the 10th. I won't have time, of course, to visit the regions he has been in and it would be merely a social visit and we would

I hardly think I will do it, though, when through with my work earlier than I contemplate now, I may be able to do so.

In regard to this contemplated visit and to the hints, probably suggested by Professor Sargent, about covering too much territory, I feel obliged to tell you that my present engagement as an Agricultural Explorer morally forces me to cover enormous areas so as to find many good things. I could, of course, go to a region rich in plants as that small district around the Tai ching Kong Temple, near Tsingtau and spend there a few months collecting botanical material, but I feel I have as yet a better mission to fulfill, viz; the obtaining of products that will prove to be really of use to us in making our nation wealthier and better. A botanist of somewhat less energy can be sent to a few rich districts in North China, though there are very, very few such districts.

On account of Mr. Wilson having been given such a magnificent rich territory in which so many eminent collectors had already been at work in garnering a part of the harvest, and as such, he knowing very much about his districts, it often will appear to those not knowing the utterly different conditions of Northeastern China that one travelling in this last named gigantic empire works not as hard in the obtaining of material as the one in the first named regions. And the chronic scarcity of fuel here up North which is becoming greater and greater as the years pass on, makes everything which can be burned of value and so many, many a day did I see with sad eyes how even the last vestiges of

I hardly think I will be in, Monsieur, even through this by were
unless that I contemplate me. I may be able to do so.

In regard to this contemplated visit and to the future,
certainly suggested by Professor Bergeot, about covering too much
territory, I feel obliged to tell you that my present engagement
as an Agricultural Explorer morally forces me to cover northern
areas so as to find many good things. I could, of course, go to
a region rich in plants as that small district around the Ma-
ching Long Tangle, near Ningpo and spend there a few months
collecting botanical material, but I feel I have as yet a better
mission to fulfill, viz: the obtaining of products that will
prove to be really of use to us in making our native manufactur-
and better. A botanist of commercial ideas surely can be used to
a few rich districts. In North China, though there are <u>very</u>, <u>very</u>
<u>few</u> such districts.

On account of Mr. Wilson having been given such a beg-
ninning rich territory in which to say unused collectors had
already been at work in procuring a part of the harvest, and as
such, he knowing very much about his districts, it seems still
expedient to them not knowing the utterly unknown conditions of
Northwestern China that one travelling in Li's last mentioned regards
might be quite as hard in the obtaining of material as the one in
the Tiral named regions. And the chronic scarcity of food here
of Ningpo which is becoming greater and greater as the years pass
by, makes everything which can be marked of value and so many,
many a day did I see with sad eyes how even the Lily vestigen of

a once grand vegetation are removed with root and branch so as never to return again. The Chinese are, as a race, the greatest despoilers of nature. There is no use talking about their literary qualities, etc. All these are offset by their enormous crimes in destroying the balances of nature. Every wild tree or shrub is mercilessly cut down, mostly with root and all, every edible bird is trapped and eaten, every bird of song is caught and kept in captivity, and what is the aspect of all this? Their mountains are barren, stony wastes which let the rains rush off with great velocity bearing with them arable soil and covering their valleys with stoney and sandy matter. Their climate gets drier year after year and famines result. Their birds being exterminated, caterpillars of all descriptions multiply rapidly and destroy whole plantations of pine trees and catalpas and fruit orchards. And they see not what results befall them for their disastrous methods. The lust for greed and immediate gain is so great with them that they mortgage their whole future wealth for it.

In visiting the Upper Mississippi Valley regions before the apples and pears bloom--no, I hardly thing I will be able to do that. A few good conferences with real, practical men in the colder districts will give me enough information when supplemented by visiting their orchards in the different regions. I will be delighted to have Professor Beach of Ames to assist me in this work, he being a resident so interested in the work, might tell me more in one hour than others could do in a week.

No, no, your letter didn't give me indigestion as you

a more global appreciation are learning well that and through my ex
perience in nature again. The Chinese say, as a rule, the greatest
despoilers of nature. There is no end talking about their
literary qualities, etc. All these are offset by their enormous
crimes in destroying the balances of nature. Every wild tree or
shrub is mercilessly cut down, mostly with just not all, every
edible bird is trapped and eaten, every kind of game is sought
and used in captivity, and what is the aspect of all this? Their
mountains are barren, stony wastes which let the rains wash off
with great velocity bearing with them arable soil and covering
their valleys with stoney and sandy matter. Their climate gets
drier year after year and famines result. Their birds being
exterminated, caterpillars of all descriptions multiply rapidly
and destroy whole plantations of pine trees and cereals and
fruit orchards. And they are not what results befall them for
their literature records. The past for great and knowledge gain
is so great with them that they mortgage their whole future wealth
for it.

In visiting the Upper Mississippi Valley regions before
the apples and peaches bloom--no, I hardly think I will be able to
do that. A few good conferences with real, practical men in the
older districts will give me enough information when supplemented
by visiting their orchards in the different regions. I will be
delighted to have Professor Beach of Ames is meant me in this
work, he being a resident so interested in the work, might tell
me more in one hour than others could do in a week.

Sir, =, your letter didn't give me information as you

jokingly referred to at the close. As long as financial matters are not creeping in, then we fellows have a rather large capacity for holding cheerful and interesting messages in our mysterious brain cells.

Letter of October 8, 1907, containing chrysanthemum photo and Treasury Department circular No. 52 and letter attached to it from Mr. A. Zappone, announcing a supply of necessary voucher forms will be sent as soon as they are printed. Alas, that printing went all too soon.

I was very pleased to see your foot-note that Mrs. Fairchild made a trial with the leaves of Vitex incisa. Did you grow them at your own place?

Letter of October 9, 1907, containing also Mr. A. Zappone's letter of September 10, 1907. This must be the last letter I wrote about over a month ago. Well, I will have some talks with you about all these financial matters, that is, when I am back in Washington, after some months. The outcome thereof may change my plans for future exploring work radically.

In former letters you gave me as your good opinion that these financial affairs were the necessary frame-work upon which successful exploration work could be executed. True, but when a frame-work gets too heavy, the whole structure comes right down with it.

Letter of October 11, 1907,-A, montianing that the 30 pounds of peach seeds had arrived in Chico, O.K.

Letter of October 11, 1907,-B, containing a copy of Dr.

jocingly referred to as the clique. So long as financial matters are not creeping in, then we believe there is a rather large community for holding cheerful and interesting meetings in our myelo-fibrosis brain cells.

Letter of October 6, 1947, concerning [illegible] and Treasury Department circular No. 11 and Luther answered to it from Mr. A. Jeppson, enumerating a supply of monetary vouchers will be sent to each as they are printed. Also, that printing work all too soon.

I was very pleased to see your handwriting that Mrs. Luther could make a trial with the leaves of Vitex lucens. Did you grow them at your own place?

Letter of October 9, 1947, concerning also Mr. [illegible]'s letter of September 10, 1947. This must be the last letter I wrote about over a month ago. Well, I will have some talks with you about all these financial matters, that is, when I am back in Washington, after some months. The science theory may change my plans for future exploring work radically.

In former letters you gave me so your good opinion that these financial affairs were the necessary "hand-work" upon which spiritual exploration work could be grounded. Now, you state a "hand-work" gets too heavy, the whole structure seems slight then with it.

Letter of October 11, 1947-A, mentioning that his 80 pounds of jewels had arrived in Ohio, U.S.A.

Letter of October 14, 1947-A, enclosing a copy of a

Trelease's letter and the unsigned letter with its envelope, well this is a queer way of trying to obtain things. Somebody must have been absent-minded, and it is in this case the Rev. Dr. W. M. Hayes of Ching chaw fu, Shantung, China, via Chefoo, whom I met on August 22, 1907, while in Ching chaw fu, and I then advised him to apply to Dr. W. Trelease of St. Louise, Missouri, to try to obtain a small quantity of Osage Orange seeds. How the letter came to be mailed from New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. may be explained in this way as that Dr. Hayes is an American missionary of the American Presbyterian mission to China, and is a native of Pennsylvania. I am returning herewith the original letter, envelope and two 2-cent stamps.

Letter of October 16, 1907, containing a copy of Mr. Shepard's letter of October 19, 1905. Yes, I certainly do remember that I corresponded with you about it. We even had it why Suez was to be preferred above the trans-Pacific route with its much shorter service, but you see I have never been yet in the To-Kien province. It is rather far south, and of late there is plenty of trouble there between the revolutionists and the Government's regular troops. Fearful accounts leak out once in awhile in some northern papers showing the tropps especially acting in barbarous ways. The missionaries also are in danger there every so many weeks and in how far some have been actually murdered, will probably be know after some time. One can't trust the newspaper accounts in these matters. Still, I am writing now to the missionaries of the Chruch Missionary Society which are

Swisshelm's letter and the mentioned letter with its enclosure, well this is a queer way of trying to sub-in things, certainly must have been absent-minded, and it is in this case the Rev. Dr. T. T. Meyer of Ming c.m.p. Shanghai, China, via Shanton, when I met on August 22, 1907, while in China over 6m, and I then advised him to apply to Dr. W. Swisshelm of St. Louis, Missouri, to try to obtain a small quantity of Orange Seeds. Dr. Wm Latter also to be called from Dr. Hildegrem, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. may be explained in this way as that Dr. Hayes is an American missionary of the American presbyterian mission to China, and is a native of Pennsylvania. I am returning her herewith the original letter, enclosing my Dr. Sweet's letter of October 18, 1907, containing a copy of Mr. Shepard's letter of October 19, 1908. Yes, I certainly do remember that I corresponded with you about it. In even i.d. why that was to be preferred above the true-reality tonic with its such shorter curtine, but you see I have never been yet in the To-Kion province. It is rather far north, and of late there is plenty of trouble there between the revolutionists and the Government's regular troops. Fourful accounts leak out now in spite in some newspapers stating the truth especially coming to Western ways. The circumstances also are in Orange since every so many weeks and it has far some have been actually murdered, will probably be some after some time. One can't trust the newspaper accounts in these authors. Still, I am writing now to the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society which are

stationed at Kienning, Fo-Kien and where the fine black teas are said to come from. If they have left, however, I will get the letter back, I suppose.

The tea seeds ripen in October, and as such one ought to be there in or about that month. I, of course, when I had the time, would collect cuttings and grafting wood and could send that through easily. I estimate the distance of that particular tea district about 6 or 7 days inland from Foochow and Foochow is 2 or 3 days by steamboat from Shanghai and about 3 or 4 days from Hongkong. So it will require probably a month from either Shanghai or Hongkong to get the things. It must be interesting there. In looking over my detail map I see that the Wy-ye Mountains are situated in the most Northern part of the Fo-Kien province, close to the borders of the Kiangsi and the Chekiang province. I don't think there is much trouble there. It seems to be more between Foochow and Amoy, and from there on farther inland. There is always trouble, though, in these regions. The people have too much Malay blood in them and are of a hot temper.

Letter of October 16, 1907, containing a copy of Mr. Carleton's letter about the dry land rice. Well, I am sadly surprised that my name dry land rice has been misunderstood. I never meant by it, rice that grew in the rainless deserts of Mongolia. No, simply rice that needs no irrigation, that it grows and matures in the northern country without getting any more water than the sorghum, millets, beans and other field crops

abdicated at Kiamusze, Ta-Chien and where the Kiao Black Dogs are said to come from. If they have left, however, I will get the letter back, I suppose.

The Kao Lao Hsien is October, and as such one ought to be there in or about that month. It, of course, when I had the time, would collect cuttings and grafting wood and could send them through easily. I get from the distance of the particular the district about 2 or 3 days. Taking into account the trouble in 2 or 3 days by steamboat from Shanghai and about 3 or 4 days from Hangchow. So it will require probably a month from either Shanghai or Hangchow to get the letter. It must be interesting there. In looking over my detail map I see that the Ta-Ko Hsien are situated in the most Northern part of the Ta-Chien province, also in the Northern portion of the Kiangsi and the Kiangsu provinces. I don't think there is much trouble there. It seems to be more between Kiangsu and Anhui, and from there on further inland. There is always trouble, though, in those regions. The people have too much Malay blood in them and are of a hot temper.

Letter of October 16, 1907, enclosing a copy of Mr. Gulstan's letter about the dry land rice. Well, I am really convinced that my same dry land rice has been misunderstood. I never meant by it, rice that grew in the ordinary deserts of Mongolia. No, simply that land needs no irrigation, that it grows and matures in the northern country without getting any more water than the natural, mistake, some and other field crops

receive here in the form of the rather slight rainfall. And, as I mentioned in a former letter, that the people would be able to grow it at Chicago and New York, I certainly did not mean it to be grown in the dry, hot San Joaquin Valley. No, you had better plant some in Maryland, Mr. Fairchild, before we lose it again. It likes warm nights and summer rains, just like Sorghum and Indian corn. Well, what else can I write about it. It loves a not too heavy soil which retains the moisture well, can be sown in rows one foot or 1½ feet apart, sow not too heavy and do it at the same time you would plant corn. Keep the ground well hoed and harvest in fall, like one would do wheat or barley.

I hope the seeds haven't been given to one person in one locality. It would be too bad if it was so. You wrote me that a gentleman in Oregon was very much interested in this rice matter. Did he get some? I sent also some rice of which I wrote it would be well fit for the irrigated valleys of Southern Utah and of California for this was wet land rice. I wrote the things plainly on the notes and so it isn't my fault if they mixed them up. Before I go farther on this topic, I wish you would be so kind and send me a clear definition of how the rices are classified according to their abilities of growing on submerged land, or moist land, or on rather dry lands. Here, in China, every rice that needs a permanent water supply that is growing on inundated fields, is called by all the foreigners a wet land rice, and those rices growing on moist or on ordinary soils, needing no flooding, are called dry land rices, and I followed this nomen-

receive here in the form of the rather oblique reminder. And, as I mentioned in a former letter, that the people would be able to grow it at Chicago and New York, I certainly did not mean it to be grown in the dry, hot San Joaquin Valley. No, you had better plant more in Maryland, Mr. Fairchild, before we lose it again. It likes warm nights and summer rains, just like tobacco and Indian corn. Well, what else can I write about is. It loves a not too heavy soil which retains the moisture well, one so warm in rows one foot or 18 feet apart, are not too heavy and do it at the same time you would plant corn. Keep the grass well hoed and harvest in fall, like one would do wheat or barley.

I hope the seeds haven't been given to one person or one locality. It would be too bad if it was so. You write in that a gentleman in Oregon was very much interested in this also matter. Did he get some? I sent also some rice of which I wrote it would be well fit for the irrigated valleys of southern Oregon and of California for this was not land rice. I wrote him briefly on the subject and so it isn't my fault if they mixed them up. Before I go further on this topic, I wish you would be so kind and send me a clear definition of how the rice was classified according to their ability of growing on upland land, or moist land, or on rather dry lands. Here, in China, every rice that needs a permanent water supply that is growing on inundated fields, is called by all the farmers a wet land rice, and those rice growing on moist or on ordinary soils, needing no flooding, are called dry land rice, and I believed this nomen-

clature, although I see now it isn't an expressive one. A number of the rice seeds I sent in weren't actually seen growing by me in the fields as I was too late or too early for that, and I had to take the Chinaman's word for it, how they were grown, and Chinese love to misinform one.

I am giving herewith a list of the numbers under which I sent rices.

No. 29a. Sold to me as a dry land rice, but as I only saw wet irrigated fields about, I took it to be a wet rice.

No. 39a. A rice growing on ordinary soils

No. 40a. A rice growing on rather dry sandy soils.

No. 49a. A rice growing on rather dry sandy soils, said to be of softer quality than No. 40a.

No. 156a. A rice growing on rather alkaline land.

No. 157a. A rice growing on rather moist and light soils.

No. 260a. A reddish variety of rice growing on ordinary soils.

Nol 704a. A large, white rice from Northern Manchuria, growing on light, moisture retaining soils.

No. 705a. Probably the same as No. 704a.

No. 706a. A rice similar to 704a and 705a but found growing in drier localities.

No. 707a. A variety of the above.

No. 892a. A rice growing in wet fields, irrigated by mountain streams;at the time of obtaining the seeds (May 6, 1907) the plants had been set out by hand in the fields and were growing

clusters, although I see now it isn't as spectacular one. I number of the rules seems I need in nature's actually been growing by in the fields as I was too late or too early for them, and I had to take the Chinaman word for it, has they were grown, and Mulare has to bibliography.

I am giving herewith a list of the numbers under which I took rules.

No. 1Ua. Milk is an as by lace dry, and as I am now interested fields about, I look it to be a rule rules.

No. 3Ua. A rule growing on ordinary soils.

No. 4Ua. A rule growing on rather dry sandy soils.

No. 4Ua. A rule growing on rather dry sandy soils, said to be of better quality than No. 3Ua.

No. 1Ua. A rule growing on rather alkaline land.

No. 1Ua. A rule growing on rather sandy and light soils.

No. 2Ua. A reddish variety of rule growing on clay soils.

No. 7Ua. A large, white rule from Northern Kamchatka, growing on light, sandy-clay soils.

No. 7Ua. Probably the same as No. 7Ua.

No. 7Ua. A rule similar to 7Ua and 7Ua but found growing in drier localities.

No. 7Ua. A variety of 7Ua above.

No. 8Ua. A rule growing in wet fields, irrigated by mountain streamlet the time of obtaining the seeds (Aug 6, 1907) the climate has been wet and by land in the fields and very growing

in two inches of water. The water is said to be withdrawn in the latter part of the summer. This is as such probably a real wet rice. One sack of it sent to Chico. As I didn't state on the note that it has to be grown inundated during at least part of its life, I think we had better keep this variety out of experimentation until I can learn more about it. I will write to Mr. Mayer at Chico.

All the others, even No. 29a, we can experiment with in all of those regions of the United States where sorghum and Indian corn ripen, and to give them the same care as we do the aforesaid crops.

So I hope this statement will be helpful in giving the people of the United States a rice which won't be looked upon as a tropical or an aquatic plant and that it will enable us to grow rice in locations heretofore never thought of.

Letter of October 18, 1907, containing a copy of Mr. Dewey's letter on my introduced hemps (Cannabis). Sorry to hear they did not turn out to be anything good. Well, better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all, don't you think so, too?

Letter of November 6, 1907. About the May-apple. Yes, there are species of this here in China, but I never came across them yet, though in the robber infested neighborhood of Minguta, Northern Manchuria, there seems to be something like it growing. The natives, however, couldn't supply me either with roots or seeds, They said as soon as it gets very warm weather the plant dies off and you couldn't find it any more until spring.

in two inches of water. The water is said to be sufficient in the latter part of the summer. This is an real probably a real wet river. The water of it went to Ohio. I think I read the note that it has to be gross inoculated during at least part of its life. I think we had better keep this working out of experimentation until I can learn more about it. I will write to Dr. Meyer at Ohio.

All the others, even Mr. Ely, we can manufacture rye in all of those regions of the United States where coarse and Indian corn rigs, and to give them the same or no cost as the alfalfa crop.

So I hope this conference will be helpful in getting the people of the United States a crop which would be looked upon as a trophy or an agrestic plant and that it will enable us to grow rice in locations heretofore never thought of.

<u>Letter of October 15, 1947</u>, enclosing a copy of Dr. Dewey's letter on my introduced brome (mennuis). Sorry to hear they did not turn out to be anything good. Well, better to have tried and failed than never to have tried it at all, don't you think so, too?

<u>Letter of November 6, 1947</u>. About the Hungarian. Too, there are species of this here in Duke, but I never have access them yet, though in the rather isolated neighborhood of Mangum, Northern Manchuria, there seem to be something like it growing. The native, however, couldn't supply no other with seeds or roots. They said as soon as it gets very warm weather the plant dies and you wouldn't find it any more until spring.

Now that you mention of perhaps going to experiment with the improvement of the May-apple, may I suggest to you also to try a hand at your own native persimmon, Diospyros Virginiana, of which there are supperior varieties scattered here and there, near Allington, Missouri, an hour or so south by train from St. Louis, Missouri. There are some large fruited trees growing of which the fruits taste excellent. When I saw the small, greenish-yellow fruits of the wild Diospyros Kaki or Diaspyros Lotus this past summer in a valley near Tsingtau, I could hardly believe that the large, flat, orange-red seedless persimmon seen here in Peking and its neighborhood could be an offspring of that insignificant wild one.

By the way, I obtained on my recent trip a local variety of this persimmon of which the fruits on young trees often weight one and one-half pounds apiece. I secured a couple of hundred scions of it and will ship them shortly. Now, when we can begin to cross our native persimmons with these fine oriental ones, who knows what marvels we can obtain. Of course, it will give us mostly hard guess, unless unforeseen influences tend to give absolutely unthought of things.

Do you know, I also found the walnut (Juglans regia V chinensis) growing wild in some mountain ravines? I got a small sack of ~~this~~ from an old priest who had collected them. The nuts are not as those of the Persian walnut, but they differ not very much, though, not even in size. Besides this walnut, the Juglans mandshurica grows there, and the chestnut, and the apricot and

The last you mention of carbon going to department with the improvement of the dog-apple, may I suggest to you also to try a hand at your own native persimmon, Diospyros Virginiana, of which there are superior varieties scattered here and there, near Atlanta, Georgia, for instance, as have it so much by train from St. Louis, Missouri. There are some large twisted trees growing at which the fruits taste excellent. When I saw the small, greenish-yellow fruits of the wild Diospyros that my Diospyros Lotus bore this past summer in a valley near Chicago, I could hardly believe that the large, flat, orange-red goodness grew anywhere in Dixie and the neighborhood could be an attempting at such transplantings with one.

By the way, I succeeded in my search with a local specimen of this persimmon of which the fruits so young grown often weighed one and one-half pounds apiece. I secured a sample of immature colors of it and will ship them shortly. Now, when we can begin to crown our native persimmons with these like minded ones, who knows what marvels we can obtain. Of course, it will give us nearly such claws, make salivations inclusive and it (the) absolutely unthought of things.

As you know, I also found the walnut (Juglans regia V chinensis) growing wild in some mountain recesses. I got a small sack of nuts from an old patient who had collected them. The nuts are not as those of the Persian walnut, but they differ not very much, though, not even in size. Besides this walnut, the Juglans mandshurica grows there, and the chestnut, can be applied and

the bush cherry, the original peach (Prunus davidiana), a hard nut and the small, black-fruited persimmon (Diospyros castata) and all wild. This is in the Rung-shan mountains, a couple of days east, Northeast from Peking. The vegetation is of course artificially kept up by the priests, otherwise it would have been removed already centuries ago.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, everything has an end and so this epistle also.

With best regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. These coming days I will send you many parcels with cuttings and seeds, the results of my recent trip.

Peking, China,

December 28, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure to forward to you 45 parcels with cuttings and seeds of various plants. I also send 28 parcels to the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, all by Japanese parcel post.

I am enclosing herewith the notes relating to these shipments. I will also separate the numbers so as to facilitate matters.

A - G 1 parcel Entomological specimens A, 1 parcel.

Entomological specimens B, 1 parcel 833a 1 parcel

835a	2 parcels	836a	1 parcel	151	5 parcels
153	1 parcel	154	1 parcel	159	1 parcel
160	1 parcel	161	1 parcel	166	1 parcel
167	1 parcel	168	1 parcel	169	1 parcel
170	1 parcel	171	1 parcel	173	1 parcel
175	1 parcel	177	1 parcel	180	1 parcel
181	1 parcel	182	1 parcel	183	1 parcel
184	1 parcel	186	1 parcel	187	1 parcel
189	1 parcel	193	1 parcel	194	1 parcel
195	1 parcel	196	1 parcel	197	1 parcel
198	1 parcel	199	1 parcel	201	1 parcel
203	1 parcel	206	1 parcel	202	1 parcel

Altogether 45 packages.

The two packages with entomological specimens I wish you would please hand over to Dr. Marlatt. I suppose that parcel A contains some novelties in the line of insects. Parcel B, however, are galls again upon a celtis for which Dr. Howard had asked for more.

Package A-G contains some botanical curiosities in which perhaps you know somebody is interested.

A is the red-berried mistletoe from near Jehol, China, December 2, 1907.

B is a red-berried mistletoe upon a young branch of Populus suaveolens. This branch can be made to root, but let us

1 - d' 1 parcel Schwabedissel ejectments d, 1 parcel.

Schwabedissel ejectment f, 1 parcel Schw 1 parcel

Schw 1 parcel a Schw 1 parcel 181 6 parcels

182 1 parcel 184 1 parcel 182 1 parcel

186 1 parcel 188 1 parcel 186 1 parcel

187 1 parcel 189 1 parcel 187 1 parcel

190 1 parcel 191 1 parcel 190 1 parcel

192 1 parcel 193 1 parcel 192 1 parcel

193 1 parcel 194 1 parcel 193 1 parcel

194 1 parcel 196 1 parcel 194 1 parcel

195 1 parcel 197 1 parcel 195 1 parcel

196 1 parcel 198 1 parcel 196 1 parcel

197 1 parcel 199 1 parcel 197 1 parcel

198 1 parcel 200 1 parcel 198 1 parcel

199 1 parcel 201 1 parcel 199 1 parcel

200 1 parcel 202 1 parcel 200 1 parcel

203 1 parcel 206 1 parcel 203 1 parcel

Highwaiter do pardon.

The two packages with embarrassed vendness I ask you would please hand over to Mr. Bartlett. I suppose that parcel A contains your novelties in the line of firearms. Parcel B, however, are gills again upon a cobble for which Mr. Howard had asked for more.

Indeed A-E contains some debonded cardualities in which perhaps you know somebody is interested.

I. In the red-bordered stickies I am sent [illegible] Slim, December 8, 1907.

II. In a tabbeared stickie upon a young Scots at Dyslum sunvolume. This trunk can be made to rest, but let me

be careful in not allowing the mistletoe to fruit as it is too dangerous a pest, infesting nearly all trees up north and though a large bunch of this mistletoe with its scarlet berries is a beautiful sight, it plays too great a havoc with its poor hosts. From Jehol, North China, December 12, 1907.

C is a yellow-berried mistletoe, also from near Jehol, China. December 5, 1907. A much rarer variety than the red one.

D is a yellow-berried, deciduous Loranthus upon Quercus dentata near Jehol, North China. December 12, 1907. A rare plant;

E is the yellow-berried Loranthus upon a hazelnut. Near Jehol, North China. December 12, 1907.

F is a knot disease upon the original peach (Prunus davidiana). Only one specimen of it was seen during my travels. Near Jehol, North China, December 12, 1907.

G is a fungoid disease upon the above causing the curling up of the leaves and preventing the leaves from falling off. This seems to be the same disease as that which attacks the apricots here and of which I forwarded some specimens two years ago. From Near Jehol, North Chinal, December 5, 1907.

Would you be so kind, Mr. Fairchild, and show the mistletoes to Mr. Oliver. I doubt if hehas ever seen them.

I also would like it if you planted some chestnuts of No. 833a upon your own place for experimenting and also of No. 835a and 836a.

Of No. 151 I sent one parcel to Chico while the remaining five are an abundance of material for distribution from

without Washington. It is a valuable fruit.

No. 153 is a wild Vitis of which I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum supplied with some, the same with Nos. 159, 160, 180, 181, 182, 184, 186, 187! 189, 201!! for which Professor Sargent has asked especially, 202 also wanted, 206 had better be given entirely to the Arnold Arboretum. I hope you will be able to give instructions to the packing department to this effect.

No. 161 is a very good variety of a Persimmon, not seedless though, but of fine flavor.

Then there are many pears, some even good ones, like Nos. 196 and 197, also 198. I do hope we will have more luck with them than with preceding shipments in this line.

Nos. 170 and 171 are rare local varieties of crab apples worth experimenting with.

Nos. 193 and 194 are the first shipments of Jujube varieties of which I hope to collect a whole collection this winter if all goes well.

Shortly I hope to send some more seeds and probably some more cuttings but my sphagnum moss which I ordered long ago from Japan hasn't turned up as yet. I expect it every day, though.

Hoping all things will be received in good conditions, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. I haven't gotten as yet all of the Chinese characters

without warning. It is a valuable trait.

No. 157 is a wild Willy of which I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum supplied with some. We have with Nos. 158, 159, 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 201! For which Professor Sargent has asked especially. 202 also wanted, but had better be given entirely to the Arnold Arboretum. I hope you will be able to give instructions to the packing department to ship effect.

No. 181 is a very good variety [illegible] meadows though, but of Plum Family.

When there are many peas, some over and out, like Nos. 156 and 157, also 158. I do hope we will have more luck with them this with promising alignment in this line.

Nos. 170 and 171 are here Local [illegible] of some apples worth experimenting with.

Nos. 153 and 154 are the first [illegible] of hybrids varieties of which I hope to collect a good collection this winter if all goes well.

Shortly I hope to send some more seeds and probably some more cuttings but my alignment says which I received from Professor Sargent haven't turned up as yet. I expect it every day, though.

Hoping all things will be received in good conditions,

I am

Yours Sincerely,

[illegible]

P. S. I haven't gotten as far all of the Chinese [illegible]

of the collected material, as my interpreter left me in the midst of the journey on account of it getting too cold for him! A substitute I tried proved to be totally unfit for the work, not knowing even his own tongue. I am inquiring again here and there for a good and hardy man, but that last quality is sadly wanting in this class of men. The literary class of Chinese love nothing better than to lay on their bedsteads when it is cold. It is something fierce for us to have all these troubles with them as the country is difficult enough anyway.

F.N.M.

Peking, China,

Dec. 22, 1907.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, by Japanese Parcel post 28 parcels, containing cuttings and seeds.

I enclose herewith the notes relating to them. I'll also enumerate the numbers, so as to facilitate matters.

833a 1 parcel, 834a, 1 parcel, 835a 2 parcels, 836a 1 parcel

151	1	"	152	1	"	155	1	"	156	1	"
157	1	"	158	1	"	162	1	"	163	1	"
164	1	"	165	1	"	172	1	"	174	1	"
176	1	"	178	1	"	179	1	"	185	1	"
188	1	"	190	1	"	191 together with 207 1 parcel					
192	1	"	200	1	"	204	1 parcel		205	1 parcel	

Altogether 29 parcels.

of the collected material, as my interpreter left me in the midst of the journey on account of it getting too cold for him. A substitute I tried proved to be totally unfit for the work, not knowing even his own tongue. I am inquiring again here and there for a good and hardy man, but that last quality is really wanting in this class of men. The literary class of Chinese love nothing better than to lay on their backsides when it is cold. It is something fierce for us to have all these troubles with them as the country is difficult enough anyway.

Y.X.K.

Peking China,

Dec. 22, 1907.

Mr. August Meyer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, by Japanese Parcel post 32 parcels, containing cuttings and seeds.

I enclose herewith the notes relating to them. I'll also enumerate the numbers, so as to facilitate matters.

Size 1 parcel, 2Cts. 1 parcel. Size 2 parcels, 4Cts 1 parcel

161	1	"	162	1	"	163	1	"	164	1	"
167	1	"	168	1	"	169	1	"	170	1	"
164	1	"	165	1	"	172	1	"	174	1	"
170	1	"	172	1	"	176	1	"	180	1	"
177	1	"	190	1	"	191	together with 207 1 parcel				
193	1	"	200	1	"	204	1 parcel	205	1 parcel		

Alltogether 20 parcels.

I enclose also the note relating to No. 160, because I referred on note 185 to that number.

Would you be so kind and sow or stratify the chestnuts and acorns as soon as convenient.

The large seedless persimmon No. 151 is well worth taking extra care for. Among the different small shrubs, like Deutsia, Philadelphus, etc. there may be some very useful hardy ornamental bushes found.

I also received your letter of October 29 '07 some time ago, in which you announce that the Lotus roots didn't carry well. Yes, I know, the cold season is much more to be preferred for roots and cuttings shipping but one rather takes a chance at such things as to let them escape one. "It is better to have tried and lost, as never to have tried at all!"

Well, hoping this shipment reaches you in good condition, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

Peking, China,

Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you by Japanese Parcel post 1 small box containing 35 packages of seeds.

Enclosure:Also the note following in No. 480, because I referred on said 3rd by that member.

Hold you be so kind and as to notify the Shanghai Bureau of this arrangement.

The large vendless persimmon No. 123 is well worth taking extra care for. Among the different small stocks, Kobe-Seattle-Philadelphia, etc. there may be some very useful hardy ornamental trees found.

I also received your letter of October 29 1917 some time ago, in which you announce that the Lotus roots didn't carry well. Yes, I know, the cold season is much more to be preferred for roots and cuttings shipping but one rather takes a chance at such things as to let them escape one. "It is better to have tried and lost, as never to have tried at all!"

Well, hoping this shipment reaches you in good condition, I am,

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. METZ
Agricultural Explorer.

Prof. Chas.

Jan. 2, 1918.

Mr. Ashton Hoyer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you by Japanese Express post 1 small box containing 30 pickings of seeds.

I enclose the notes relating to them herewith, but will enumerate them also for facilitation. - No. 3, 840a, 841a, 842a, 843a, 844a, 845a, 846a, 847a 848a, 849a, 850a, 853a, 854a, 855a, 856a, 857a, 858a, 859a, 860a, 861a, 862a, 863a, 864a, 865a, 873a, 875a, 876a, 877a, 878a, 880a, 881a, 882a, 883a, 884a, 899a.

I also added to the seeds 1 small packet containing 4 seeds of a tall thistle. I didn't number it, on account of these seeds probably being dead. I wished however, you would sow them and see if you can raise a plant out of them.

Enclosed are also Notes 161 and 153 to which I referred on notes 842a and on 864a.

Did the 4 cases with seeds arrive already. If so, would you be so kind and withdraw the sack with rice No. 862a out of experimentation until I can gather some more information concerning its culture. It grows at least during the early part of its life in inundated fields and I omitted to mention this on my note relating to it. Trusting this can be done, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

Peking, China,

January 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I am sending you by Japanese parcel post one small box containing seeds and entomological specimens.

I enclose the notes relating to them and will also enumerate them here: 837a, 838a, 839a, 851a, 852a, 866a, 867a, 868a, 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a, 874a, 879a, 885a, 886a, 887a, 888a, 889a, 890a, 891a,

I enclose the notes referring to them herewith, but will
[illegible] also for facilitation. - No. 2, 900a, 941a, 942a,
943a, 944a, 946a, 948a, 949a, 951a, 952a, 953a, 954a, 955a,
957a, 958a, 959a, 960a, 961a, 962a, 963a, 964a, 965a, 966a,
967a, 968a, 969a, 970a, 971a, 972a, 973a, 974a, 975a,
976a, 977a, 978a, 979a, 980a, 981a, 982a, 983a, 984a, 985a.

I also added to the seeds I small packet containing
4 seeds of a tall thistle. I didn't number it, as several of these
seeds probably being dead. I wished however, you would sow
them and see if you can raise a plant out of them.

Enclosed are also Notes 181 and 182 to which I refer-
red on notes 842a and on 804a.

Did the 4 cases with seeds arrive already. If so, would you
be so kind and withdraw the seeds with file No. 803a and of correspondence
tion until I can gather some more information concerning its culture.
It grows at least during the early part of its life in immediate Tiaile
and I omitted to mention this on my note relating to it. Treating
this can be done, I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

Peking, China.

January 2, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I am sending you by Japanese parcel post one small box
containing seeds and microscopical specimens.

I enclose the notes relating to them and will also commercio
them here: 837a, 838a, 839a, 841a, 842a, 843a, 844a, 845a, 846a, 847a, 848a,
871a, 872a, 874a, 879a, 882a, 886a, 887a, 890a, 892a, 893a, 894a, 895a, 896a, 897a,

892a, 893a, 894a, 895a, 896a, 897a, 898a, 900a.

Then six small packages marked H.I.J.K.L.&M. and also one package labeled "Entomological specimens; also one package containing three small bottles with insects and one paper bag with four lady birds inside. Would you be so kind and give these insects to those who are interested in them?

The package labeled H contains Algae, Lichens and Hepaticae. There may be some novelties among the Algae.

I and L are fungi very rarely met. J is a curious little plant having the same shriveling up characteristics as certain Selaginellas have.

K contains seed spikes of a Labiate which I would like to be given to the Bureau of Chemistry for analysis of menthol or whatever that fragrance may be. That plant may have value in it for its antiseptic qualities.

M contains some diseased peach fruits. I suppose it is a well-known disease, though.

Nos. 851a and 852a are seeds of a Celtis, probably Celtis bungeanus. Professor Sargent has especially asked for this tree and I wish as such that you supply him with some and that you also send to Chico as the climate there will probably suit it better than in Washington, D.C.

Then we have the Lespedesas No. 866a, 867a, and 868a, of which I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum and Chico supplied with some.

The Nos. 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a are probably valuable plants and I wish Chico would get 1/2 of each number. Also the same with 874a and 879a.

The grasses, too, may be valuable and I would recommend sowing them on sterilized soil.

Nol 900a may be a novelty in the floral line and may be entrusted to Mr. Oliver.

[illegible]

Then six small packages marked E.I.J.K.L.M. and also one package labeled "Entomological specimens; also one package containing three small bottles with insects and one paper bag with four lady birds inside. Would you be so kind and give these insects to those who are interested in them?

The package labeled E contains Algae, Lichens and Mosses. There may be some novelties among the Algae.

I and L are fungi very rarely met. L is a curious little plant having the same surveiling up characteristics as certain Telephoraceae have.

I contains seed spikes of a Labiate which I would like to be given to the Bureau of Chemistry for analysis of menthol or whatever that fragrance may be. That plant may have value in it for its antiseptic qualities.

H contains some diseased peach fruits. I suppose it is a well-known disease, though.

Nos. 851a and 852a are seeds of a Celtis, probably Celtis bungeana. Professor Sargent has especially asked for this tree and I wish as much that you supply him with some and that you also send to Chico as the climate there will probably suit it better than in Washington, D.C.

Then we have the Leguminosae No. 588a, 867a, and 868a, of which I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum and Chico supplied with some.

The Nos. 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a are probably valuable plants and I wish Chico would get 1/2 of each number. Also the same with 874a and 875a.

The grasses, too, may be valuable and I would recommend sending them on starvilled soil.

No. 700a may be scarcely in the Zerral line but may be interested to Mr. Oliver.

I am also sending a similar box with seeds to the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and enclose its notes together with those sent to you.

On some of my notes you will often note the word "Shan" behind the name of a location. Well, that means mountain and I thought it wouldn't be a good thing to replace it by mountains as the names wouldn't seem complete.

Hoping this package reaches you in good condition, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

January 6, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you my accounts for the past quarter. I made them for the first time on the new voucher Form No. 4. As I hadn't been sent continuation sheets I was obliged to use those of the old forms.

I don't expect things to be found in perfect shape, but I think we had better let the thing remain until I come back.

I have also been sent a whole lot of new forms which are of very little use to me on my travels. They may be all right in the United States when one has an office somewhere and among English speaking people, but out here they are not the right kind

and the Chinese are very suspicious of these big blue and white sheets. They sometimes flatly refuse to sign or deny to be able to sign, etc., thinking I won't cheat them out of something. No, when I am back and I continue to be in the service, then we will talk a few hearty words about these matters.

So with the account current sheets and voucher abstract sheets. I was sent a check for $1900 gold and had about $350 yet left over from last year. Well, the $350 I sent to Mr. A. Zappone and the expenses for this past half year have been roughly $1550 gold so there is a surplus yet of $350 gold. This will just be my salary for this coming quarter and as such if a check is sent to me for $600 gold that will enable me to pay most of the expenses until I am back. Please send that check to the American Consul General in Shanghai and to be retained by him until I call on him. Also, if transportation requests and mileage books are considered useful, they may be sent to the Consul.

As it seems now, it will be the early part of April before I will be able to embark at Shanghai. Well, from there to Seattle is about 18 or 20 days I believe.

Within a few days a longer letter, describing the past journey.

With best regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

and the Chinese are very suspicious of those big fish and city people. They suspicion Daily reform is close or long in be able to plow, etc., thinking I won't cause them not of something, be, when I go back and I continue to be in the country, then we will talk a few hearty words about these matters.

In this the annual report counts and income statement Ghosts. I my read a story for $1800 coin and when $300 yet left over from last year. Well, the $800 I sent to Mr. A. Burgess and the expenses for this past half year have been monthly $1800 gold as there is a surplus yet of $300 coin. This will just be my salary for this coming quarter and as soon if a check is sent to me for $800 gold that will suffice to be put back of the expenses until I am home. Please send that money to the American Consul General in Shanghai and to be related by him until I call on him. Also, if transportation requests and mission books are considered useful, they may be sent to the Consul.

As it seems now, it will be the early part of April before I will be able to embark at Shanghai. Well, from there to Seattle is about 15 or 20 days I believe.

Within a few days a longer letter, concerning the past journey.

With kind regards to Mrs. A.

Yours sympathetically,

Frank T. Ryan.

Peking, China,

January 7, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I promised you a few days ago I would give you a brief review of part of my journey and here it is.

Thursday, November 14, 1907, saw us leave by train for Tungchow, only a good half hour's ride from Peking by railroad. The next day I called on the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ingram of the American Board Mission in Tungchow of whom I wrote you already a few times and we had a few long talks concerning the localities said gentleman had been in and of the products of the country, etc., and as a result I hired two carts and left the next day in a heavy snow storm. In the afternoon, though, it cleared again and the sight of the snowy landscape with kind of a hazy atmosphere was like living in wonderland.

On the road we met thousands of Chinese soldiers all armed with modern rifles and in the rear many pieces of artillery were following; they were returning to Peking after having had maneuvers of one kind or another. To us it seems a little short of amazing that the military spirit is making such gigantic strides of late among the Chinese people. What is the future going to give us in this respect?

Well, on November 17th we arrived in Ping ku, a city known for its good quality of cotton and for its persimmons which often weightup to 1½ lbs apiece. And the next day I was busily engaged in hunting up the different orchards and I was lucky

Peking, China,

January 7, 1909.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I promised you a few days ago I would give you a brief review of part of my journey and here it is.

Thursday, November 14, 1907, saw us leave by train for Mukden, only a good half hour's ride from Peking by railroad. The next day I called on the Rev. Dr. C. H. Ingram of the American Board Mission in Mukden of whom I wrote you already a few times and we had a very long talk concerning the hostilities said gentlemen had been in and of the products of the country, etc., and as a result I hired two carts and left the same day in a snowy mist. In the afternoon, though, it became clear and the sight of the snowy landscape with sand of a hazy atmosphere was like living in wonderland.

On the road we met thousands of Chinese soldiers all armed with modern rifles and in the rear many pieces of artillery were following; they were returning to Peking after having had manoeuvres of one kind or another. It is a little short of amazing that the military spirit is making such rapidly attitude of late among the Chinese people. What is the reason going to give us in this respect?

Well, on November 17th we arrived in Ping Yo, a city known for its good quality of weather and for its pawnbrokers which often weighing to 1½ lbs apiece. And the next day I was busily engaged in hunting up the different articles and I was lucky

enough to obtain a large lot of persimmon scions which have probably reached you since. Then there are extensive groves of chestnut oaks in the mountains (Quercus chinensis) and the acorns are eagerly collected for dyeing and tanning purposes and for hog fattening. A pity these acorns lose their vitality almost immediately after having come down. They really have to be planted in moist soil the moment they drop from the trees. I sent, however, two parcels of them to you (855a) and also two to Chico. I hope there will be at least a few among them which are able yet to rear themselves into trees.

From Ping ku I went to the Fang mountains and stayed there in a temple, (the Tien tchung sse), where also formerly a Chinese emperor had spent a night and where, more interesting yet, Dr. Bunge and Dr. Bretschneider have been stopping. At least, a very old priest gave us some information about Russian doctors having been there before who were also collecting plants and I see in Bretschenider's History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, that they both collected lots of things there.

I spent 6 nights in that temple and made many tramps into the mountain ravines and was quite successful in getting a sufficient "bag" to feel repaid for the troubles. It was cold, though, and a brasier with live coals wasn't able to keep the temperature in my room above freezing as the cold wind crept through the cracks and holes in the paper windows. My teapot froze to the table nearly every night and the wash water in the basin was often simply a solid piece of ice when it had stood

enough to obtain a large lot of perfumes makers which have probably reached you since. Then there are extensive groves of cinnamon trees in the mountains (genera cinnamomum) and the acorns are eagerly collected for dyeing and tanning purposes and for hog fattening. I pity those acorns have their vitality almost immediately after having come down. They really have to be planted in water till the moment they fall from the trees. I send, incidentally, two pounds of them to you (ZZZe) and also two to Colon. I hope there will be at least a few among them which are able yet to root themselves into trees.

From Ping Ka I went to the very mountains and stayed there in a temple, the Tien Tsung Ssu, where also Tuanmiy a Chinese student had spent a night not long ago, now itinerating yet, Dr. Dodge and Dr. Bretschneider have been atopping. At least, a very old priest gave us some interesting about Russian doctors having been there before who were also collecting plants and I saw in Bretschneider's History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, that they both collected lots of things there.

I spent a night in that temple and made many trips into the mountain valleys and was quite successful in collecting sufficient "bug" to feel repaid for the trouble. It was cold, though, and a breakfast with five cents worth of coke to keep the temperature in my room above freezing as the cold wind crept through the cracks and holes in the paper windows. My boots froze to the table nearly every night and the water in the basin was quite sturdy a solid block of ice when I had spent

for the whole night. A blessing, I have my warm sheepskin clothes, otherwise we couldn't do this work. As I wrote you before, here in the Fangmountains the walnut grows really wild, also the chestnut; and wild apricots cover here and there whole mountain slopes, the Prunus davidiana is quite rare again, but still it is to be found here and there. The Chinese call this shrub the Shan tau shu which means the mountain or rather wild peach tree. So whether it really has given rise to some strains of cultivated peaches is a thing which may be so after all.

Then one finds juglans mandshurica, rare though, three species of oaks, one pine, one ash, one celtis, 2 willows, 2 rhamnus, Ailanthus glandulosa, Zizyphus vulgaris v. spinosa, Berberis chinensis, a small deutzia, Ulmus pseudo, Lespedeza in two species, Diospyros costatus, Spiraea in two species, and a few minor things. In the temple courts they cultivate Gingko biloba, Catalpa bungeana, Thuja orientalis and Diospyros shitsuri and of the last one I found a rare variety, only one tree, of which I sent scions under No. 161.

We were snowed in also for about 40 hours, but as it was such a huge novelty, I didn't mind it a bit. I had much packing in and writing to do anyway and it was a welcome rest after climbing and collecting.

A queer thing in these Fang mountains is that there are so many scale insects about on the various shrubs and especially on the wild apricots. I collected quite a few different ones and I suppose they probably have been put already in the

for the whole night. I blessing, I have my warm sleeping clothes, although we could'n do this work. As I wrote you before, here in the Jungmountains the noland grass (wild silk, like the chestnut and fall mushroom) cover such mountain slopes, the Yamma dwellings is only to have roots, but still it is to be found here and there. The Yamma call this shrub the Man tan which means the mountain or mulberr wild peach tree. So whether it really has glycin ring to make obtain of cultivated peaches is a thing which may be no other all.

Now are that Jugend mountain, now though, three species of ants, one pine, one ash, one oak, I willows, 2 cherries, Alnus glutinosa, Betula vulgaris v. verrucosa, Berberis dilatata, a small dentate, Ribes inerme, Lonicera in two species, Diospyros costata, Quercus in two species, and a few other things. In the jungle mountain also relative Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Phoebe hunanensis, Tutcia wilmoldii and Ch-cerme-oldeni and of the last one I found a rare variety, only one tree, of which I sent seions under No. 141.

We were amused in also tracing of leaves, but as it was such a huge novelty, I didn't mind it a bit. I had much pacing in and writing to do anyway and it was a welcome rest after climbing and collecting.

A queer thing in these Jung mountains is that there are so many scale insects about on the various shrubs and especially on the wild apricots. I collected quite a few different ones and I suppose they probably have been put already in the

hands of the entomologists, haven't they?

On November 25th we left the Pang shan and proceeded by donkeys to Chi chow. These donkey drivers are very independent about here, knowing that it is the only way one can move about there in the mountainous districts, and it takes sometimes a whole day of dealing before one can come to terms with them. Their ideal is to pass the worst animals on to one at the highest possible prices. Ours is just the opposite, and then the bargaining starts and then the remarkable confusion of the currency is something fierce. I carried seven sacks of currency with me; viz. Mexican dollars, Hongkong dollars, Pei yang dollars, and Hu peh dollars beside a sack of lumps of silver and a sack of small coined silver and one large bag of copper cents. These things I all obtained in Peking. In the rural districts again one has to exchange any of these things for copper cashes and these cashes vary so much in size and in quality that they only have in general a strict local use. When one takes them to districts 20 or 40 miles away from where one obtained them, one loses often as much as 30% on them. And now one must not think that the different kinds of dollars have the same value. Oh, no! strange to say, the Hongkong dollar which is at a 10% discount in Shanghai is at a 10-25% premium in the rural districts north and south of Peking, and Mexican dollars are here and there not even wanted unless one wants to clip them in two pieces and sell them by weight. One zoologist a few months ago visiting the same district as where I moved about was silly enough to take only Mexican dollars and copper cents with him, and the result was that he got so short

books of the entomologists, Lamont's diary.

On November 22th we left the Long Glen and proceeded by carriage to Gilgoes. Some merry visitors are very interested about here, meaning that it is the only way one can move about here in the mysterious Africa. And it takes incredibly long. This ideal is to pass the worst critical on to one of the highest possible prices. Here is not the opposite, one then the bargaining starts and then the remarkable modulation of the currency is something there. I marked meyer model of everyone with 101 rupees dollars, Kingsley dollars, Tel Long dollars, and in the dollars beside a mark of lumps of silver and a very of small colored silver and one large bar of copper coins. These things I all obtained in Tokigo. In the rural districts again one has to exchange any of these things for copper coins and these coins vary so much in size and in quality that they only have in general a strict local use. When one takes them to districts 50 or 60 miles away from where one obtained them, one loses often as much as 30% on them. And one must not think that the different kinds of dollars have the same value. Oh, no! average to say, the Kingsley dollar value is as a 12% discount in changing it at a 1-2% premium in the total.Kingsley with the Long or Tokigo and Lindner dollars are here and there, very well. Meyer dollars works to pile them in two places and will then by weight. We evaluate a few months ago visiting the same district as where I lived about two silly months in Tanz. My Lindner dollars and copper coins with him, and the result was that he got so about

of money that he couldn't continue his work and returned even with great difficulties to Tientsin where some wiseacres had informed him that Mexican dollars and copper cents carry you all through China, which is a plain lie, of course.

I won't tell you all about the iniquities the Chinese practice with their cash-counting. It would be too much for you, but I may say that one thousand cash consist in one village of 140 pieces, in another 160, in a third 480, a fourth 490, in another again 990, and in some villages so many counterfeit pieces are allowed to be thrown in, in another again none, while in a third ⅓ of all the coins are counterfeit. There is simply no end to the robbing and pilfering. Of course, I can't expect that you will take stock in all this that I am telling you. It does sound too ridiculous, but nevertheless, it is so. And then you may also understand why I get so tired of all that money business. It really weighs one down at times. You smile. No, I don't mean it that way, though, it does also tear one's pockets to pieces.

On November 26, 1907, I arrived at Ma lan yu where the famous eastern Imperial tombs are located. I had been told that there were splendid woods there. Well, that is so but it proved to be only pine woods with only a few junipers, willows and oaks interspread, and all planted by man except here and there some small clumps upon the hills. But it is amazing to notice how the Chinese are mutilating the trees even in such an Imperial enclosure. The bark is torn off here and there, roots chopped off and even pieces of wood cut out of the live trees and on the

hills within the enclosure men and boys were busily engaged in digging out with root and branch some stumps of the splendid large-leaved oaks (Quercus dentata). When I asked them for their permits to do so they took to their heels as fast as they could, leaving even their coats, hatchets and baskets behind.

Then the pine trees are very badly attacked by big caterpillars which strip the trees in some seasons sometimes completely of their foliage (or rather needleage, but we can't coin such a word). Now to get the catterpillars out the Chinese beat the trunks of the trees with heavy poles and the barks is bruised so badly in this way that the remedy is worse than the evil itself. If they only would let the birds alone, then Nature would adjust itself, but no, that would be asking too much of them. They ensnare and trap and shoot every bird and of course these caterpillars just thrive. I sent some of them among the entomological specimens. It is a well-known kind?

On Thursday, November 28th, we had prolonged negotiations with the donkey-owners, my interpreter left me in the mean time as being utterly incompetent for this work and I had engaged a special guide who knew the road well in the wilderness to guide us through to Jehol and the next day our party, consisting of two guides, four drivers, six donkeys and myself left for Jehol where we arrived after eight days journeying by easy stages.

We passed through splendid forested regions where wild pear trees were overrun by big vines and where the undergrowth was so dense as to tear our baggage covers all to pieces. Fine forests

Bible-thumpin'my mulkers can not 'ojr work nearly nuzzled in digging out with rest and branch some stones or the upland lay-lurvd cats (Gamma Quinta). Now I guess they their pretts to do as they took to their hills as fast as they evil, leaving over their work, rattlesnake tusseys behind.

Then the pine trees are very badly attacked by big caterpillars which strip the trees in some remote mountain completely of their foliage (or rather needlewaps, but my cat's skin such a word). How to get the caterpillars out the (Pinus Beat the trunks of the trees with heavy poles and the barks is broked so badly in this way that the remedy is worse than the evil itself. If they only would let the bluue alone, those Santa would adjust itself, but no, that would be asking too much of them. They enamore and trap and shoot every lifd one of course these caterpillars just thrive. I said none of them among the mammalogical specimens. It is a well-known fact

On Thursday, November 23d, we had prolonged negotiations with the dancy-tenants, my interpreter left me in the main like as being utterly incompetent for this work and I had engaged a special guide who knew the road well in the wil-nesses to guide us through to Tdjol and the next day one, only, consisting of two guides, that driver, six coolies and myself left for Tdjol where we arrived after eight hours journeying by easy stages.

We passed through splendid forested region where vdll pine trees were covering by big vines and where the undergrowth was so jungle-y to tear our baggage covere all to pieces. Jim Lorenzo

clad the slopes and of the higher mountains and oaks cover the lower ones while in the level valleys lindens, elms, wild pears and crab apples were intermixed. Besides these one observed three kinds of poplars (Populus tomentosa, suaveolens and tremula), two species of linden, three species of oaks, three species of maples, Juglans mandshurica, celtis sp. Ulmus 2 or 3 sp. Phellodendron amurense, birches 5 sp., Crataegus pinnatifida, (Ligustrina) or Syringa amurensis, growing here and there into a tree 40 feet tall and with a trunk diameter from 1½ to 2 feet, Fraxinus sp. (probably F. bungeanus), Cornus 2 species, Grewia sp., Euonymus bungeanus and E. alatus, Lonicera tatarica and another one, Viburnum opulus, and Hydrangea, Ribes 3 sp., Deutzias, Philadelphus sp., Barberries, wild roses, Caragana sp., Corylus, Rhododendron, 2 sp., Sambucus 1 sp., Diervilla sp., Prunus davidiana, Prunus sp., and willows.

The whole flora reminds one strongly of that of Northern Korea and Southeastern Siberia. It is almost identical with the last and in connection with this I may mention that the flora of the Wei tchen hunting park North of Jehol seems to have many of the same features as this one, but I will come back upon this later on.

We had no bad accidents on our way, the animals often slipped and the baggage had often to be carried on men's backs across the frozen rivers or over frail bridges, but otherwise things were uneventful. Also the wild denizens of the woods didn't bother us. We saw foot prints of wolves and smaller animals very often in the snow, but they kept out of our way. One night, however, sitting quietly upon the brick bedstead in the only inn in a small

clad the slopes and of the higher mountains and make cover the lower ones while in the level valleys lichens, vine, wild peas and crab apples were introduced. Besides these one observed three kinds of poplars (*Populus tremuloides*, *aurelcana* and *tremula*), two species of lilacs, three species of oaks, three species of maples, *Fraxinus americana*, *pallida var.* (*Fraxinus* 2 or 3 sp. *Phellodendron amurense*, *Ulmus* 2 sp., *Prunus virginiana*, *Hippophaë* or *Dryadus octopetala*, growing here and there into a tree 40 feet tall and with a trunk diameter from ½ to 1 foot, *Prunus* sp. (probably *P. pumila*), *Cornus* 2 species, *Pyrus* sp., *Sorbus americana* and *S. sitchensis*, *Lonicera tatarica* and another one, *Viburnum opulus*, *Ribes*, *Rubus* 2 sp., *Berberis*, *Philadelphus* sp., *Rosa*, with roses, *Spiraea* sp., *Alnus*, *Salix* 2 sp., *Corylus* sp., *Prunus davidiana*, *Prunus* sp., and willows.

The whole flora reminds one strongly of that of Northern Asia and Northwestern China. It is almost identical with the last and in connection with this I may mention that the flora of the Wei tsun hungtsing part North of Tokyo seems to have many of the same features as this one, but I will come back upon this later on.

We had no bad accidents on our way, the animals often slipped and the baggage had often to be carried on some bamboo across the frozen rivers or over small bridges, but otherwise things were wonderful. Also the mild weather of the month didn't bother us. We saw foot prints of tigers and wolves, animals very often in the snow, but they kept out of our way. One night, however, sitting quietly upon the brick benches in the only inn in a small

mountain village, all of a sudden the cry came, "A wolf! A wolf!" and the whole population turned out armed with pointed sticks, spades, poles and ancient arms and they howled and shouted so terrificly that even a mammoth would have been scared away and, of course, the solitary wolf left the scene of his intended operations.

Two nights before, though, several of the brutes entered the inn court and destroyed three pigs, but then apparently the Chinese hadn't the courage to chase them out. Several people and especially children are being eaten by them every year.

I had hoped to see the drove of monkeys which live wild in the woods, but they kept out of sight. They are rare anyway. I saw only two which had been captured already and had been sold for 30 taels the pair (about 21 dollars gold) a high price indeed. They look very intelligent and would make good pets.

A feature of the landscape through which we passed were the glorious bunches of red and yellow berried mistletoes. Sometimes one-half of the bunch was red-berried, the other half again yellow, and the deadness of the winter scene was enlivened and enhanced by their beauty. It is hard, though, on the poor trees. Many an elm or a poplar was almost groaning underneath their weight and many a host died an untimely death through their ravages. Well, such is Nature!

How cold it was in the mountains, how hard and chilly the brick bedsteads were, how biting the wind in the wee hours of the morning, well all these things will be considered well understood.

[illegible] citizen, all of a sudden he [illegible], "I will!" [illegible] and the whole population turned out [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and ancient [illegible] [illegible] marvellously that even a month [illegible] [illegible] and, of course, the military [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], though, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We arrived on December 6 in Jehol and there I visited under guidance of an official the Imperial Park and some temple groves. All things there speak of a past splendour, like so many things in China. There are no rare trees apparently any more. Pine being about the universal trees, with poplars, Thuyas, elms, Sophoras, willows and some oaks and a few maples interspersed. The Imperial grounds themselves, though, have been beautifully laid out and might well be copied by some of our millionnaires in America. They keep a large herd of tame deer and to see the graceful quadrupeds browse upon the dried lotus leaves upon the ice was an interesting sight to behold. In a few courtyards and upon some high knolls they had planted some spruces and they were the first large specimens again I had seen for a long time.

In the neighboring mountains I collected some rare varieties of pears, like No. 196, 197 and 198. They may be of value to us, No. 197 especially is a strange pear, being quite tart and fine for preserves.

There is also an independent missionary living in Nehol who has traveled extensively through the northern regions and I obtained lots of information from him concerning the Wei Tcheng hunting park of which you wrote me recently(Letter dated Sept. 25.) The name of this gentleman is Rev. R. Stephen, a Scotchman, and of a very kind disposition and I trust that if you are contemplating sending anybody to these grounds he may give him some very good assistance.

I will tell you what I heard from him. The Wei Chang (or Wei Tcheng) covers a large territory north of Jehol and S.E.

We arrived on December 6 in Tokyo and there I visited under guidance of an official the Imperial Park and some temple graves. All things there speak of a high education, like so many things in China. There are no more graves noticeably any more. Pine being about the universal tree, with bamboo, Japan, camphor, willows and some oak and a few cedar in Imperial grounds themselves, there, have been beautifully laid out and might well be copied by some of our millionaires here in America. They keep a large staff of men there and do use the greatest quantities of paper upon the dried lotus leaves from the lotus ponds. Nothing might to behold. In a few courtyards one upon some high knolls they had planted some bamboos and they were the finest large specimens again I had seen for a long time.

In the neighboring mountains I noticed some very massive of pines, like No. 186, 187 and 188. They say so if going to me, No. 187 especially is a strange tree, being quite dead and fine for preserves.

There is also an interested museum in Tokyo in Ueno. We have traveled extensively through the northern regions and I obtained lots of information from his concerning the Ainos, hunting parts of which you stole so successfully under my nose. The name of this population is Ainu, i. e. Aino-ness, and of a very kind disposition and I tried that if you are conversing speaking anybody to there grounds is very glad his some good conversation.

I will tell you when I heard from him. The old Ainos (or Wei Tokoing) covers a large territory north of Japan and is

of Dolon-nor. The vegetation here and there is very luxuriant with many varieties of trees. Mr. Stephen, not being a botanist, didn't know them all, but from my descriptions of the forest between the Eastern Tombs and Jehol he thought that they must be very much alike, only he said there are many spruce trees about which accounts for its more northern latitude and its probably higher altitudes. The tree growth is at the present time being cut down as fast as possible as the Chinese Government will open up the valleys to settlement and in its short-sightedness doesn't see the value of forests upon steep, rocky mountains. Mr. Stephen told me that the destructions by floods upon the cleared territories have already been appling and that when the process continues, the northern territory will simply become an extension of the Mongolian desert. It will take about 5 days from Jehol to reach the heart of the yet forested regions by small roads. Along the big roads it is no use going any longer for our purposes, as all of the vegetation has been ruthlessly removed already. There are lots of wild animals about like panthers, black bears, wolves and an active robber band makes conditions of late quite unsafe. As such, one needs to be well-armed and have an extra pass from the Chinese authorities and a military escort. Mr. Stephen was not harmed on account of being a mis-ionary, treating the head of the band for toothache, but some others were robbed of everything they had. Coined silver was just now not much wanted, better to take small chopped pieces of silver with one. To take a good supply of preserved foods with one - s there is very little food or at least good food obtainable. I may add that the journey from

of Dalai-Nor. The vegetation here and there is very important with many varieties of trees. Mr. Andrews, not being a botanist, didn't know them all, but from my description of the forest between the Western Tomba and Tabol he thought that they must be very much alike, only he said there are many spruce trees and which occurred for the more northern latitude and its probably higher altitude. The tree truck is at the present time lying out down as fast as possible as the Chinese Government will open up the valleys to settlement and in its short-sighted fashion doesn't use the rules of forest-preservation. Mr. Andrews said he thought the destruction be blamed upon the natives but officials have already been requisitioned that the Chinese government will shortly be an extension of the Mongolian desert. It will take about 5 days from Tabol to reach the front of the yet unrested region by small roads. During the big roads it is no use going any longer for one province, as all of the vegetation has been ruthlessly removed already. There are lots of wild animals about like marmot, elk, bear, tiger and an native rather bad mean conditions of life with wants. As such, one needs to be well-armed and have an extra pass from the Chinese authorities and a military escort. Mr. Andrews was not barred on account of being a big family, something the best of the band for instance, but many others were rather a scrapping they had. Stated after one had not had enough, belief to have small chopped alone of alive with me. I have a good supply of concerned funds all one a have in very little and so at least good for certainly. I say and the Mr. Andrews from

Peking to Jehol is about 5 days by carts and that Tientsin is a better place to buy supplies than Peking, but that the necessary arrangements with the Legation and the Wai wu pu will take place, of course, in Peking.

So if you have a courageous chap in the Department who can roughtit and likes it, and is well versed in trees and shrubs, then here is a nice trip for him.

And now to come back again to my trip. We left Jehol on December 11th and after a 5 days' journey over rather rough roads and overtaken by biting dust storms, we arrived again in the afternoon of Sunday, December 15th, in old Peking.

On the road I often noticed the fearful destructions the floods have brought about by the suicidal policy of the Chinese in cutting down all of the arboreal vegetation. Whole valleys have devastated and only a solitary ruin of a house here and there reminds one yet of a past fertiliy. It is really disheartening to notice such short-sightedness and such never-to-be-forgiven greed.

I also found a Loranthus growing upon some oaks, crab apples and pears and upon haselnut bushes. This is the first time I met such a parasite here. It may be a novelty even. I sent some to you in the parcel A-G.

Well, herewith I will close. In a next letter I will answer the mail I received since from you. I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Taking to Lodi is about 3 days by cycle and the Flandria is a better place to buy supplies than Verona, and that the necessary arrangements with the Dogtrax are not so good as in a big town place, of course, in Italy.

So if you have a courageous chap in the Department who can tumble and like it, and is well versed in trees and shrubs, then here is a nice trip for him.

And now to come back again to my tale. We left Lodi on December 11th and after a 3 days' journey over sodden roads and overtaken by biting dark storms, we arrived again in the afternoon of Sunday, December 14th, in old Verona.

On the road I often noticed the several depressions the floods have brought about by the sudden rainy of the Chiese having burst all of the existing embankments. Some villages have disappeared and only a solitary roof of a house here and there reminds one yet of a year Carnival. It is really disconcerting to notice such short-sightedness and such cow-like foresight yet.

Lake Garda's Lombardo province, now some date, crack apples and pears and upon inspection ourselves. This is the first time I ever seen a pear-pie lunch. It may be a novelty even. I send some to you in the parcel A-6.

Well, anyway I will close. In a more leisure I will answer the mail I received since from you. I remain, Mr. Hartfield,

Yours respectfully,

BRAKE K. NICE.

Peking, China,

Jan. 8, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last few days I have been receiving 4 letters from you and I come now to it, to answer them.

Letter of Nov. 16, 1907, concerning Soy beans. Yes, I think you are quite right in believing that there may be many more varieties still in existence. I personally think that China will afford for many generations yet, a fruitful field for exploration.

You know that the Chinese have no seed-shops like what we have. Every farmer saves his own seeds of all his crops and as such, there may be countless strains of plants here in existence of which an explorer gets hold only once in a while. Mr. Edward S. Little, Mr. F. D. Cloud and Dr. S. P. Barchet, and the last one especially, are old time residents who know the Chekiang province especially, very well, and they are personally acquainted with many of the Chinese of the farmer's classes. As such, I daresay they are much better in the opportunity of obtaining good things, than what we passers-through are. The Chinese do not give an unknown person their confidence and they rather deny to know a thing as to tell it one. If it weren't for the missionaries throughout the land, I wouldn't have obtained as many things as I have now. It is only when they find out that you know of a thing, that you are able to obtain it; voluntarily they won't tell you much.

As I wrote you already in a previous letter, I do think that the S. E. provinces of China will yield us a very rich harvest! more even so than what the North has done and is doing yet. I haven't been

Mr. Malmkvist:

Those last few days I have been receiving a letter from you and I come now to it, in answer thereto.

Letter of Nov. 16, 1937, concerning my health. Yes, I take you are quite right in believing that there may be many more variations still in existence. I personally think that Quinn will affect the many generations yet, in varying degrees.

The same thing the Chinese have an anti-opium law that is live. Every I have asked his own words of all his opium and is such, there may be countless varieties of plants here in existence of which we are-- plants only half-only seen in a vision. Dr. Edward L. Little, Dr. T. S. Cloud and Dr. R. P. Burdick, and the Rev. Dr. Dr. Dr

around Hanchow and neighborhood enough to do real serious work, except with the bamboos. One must get several interpreters there in the Che-kiang province, on account of the many widely separated dialects, not to say languages, which are spoken by the population. The more I think of China, the more I realize that we have only scratched here and there, but- it is not only in our line, oh no- it is nearly every line! The land is a continent in itself.

I did n't receive as yet the full set of Soy-beans samples, put up by Mr. Piper. I am anxiously awaiting them. Yes, I really got away to China too much in a hurry, I never had even time to cast a glance at the collections of seeds of the Dept., but I hope when back and things go all right, to study these things thoroughly.

In regard to the Soy beans again, I may say that when I visited the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Japanese in Mukden, I was amazed to find that I, in my half year's stay in Manchuria, had on my own account collected almost twice as many varieties as the Japanese had done under high official auspices. This may give you a small idea how difficult it is here to procure complete collections.

I see in Mr. C. R. Ball's bulletin on the Soy bean, that under the item of black seeded ones, there is no mentioning made of <u>inside yellow</u> and <u>inside green</u>. I sent some from New-chwang, and the Chinese made distinction between them. I sent these green inside ones under No. 2550a and 556-a, while a yellow inside was sent in 1905 under No.

6-a. I also think that some more new forms will turn up in the next future, of the Soy beans I sent, as there were some rare local varieties among them, which I sometimes have seen only once.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1907. About a hardy privet, with the enclosures of the Elm City Nursery Co.'s letter. Well, the strange thing is, that up to the present, I have only met the ligustrum wild, once. And that was only one cropped down bush, with small leaves, in the mountains near the Tai ching kung Temple in Shantung. I think Japan is the country where Ligustrums thrive better. The climate here is too dry for them. On the island of Sachalin perhaps too we may find some valuable forms.

Letter of Nov. 29, 1907. Relating to putting down the province on the notes describing the collected material. Yes, I'll do that. Oh, no, it won't be so difficult to find the locations again where I secured material, that is, if no accident or anything happens to me before I am back in Washington. There I'll be able with my maps, to point out pretty near correct, certain districts in which I gathered. If there are any places which you would have described already, just mention them and I'll send you an answer by return mail. You say you are confident that some of the things I have sent in will be valuable. Yes, let me hope so, otherwise I have a feeling as if my hard labours here after all, haven't amounted to much and that is a miserable feeling. Up to the present, the only things I got a request for, to send more, the original peach and soap-tree seeds. In the future, tho', I trust so more things will be found of great value.

Here. I also think that some more are there still open to be the most future, of that day Dorsa I said, as there were some more local activities among them, which I sometimes have seen only once.

Letter of Dec. 3, 1907. About a lovely picture, with the gallery-area of the Ala City Museum Co.'s letter. Well, the strange thing is, that up in the present, I have only got the Illustrious which, mean.

And that was only one occupied area back, with well Lawson, in the mountains near the Tal ching Long Temple in Shensing. I think there is the beautiful-shape Liquorman Lady Water. The climbs here is too day far then. In the friend of beautiful people but in my Tal was valuable Tomb.

Letter of Nov. 29, 1907. Relating to prelim. from the previous as the notes describing the collected material. Yes, I'll do that. Oh, no, it isn't to be difficult to like the beautiful yield where I secured material, that is, if no problem to provide Dorsa in my be-fore I am back in Peking. There I'll be able with it, or not, to prepare not purely near recent, certain activity is what I prepared. If there are any places which you would have described already, just mention them and I'll seek you to answer by return mail. For my you are mentioned that some of the things I have sent in will be valuable. Yes, let me hear on, although I have a feeling as if my Sand Lakes Lake after all, Dorsa'l seemed to seem and that is a wonderful feeling. It is the present, the only thing I get a recent life, in and more, the critical peach and scrap-iron work. In the course, that, I trust my note things will be found of great value.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1907. With enclosed copy of Mr. W. B. Safford, about determining the exact latitudes and longitudes of the locations where I collected. Well, Mr. Fairchild, really the game isn't worth the candle in this case. Whether a village is so many parts of a degree to the north or to the south doesn't make any difference for our work. I am not an astronomer as yet, and have work enough with the manifold difficulties I encounter in this land.

About my health, well physically it is well, but my head gets tired. I am longing to leave this land and enjoy a good rest among more congenial surroundings. One has too many troubles here and nobody to share pleasure or sorrow with. One always has to turn into himself for advice or consolation, and that is not good, unless one is a born miser.

I don't know whether I wrote you already that I received a letter from Mr. Wilson from Tchang, stating that he contemplated leaving that port on or about March 10th. Well, I am going to write him that I won't be able to see him there. It could only be a hurried visit anyway, and it would be detrimental to our work.

I haven't been lucky of late, in receiving the kind of correspondence I am anxious to obtain. I wrote, for instance, to several missionaries about the tallow trees and tea matters, but as yet only Mr. Kennedy of Dongsi, wrote me a few days ago.

He writes me 1st: The grafted tallow trees yield a greater quantity of oil than the seedling ones, but the quality is the same. 2nd: 100 lbs. of seeds yield 35 lbs. of oil. 3rd: That the best oil comes from Sah mun, near Dongsi, Chekiang province. 4th: That the

difference in quality of oil is due to the process, not to the variety of trees. (That is what the Chinese say, of course).

The oil is not good for cooking. Mr. Kennedy wrote me that he bought a picul, but doesn't say whether it is oil or seeds. I suppose the last, tho', as I had asked him to do so.

<u>The yellow fungus on the mulberry leaves</u>. He wasn't able to secure any, as it only occurs in the spring and that the Chinese do not consider it as an important disease. I, personally, think it is. And very destructive, too, in patches. And to show that the Chinese really do, too, I may say that they pick the leaves off on which it occurs and throw them in the canals and ditches. That is at least what I saw myself.

The bamboos are doing well, says Mr. Kennedy; only a few have failed to grow. So, if this turns out to be so, then we'll be able to take a nice lot with us and have the satisfaction to have helped, anyway, to introduce some of these important plants.

In your letter of July 29, 1907, you asked me to obtain information for the soap firm of Lever Bros. about the tallow tree cultivation, etc. Well, do you think it is worth while to supply them with these meagre bits of information I obtained from Mr. Kennedy? They probably know more about it than we do, for they have been writing to several people, I understand.

I am in negotiation with a new interpreter, who is in Tientsin. I expected him to come up here yesterday, but there must have been a hitch again in the plans. It is very hard in our line of work to

difference in quality of oil is due to the process, not to the variety of trees. (That is what the Chinese say, of course).

The oil is not good for cooking. Mr. Kennedy made me taste a piece, but doesn't say whether it is oil or seeds. I suppose the last, that', as I had never tried to do so.

The valley figures from the military lawyer. He wasn't able to answer any, as it only comes in the survey and then the Chinese do not consider it as an important divorce. I, personally, think it is, and very destructive, too, in places. Or, to use that the Chinese really do, too, I may say that they pick the flower off as which it occurs and throw them in the weeds and ditches. That is at least what I saw myself.

The bamboos are doing well, says Mr. Kennedy; only a few have failed to grow. So, if this turns out to be, then we'll be able to take a nice lot with us and have the satisfaction to have helped, anyway, to introduce some of those beautiful plants.

In your letter of July 10, 1924, you asked me to obtain information for the work Plan of Dover Pass, about the tailor area cultivation, etc. Well, do you think it is worth while to supply them with the images of information I obtained from Mr. Kennedy? They probably know more about it than we do, for they have been talking to several people. I understand.

I am in negotiation with a new Lai-chi-ales, and I'm in Shanghai. I expected him to come up here yesterday, but then did have such a high wind in the plain. It is very hard to get them to come up

procure the right kind of men. The Chinese do not like roughing it as we whites do and the beauties of nature are lost upon the over-gre majority of them, and so they find nothing but hardships in it and no Strange to say, the peat moss which I ordered long ago and which had a rived in Shanghai, too, hasn't turned up yet although I have written th three times already about it and haven't even received a reply as yet. There really ought to be somebody in Shanghai who could take care of suc matters and consider it as a duty to forward things, not as a favor, as i seems now.

When the last time in Hanchow, Dr. D. Duncan Main gave me two pots of square bamboo plants; he intimated that if we had a few cuttings of grapes which might be able to grow in his Sa. region, he would be delighted to receive them. He also told me that the strawberry plants he received last year from the Department, were all found smothered to death upon arrival. He suggested an airier way of packing, as being able to keep somewhat air around the crowns of the plants and then they might reach him alive. I wish you would be so kind, Mr. Fairchild and send him these few things, before it gets too warm again. Mr. Main may be able to assist us yet a good deal, when we once explore that part of China where he is living.

Up to the present I haven't heard a word as yet about the localities from which the fruits come, supplied to the Imperial Court. These questions have probably been shelved and are perhaps considered as giving us too much information, when answered.

With my best regards to all there who enquired after me, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Jacques the right kind of man. The chance to do this problem is as we widens in and the boundlet of nature can lay upon the structure mojesty of time, and so they find notice that beautiful in it and so strange to me, the poem says which I ordered long ago and which had a river in Shropshire, but, there's normal to yet. Clearly I have written in three times already about it and Silver's mom remained a reply on yet. There really ought to be something in Liverpool one could take care of and matters and consider it as a duty to forward things, not as a favour, as I seems now.

Then the last time is a-where, Sir, I. Jacques hadn't gone up the path of square number planets to inhabited that if we had a fro-multiple of curves which might be with is come to bit -- rights, to small > molecules to receive them. It also took me that the economy should be received last year from the Department, some all Jones encouraged to check upon survival. He suggested an alias war or politics, as being able to keep something of a second the crown of the mission and then they might take alive. I wish you would be so kind, Mr. Jacques and take down the things, before it gets too warm again. Mr. Tuck was in hopes to receive a good deal, when we came together into that or Lodge where he is living.

The present I haven't heard a word as yet about the limitations from which the field came, applied to the Imperial Court. These questions have probably been studied and the matter considered as giving as but much harmonics, then necessary.

With my best regards to Jr. Jones who sometimes sits on, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Peter V. Jones.

Peking, China

Jan. 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure to forward to you a small package containing 26 photographs, relating to my last trip. I'll incur the risk of having them criticized, I am afraid, of their being too much of a landscape character, but I may say that when one is artistically inclined, he often can hardly leave a beautiful landscape untaken, especially as there is so very little here in North China in the way of giving food to one's craving for beautiful things. If one could visit a picture gallery or peruse costly magazines, one might feel less inclined to take photos, but such things are not to be found here.

I am enclosing 37 yellow slips of paper on which the Chinese names have been written of such plants as I was able to procure names from. My new interpreter, who has arrived since four days, wrote them down. He seems to be handy at writing, but his hardiness is doubtful. Well, we'll see again.

I also enclosing 2 drawings of persimmons and one of a pear. An old native artist did them for us, but he gave us to know that he didn't like this kind of work; it being too artless!! He didn't put the right colors on the fruits and didn't make them natural size, as he was told to do. Well, that picture of the large seedless persimmon is fairly satisfactory, the others not.

I received your two letters this morning. I'll answer them straight away.

Letter of Dec. 4. Yes, I do understand that your work of dictating letters to so many people must be tiresome. I myself know too from sad experience, what a burden it is to answer accumulated mail. It really haunts one at times, isn't it? I see your remarks concerning newspaper men hunting for news about me. Well, I suppose when the undersigned returns again, he'll have to be quite active in eluding them.

Yes, Mr. Wilson has been quite ill this summer, but he wrote me that he has recovered again entirely. My health could be somewhat better. I feel that I need a good long rest in more congenial surroundings than one finds here. I'll rest on the steamer for a few whole days, away from the trials of life in China.

About getting the interesting features of my journeys into such a shape that they might be published in book form. Well, it all depends upon what value the public would place upon such a thing. We'll talk about this matter when I am back again.

Yes, I have a good many addresses, but as I wrote before, few correspondents in China will be able to aid us in shipping things. They may give us information, tho' upon many a topic yet. No, you didn't show me your address book.

About the uses of Phragmites communis. Yes, many they are. As roller-shades, as covers for hot-frames, as windbreaks around gardens, split so they make good floor matting (when woven) then they use them in western Europe in ceiling-construction and for interior partition, also for covering roofs of stables and cottages; in rustic garden furniture and gardenhouses they play a good role; well, many are the uses indeed.

Letter of Jan. 4. Yes, I do remember that your work of distributing letters to so many people must be strenuous. I myself know too from our experiences, what a burden it is to answer correspondent mail. It really burns one at times, isn't it? I see you remember something concerning newspaper men finding for news about me. Well, I suppose when the Vanderbilt re-turns again, he'll have to be quite ready to deal with them.

Yes, Mr. Wilson has been quite ill this winter, but he works as much as he can recovered again politely. My health is usually in normal condition. I feel that I need a real long rest to make complete recuperation from-- this here. I'll rest on the strength of a few short days, now from the trials of life in China.

Good getting the Bolshevik Russians to be jealous into such a state that they decide be political in such form. Well, it all seems quite with quite the really going over over a dollar. Hard old world sometimes when I am home again.

Yes, I have a good many addresses, but as I write Sabine, for some reasonable to China will be able to get to be studying things. They say cities to information, the' open many a fruit yet. So, you didn't show me your school book.

Good the case of Theodore remarkable. Yes, never they are, in military-leader, as never for his-tress, in Christmas annual problem, still to that make and their waiting (these years) when they are then in months Europe in cutting-assortment and the laborer profiteer, due the covering only of stability and activity in which gains limitations and problems that play a good role well, over the year lessons.

Yes, I'll try to obtain some seeds of them while in Japan. DO they really have different species there from what we have in America?

Letter of Dec. 6, 1907. About the Tung chung jujube. No, I never heard of such a one as Mr. Chow described; it being 3 inches long places it at the top of all jujubes I ever saw. The Fei tcheng peach is excellent and this winter I'll secure a lot of scions from them; I believe I wrote you already in detail about this fruit.

Well, within a few days I hope to depart again and revist Wu tai shan, altho' it is hardly worth the trip. I'll secure scions and cuttings of the things I spotted out. If only the tiredness leaves me!

With best of regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I enclose the photos, too. They
won't get damaged in this envelope. FNM

Peking, China.

Feb. 7, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, by Jap. parcel post, 30 parcels, containing cuttings, scions and budwood of different things which I collected in the mountains around Peking for the past few weeks.

I'll herewith enumerate the different numbers to facilitate matters.

208, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 228, 229 230 (2 parcels) 231, 232 (4 parcels), 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 251, and 252.

I have many remarks to make concerning some numbers, for instance the numbers 308, 229, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236 and 237 are all Persimmons. Of No. 232, especially, there is enough to start an orchard with; but this number is worth it. Most of the pears I am sending to Chico this time, hoping that the shorter time occupied in transit will enable them to arrive in better condition than when sent to Washington.

Of the number 213 and 216, the rare Chinese horse-chestnut, I have a special request. As you know, all of a former lot sent died in Washington and you allowed me then, upon my request, to send a quantity to Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum; well, I am not quite satisfied with the way they never let me hear anything from them and I think it also better not to send now anything straight away from here by incurring risks of being criticised, so I wish you would not know a single s of this horse-chestnut in Washington, but to send some to the Arnold A etum, as Prof. Sargent had asked especially for them and--to distrib remainder to expert nurserymen!

No. 217. Populus tomentosa, for which Prof. Sargent also asked, may be divided into 3 parts, of which the Arnold Arboret tain 1/3, you for your own place 1/3 and the rest planted wher Dept. thinks best. I have sent many times this tree before is growing well already in Chico.

[illegible], 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250 (2 parcels) 251, 252 (4 parcels), 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, and 262.

I have many remarks to make concerning some numbers, for instance the numbers 209, 210, 211, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 227 are air freighters. Or 76, 222, especially, there is enough to start a medical clinic but this number is worth it. Most of the pages I am sending to Dallas this time, hoping that the shorter time occupied in transit will enable them to arrive in better condition than when sent to Washington.

Of the number 213 and 218, the rare Chinese horse-chestnut, I have a special request. As you know, all of a Chinese lot sent died in Washington and you allowed me then, upon my request, to send a quantity to Jackson Darrow, of the Arnold Arboretum well. I am very quite satisfied with the way they never let on to me regarding those plants and I think it also better not to send more anything air-light away from here for insuring risks of being swindled, as I wrote [illegible] <u>of this horse-chestnut in Washington</u>. But to send some to the Arnold Arboretum, as Prof. Sargent has asked or rather Mr. Darrow—to distribute mistake in exact measurement.

Nos. 257. Tropical Lunations. For which 257. Sargent also asked, may be divided into 3 parts, if which to small [illegible] [illegible] 1/2, are for your own place 1/2 and the rest planted elsewhere. Nos. Bilbao bark. I have sent many times this into Washington. It crowing well already in Dallas.

Nos. 218 and 219 are fine lilacs, which I wish to see placed in the hands of specialist-nurserymen.

There are also several Peaches among the lot, of which I take No. 221 and 223 to be the most valuable, so even if some scales are found upon them, I trust they won't be all destroyed. It took us lots of trouble to get them.

No. 230 is the beautiful pyramidal-small-leaved poplar, which I hope will give American nurserymen a new type of pyramidal trees.

No. 231 is a shrubby elm of which I think the Arnold Arboretum will come in for a share and the rest given to an expert nurseryman.

No. 251. The very strange branch variation of the Thuza in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, Peking, of which photo No. 140 gives you a good idea, is in my opinion valuable as a striking tree in Japanese gardens and I wish the lot (if it has stood the long journey, of course) to be turned over to a few expert-nurserymen.

And the same with the last No.,252. A rare elm, flowering in fall.

And herewith I have, I believe, asked all I wanted. In a next letter about my journey and the answering of a few letters that come in from you.

Believe me, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Enclosed the notes relating to the
shipment to Washington and to Chico,
also the Chinese names of the collected
material.

Mr. XIX and XXX are Plus Ultra, which I did in you closed in the Lands of equality-conscious.

There are also several Freedom among the lot, of which I know Mr. [redacted] and XXX to be the most valuable, so over it some models are found upon them, I trust they would be all damaged. It was no loss of trouble to get them.

Mr. XXX is the beautiful grandchildren-lover [illegible], which I hope will give American mercenaries, any copy of grandfather's [illegible].

Mr. XXX is a shrewdly ole of which I think the Russia [illegible] will come in for a share and the best given to it [illegible].

Mr. XXX. The very average [illegible] of the Poems in the records of the Tomb of Dawn. Indeed, of other [illegible] Mr. XXX [illegible] and Eden, is in my opinion worth a [illegible] to [illegible] and I wish the lot (if it is not too long, [illegible], or [illegible]) to be turned over to a few equal-[illegible].

And the same with the Lost Mr. [illegible]. A more [illegible] [illegible] in full.

And Dorwith I have, I believe, done all I wished. In a word [illegible] about my [illegible] and the minority of [illegible] the lowest and [illegible] in [illegible].

Believe me, Mr. Tolstoi.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Received the notes relating to the
subject in question and to [illegible],
and the Chinese poem of the [illegible]
material.

Peking, China,

February 7, 1908.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Cal., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, per Japanese Parcel-post, 22 parcels with cuttings, scions, and budwood of different trees.

I'll herewith enumerate the numbers for facilitation, 209, 210, 214, 215, 220, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, (2 packages) 232, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

I enclose the notes relating to this shipment, but I'll also suggest a few items in regard to a few of the things.

The pears f.i. of which I sent you 5 different kinds, it was reported to me by Mr. Fairchild that they didn't do well at Washington as probably having been too long on the journey; well as you are about 5 days nearer, I hope they'll do better with you.

I was written that apricots did well in Chico, so here is again another few of them. No. 224, a white apricot, with a red tip seems to be a novelty.

The poplars 230 and 247 are probably appreciable novelties and will surely thrive in your locality.

The yellow rambler rose 250, I recommend especially to your care, it may be a fine new thing. Then I received 4 letters from you dated respectively Dec. 2, Dec. 3, Dec. 14, and Dec. 24, about receipts of bulbs and seeds. You didn't say anything

Fielding, Ohio.

February 7, 1928.

Mr. Rupert Hyer.

In Charge of the L. A. Plant Improvement Station,

Chico, Cal., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, per Express Prepaid-post, 22 parcels with cuttings, scions, and budwood of different trees.

I'll herewith enumerate the numbers for Identification.

209, 210, 214, 218, 220, 224, 228, 232, 234, 240, (2 packages)

252, 260, 261, 262, 264, 266, 266, 267, 268, 268, 270.

I enclose the notes relating to this shipment, but I'll also augment a few items in regard to a few of the trees.

The pecan F.I. of which I sent you 5 different kinds, it was reported to me by Mr. Reinhold that they didn't do well as Washington as probably having been too long on the journey; well as you are about 8 days nearer, I hope they'll do better with you.

I was written that apricots did well in Chico, so here is such another few of them. No. 252, a white apricot, with a red lip seems to be a novelty.

The peaches 260 and 262 are probably nectarine seedlings and will surely thrive in your locality.

The yellow rambler rose 270, I recommend especially to your care, it may be a fine new thing. Then I received a letter from you dated respectively Dec. 8, Dec. 2, Dec. 20, and Dec. 26, about receipts of bulbs and seeds. You didn't say anything

as yet about 4 large boxes with seeds, shipped several months ago, but I trust they have reached you since.

As you may know, I hope to return to America in the month of April and any mail that might be sent to me, leaving America after March 10th will probably not be received, so I wish you would retain any messages for me when I call (if I am able to call this time). I suppose I wont recognize some of my introductions as I have seen them sometimes only as fragmentary specimens here in China.

So long,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

as yet about 6 large trees with woods. Enjoyed several months ago, but I trust they have reached you since.

As you may know, I hope to return to America in the month of April and my mail then might be sent to me, leaving Moscow after March 10th will probably not be received, so I wish you would retain any messages for me when I call (if I am able to call this time). I suppose I must relinquish some of my interests as I have been these conditions only as frequently spent some here in Moscow.

So long,

Yours very truly,

MAURICE H. HAYES.

Peking, China

Feb. 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I promised you a couple of days ago, I would give you an account of my past journey, and herewith it is.

On Jan. 15, '08 we left by train Peking for Tchung sin dien, a small station ½ hour to the South from here. There we got donkeys and after having packed up things as well as we could, we proceeded to the Chi tai tse temple where we arrived late in the afternoon.

Before I go any farther, I may mention that I started this trip mainly because my moss had not arrived yet and I had too little left to start out for a big trip of a month or so, and as there were several interesting things around Peking which I hadn't gotten hold of as yet, I couldn't conscientiously stay in Peking and wait for my packing material and so I left;

Well, in that Chi tai tse temple, I found out that of all the wonderful things that were supposed to exist there, there was really only one which struck me as being unique, a white-barked pine tree, the trunk of which is 21 feet in circumference 6 ft. above ground! It branches out, however, at about 6 or 7 feet into 9 stems and does not make the impression one would think it would; but still it is a most interesting specimen.

During the night a heavy snowfall started which kept on for over 40 hours. We were again, like in the Pangshan, completely snowed

in. Of course, I wasn't about to do much, but as soon as it cleared up somewhat I started with my guide through the heavy snows and visited the Lung tsuan sze temple, where I got a sackful of pods of the Gleditsia heterophylla, one of the soap-trees of N. China and of which Prof. Sargent especially was anxious to obtain seeds. It is an interesting tree. I'll send you a good supply of pods very soon, which I would like to see tested for their chemical qualities. —Beside this interesting tree, I got cuttings from various fruit trees which may prove to be of use to us. It was no picnic, tho' to travel through the mountain vastnesses. The snow melted on one's feet and penetrated through the leather and one's feet became nearly frozen when at sunset the temperature suddenly dropped. One beautiful thing about the snow was that, when the full moon came out at night, the effect of the silvery light upon the snow-clad landscape was almost too weird; a mysterious ghostlike silence held the whole raditing scenery in her magic grasp and one could not help from feeling exalted. —Well, the words really fail me to express my inward thoughts about this sublime scene.

On Jan. 18, after having been more or less imprisoned by the snow for two days, we managed to obtain donkeys and proceeded by donkeys to the Tan che sze temple. Our animals often slipped and fell and so did we, for some of the mountain passes were steep, but at night we arrived at last at our destination, pretty tired and hungry, I assure you that.

Dr. E. Bretschneider wrote about this temple more than a score of years ago, that here the largest specimens of Chinese horse-chestnut and of the maidenhair tree were to be found of the country around Peking.

Well, I saw the nine specimens of Aesculus chinensis they have here and one especially is a real giant. The trunk measures 12½ feet in circumference 5 ft. above the ground and I estimate its height to be at between 80 and 100 ft. If the American nurserymen are able to propagate this species from the scions sent, it will prove to be an appreciated shade tree.

The big Gingko, too, is of gigantic proportions. The main trunk measures 22 ft. in circumference 5 ft. above ground and it has 8 side-stems sprouting up along its base of which 5 are also quite decent trees. The Chinese believe that this tree stands in some kind of a secret relationship with the present reigning dynasty. They say every time a new emperor ascends to the throne the tree throws up a new shoot from the ground, and when the whole house dies out the tree will die! Well, it is always good to believe something and such a belief has the merit of being perfectly harmless.

One finds also in this Tan che tse temple a few groves of the beautiful yellow-stemmed tall bamboo. The ground was too frozen to get some roots.

On Jan. 30 we arrived again by donkeys in the Chang nan sze temple, after having had a trying journey through lots of snow. During the next three days I made excursions to different temples and tree groves and obtained various things, like crabapple scions, lilac-scions and some seeds of the white-barked pine tree. I saw several specimens and even a whole grove of this most beautiful pine and the more one sees of them the more one loves them. Whether it is in rain or in bright sunshine, whether the soft moonlight illuminates them or whether they are snowladen, it doesn't

Well, I saw the nine specimens of Japanese chinquapin they have here and one especially is a real giant. The trunk measures 15½ feet in circumference 5 ft. above the ground and I estimate its height to be at between 80 and 100 ft. If the American sharpeyes are able to propagate this species from the mother root, it will prove to be an appreciated shade tree.

The big ginkgo, too, is of majestic proportions. The main trunk measures 22 ft. in circumference 5 ft. above ground and it has 8 side-stems sprouting up along its base of which 3 are also quite decent trees. The Chinese believe that this tree stands in some kind of a secret relationship with the present reigning dynasty. They say every time a new emperor ascends to the throne the tree throws up a new shoot from the ground, and when the whole house dies out the tree will die! Well, it is always good to believe something and such a belief has the merit of being perfectly harmless.

One finds also in this Tai che tse temple a few groves of the beautiful yellow-stemmed bell bamboo. The ground was too frozen to get some roots.

On Jan. 10 we arrived safely by donkeys in the Chung nan tse temple, after having had a trying journey through lots of snow. During the next three days I made excursions to different temples and tree groves and added various things, like cryptomeria sciona, lilac-onions and some seeds of the white-barked pine tree. I saw several specimens and even a whole grove of this most beautiful pine and the more one sees of them the more one loves them. Whether it is in rain or in bright sunshine, whether the soft moonlight illuminates them or whether they are snowlike, glittering

matter at all, their exquisite appearance can't fail from exerting an uplifting influence upon one's mind.

In one temple I had made arrangements with the caretakers last summer, to save me all of the nuts from the horse-chestnut trees and to stratify them and keep them until I called and that I would pay them 1 dollar for every 25 pieces, a fair price for such things, but you may imagine my dismay when I found out that he hadn't done anything of the kind. First he said another foreigner had carried the nuts away and later on that the priests wanted them themselves for chest-medicine, but when we told him to be a liar, he at last got a quantity of the nuts out and they were dead, of course, as he had kept them dry. These nuts are almost as perishable as lychi seeds and as some acorns and many tropical seeds; they have to be sown at once. It is of course rather hard on a fellow after traveling and having gone into the troubles of explaining how to treat such seeds and then to find out, they haven't done anything. Well, I got a lot of scions anyway and hope that some of the American nurserymen succeed in growing it.

The beautiful white flowering herbaceous peony (photos 398 and 399) is another thing that I failed to get as yet. The ground was too deeply frozen to get the roots out.

On Jan. 22 I found at last, after much inquiring and after a heavy mountain climb, the Po li ping region, where famous peaches are exported from and of which I had an explorer's card. Well, two years ago, I tried to find the same locality, but I was less experienced then with the ways of the yellow man, and when they assured me that there wasn't such a region at all, I took it for granted, but this time I didn't allow them to fool me, and at last we got there.

matter at all, their amphibia expeditions can't tell from anything an uplifting influence upon one's mind.

In one temple I had made arrangements with the caretakers last summer, to save me all of the nuts from the horse-chestnut trees and to strictly then and keep them until I called and that I would pay them 1 dollar for every 50 pieces, a fair price for such things, but you may imagine my dismay when I found out that he hadn't done anything of the kind. First he said another foreigner had carried the nuts away and later on that the priests needed them themselves for client-medicine, but when we held him to be a liar, he at last gave a quantity of the nuts out and they were dead, of course, as he had kept them dry. These nuts are almost as perishable as liquid seeds and as some course and many tropical seeds; they have to be sown at once. It is of course rather hard on a fellow after travelling and having gone into the troubles of negotiating for to break such seeds and then to find out, they haven't done anything. Well, I got a lot of nature survey and hope that some of the A-nicon murseymen succeed in growing it.

The beautiful white flowering hydrangea peony (photos 358 and 359) is another thing that I failed to get as yet. The ground was too frozen to get the roots out.

On Jan. 22 I found at last, after much inquiring and after a heavy scramble a climb, the Ji pingyogion, where famous peonies are exported from and of which I had an employee's card. Well, two years ago, I tried to find the same locality, but I was less experienced then with the ways of the native men, and when they assured me that there wasn't such a region at all, I took it for granted, but this time I didn't allow them to fool me, and at last we got there.

It is way up in the mountains and one has to follow a narrow re trail. I found many scales upon the trees and especially upon the pea trees. They look to me like the San Jose scale. It is curious that in those localities where monasteries are situated, one always finds many birds, because the priests protect them, but--one also finds many scales, while on the plains, where the birds are caught and eaten by the Chinese one sees few scales but many lady beetles and also many caterpillars and other plant-destroying insects. It would be an ideal, if one could have a race of birds which ate only the herbivorous insects but left the carnivorous ones alone.

On Jan. 24 I left the Chang nung sze temple again, not feeling quite well yet, as I had been poisoned the previous day by the fumes of the primitive coal fire underneath the brick bed. We had quite some difficulty in getting animals to take us to the nearest R. R. station, 4 hrs. away, for there had fallen again a good quantity of the beautiful during the night.-- Well, we got there however, in the nick of time and proceeded to the Hsi ling, the Imperial Western Tombs, where we arrived at dusk and found lodging in an icy cold temple.

The next day I got cuttings of the beautiful new pyramidal poplar of which I sent you a photo (No. 238). This tree really seems to be a good novelty and will be well appreciated. A few days later I found in the village of Tai dja tsoa, west of Pantingfu, a still more striking form of this poplar, a very pyramidal one.

Jan. 26 saw us arrive by train in Pautingfu where I had some talks with the American missionaries there about a famous peach district to the south of Pantingfu, of which I had gotten wind a year or so ago.

It is my up in the morning and one has to follow a narrow or trail. I found many moles upon the lawns and especially upon the pass lawns. They look so not like the dam moles. It is curious that in these Dominions moles nowhere are attacked, but dogs flat many birds, because the virtuous grasses fland, but—one-flat many moles, while on the plains, where the birds are caught and eaten by the Natives and also the moles as has many life habits and also every chrysalides and other vivi-destroying insects. It would be so good, if one could have a race of birds which eat only the livelyness insects but left the earth-worm work alone.

On July 26 I left the Cheer away are twelve again, and finding quite well yet, as I had been poisoned the previous day by the fumes of the activated coal fire underneath the brick bed. To had quite some difficulty in getting cabmen to take me to the nearest N. S. station, a few away, for there has Fellow again a great quality at the hospital during the night—well, we got there however, in the nick of time and proceeded to the Hat line, the Imperial Western Cape, where we arrived at dusk and found taking in an hospital-hospital.

The next day I got carriage at the hospital and proceeded people at which I went yet a photo (Ha. Ha?). This time really seemed to be a good novelty and will be well appreciated. A few days later I found in the village of Tul Ala-Ala, west of Pietersburg, a still more startling form of life—namely, a very peculiar snake.

Also, picture review by Louis Le Pontelgda where I had been taken with the American Ambassador Brand-Whitlock a famous photo director to the heads of Pretoriagh, at which I had yellow Mat a year or 14 ago.

When we found some people who came from there, I found out to my dismay that it would take 5 days to go there and come back again, and as Chinese New Year was only a few days off, I couldn't make it. Perhaps on another time. The name of the city near which the best varieties grow is Schen tchow, and the peaches are said to be very juicy and to grow to very large sizes. They come in late, in the latter part of September.

Well, I utilized one day in going around the city looking for new varieties of trees and beans and visited with Dr. Dilley a large Chinese nursery. They were forcing Paeonia mouton, Magnolia yulan, Jasminum nudicanle, flowering plums and peaches, 2 especially of lilacs, Narcissus tasetta and Jasminum sambac. All these florals are greatly in demand by the wealthy Chinese for house decoration during the holidays and fancy prices are paid. They are also forcing cucumbers, eggplants and French beans. And when you realize that there isn't a bit of glass in such a forcing house, only a vertical paper window to the south, while the roof, the back and the sides are all of sorghum stems plastered over with clay, and the heating by flues, then you may imagine what a patient care it takes to bring plants to perfection in such conditions.

On Jan. 29 we left Pautingfu and proceeded to the mountains, a day's journey west of the city, where famous persimmon orchards are located. I secured the next day several varieties of them, but I suppose that the large, flat seedless one, No. 232, is really the most valuable of the lot. It doesn't differ much from the one around Peking, save that it is somewhat flatter and also sweeter. Besides the persimmons we obtained some apricots and a yellow plum and some minor things, which

Then we found some people who came from there, I found out to my dismay that it would take 3 days to go there and come back again, and as Chinese time "was only a few days off", I decided not to. Perhaps an another time. The name of the city near which the best varieties grow is Tsinan-fu, and the peonies are said to be very fairly and to grow to very large sizes. They come in July, in the latter part of September.

Well, I mentioned one day in going around the city looking for some varieties of trees and bushes and visited with Mr. Miling a large Chinese nursery. They have flowing Japanese maples, magnolia yulan, Jasminum nudiflorum, flowering plum and peaches, 2 magnolia of Miling, Berberis thunbergii and Jasminum nudiflorum. All these Chinese are greatly in demand by the wealthy Chinese for house decorations during the Spring and their prices are high. They are also fairly numerous, magnolia and French house. And when you realize that there isn't a bit of glass in such a foreign house, only a vertical paper window to the north, while the roof, the back and the sides are all of rectangular sheets plastered over with clay, and the heating by flues, then you may imagine what a patient care it takes to raise plants to perfection in such conditions.

On Jan. 30 we left Tientsin and proceeded to the mountains, a day's journey west of the city, where Chinese peonies original are located. I secured the much dry several varieties of them, but I suppose that the large, flat sandstone and Mr. Yen, is really the best varieties of the lot. It doesn't differ much from the one around Peking, save that it is somewhat darker and also redder. Inside the peonimen we obtained some quinces and a pyle, also had some alpy kings, which

are all already on the road to America. I find out that the more I move about in this gigantic land, the more interesting information I get. Every little locality has its own products of which nobody know who lives a 30 or 40 miles away from there. Very strange, indeed.

Well, on Jan. 31, we got up at 4 A. M. and before the pack mules were fed and loaded, it was six o'clock and we started homeward bound again under the friendly shine of a very small disk of the waning moon. After a cold 8 hours march we were again at the R. R. station in Pautingfu and 3 P. M. I enjoyed my first meal for the day, but it was a good one I took, as you may understand.

At 4:30 the train took us up to Peking, where we arrived at 8 P. M. that same evening and soon after I was once more enjoying the comforts of our Western civilization.

F. H. H.

Febr. 10, '08.

This morning's mail brings in several letters and a portable card index case and carbon sheets and I'll avail myself right away of answering this bunch.

I received a copy of the Garden magazine with its beautiful pictures, my best thanks for it; also for the 500 small paper seed bags and for the card index case and the carbon sheets. And now for the letters.

Firstly a draft for 1200 dollars gold from the Treasury Department without any letter accompanying it and not even registered, but it reached me safely tho'.

are all already on the road to Jacobs. I like not that the more I have dealt in this glorious land, the more lamentable information I get. Very little locality has its own problems of which much more we live a 30 or 40 miles away from there. Very strange, indeed.

Well, on Jan. 22, we got up at 4 A. M. and before the pack mules were fed and loaded, it was six o'clock and we started homeward bound again under the friendly aegis of a very small disk of the waning moon. After a said 8 hours march we were again at the R. R. station in Pentagrda and 3 P. M. I enjoyed my first meal for the day, but it was a good one I took, as you may understand.

At 4:30 the train took us up to Tabing, where we arrived at 5 P. M. that same evening and soon after I was once more enjoying the comforts of our Western civilization.

K. K. K.

Nov. 10, '02.

This morning's mail brings in several letters and a portable sword lunch case and cushion sheets and I'll avail myself right away of conveying this boon.

I received a copy of the Curtiss magazine with its beautiful pictures, my best thanks for it; also for the 300 small paper seed bags and for the seed lunch case and the cushion sheets. And now for the history.

Firstly a draft for 100 dollars gold from the Treasury Department without my letter accompanied it and was even registered. Was it received in safety Ma'?

Letter of Dec. 7, '07 regarding hardy privets with copies of Mr. Wight's and Mr. Oliver's letters, as inclusures. Yes, I wrote you already in regard to this question in a former letter. I'll keep my eyes open for anything I find or hear of.

Letter of Dec. 17, '07, announcing that my draft for $350 for Mr. A. Zappone has been received and been attended to O. K.

Letter of Dec. 19, '07, informing me that in the future a letter of instruction should accompany each set of accounts and I overlooked this enclosed L. of I. It is quite liberal. Thanks.

Letter of Dec. 23, with clippings from the Kansas City Star. Yes, perfectly absurd. It is a good thing it happened out in Kansas, and when looking at my picture, there I look like a robber-baudmn, I am not even quite sorry that my chief's name has been put underneath. Besides that, it saves me the trouble of getting too much known of which I have a decided dislike. Of course I am sorry that those newspapermen always hunt for the more sensational parts of one's experiences. There is certainly no necessity for that in our line of work, which is in itself interesting enough to be described as it is. I got the Los Angeles Sunday Times sent up to me from some friends in California and see as much, that the story has proceeded thro' the whole broad land. There however it is stated, as by the authentic interview you gave Mr. Watkins. There are of course quite a few mistakes in it, but it would be too much indeed to ask accuracy in the modern newspapers, and especially of those in the U. S.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1927 regarding Lucky Lucious with copies of Mr. Fidgin's and Mr. Gilmore's letters, re Bolshevism. The I wrote you already in regard to this question in a former letter. Will keep my eye open for anything I find or hear of.

Letter of Dec. 12, 1927, enclosing that of Jan. 10 from Mr. A. Lawyer has been received and been altered by C. E.

Letter of Dec. 12, 1927, informing me that in the future a letter of instructions should accompany each set of accounts and I overlooked this matter. I, of I, - it is quite strange. Thanks.

Letter of Dec. 23, with clippings from the Kansas City Star. Yes, pretty clever. It is a good point it happened at Xmas, and when looking at my picture, then I feel like a rotten-hoodlum. I do not even quite carry that by which I have been put underneath. Besides that, it gave me the trouble of getting the much known of which I have a doubled dislike. Of course I am sorry that these newspapermen always hunt for the more sensational parts of each's experiences. There is certainly no necessity for that in our line of work, which is in itself interesting enough to be described as it is. I get the Los Angeles Sunday Times and so do my friends in California and see no mark, that the story has preceded thru' the media broad land. Then further it is doubtful, in my the mighty Science pro-gram Dr. Millikan. Then are of course pros & cons about it, but it would be too much indeed to end monkeyy in the modern sense-sense, and especially of them in the U. S.

Yes, about your own marriage, too, that is certainly a funny joke.

One thing puzzles me, how is it that the same pictures can appear on the same dates in Kansas City and in Los Angeles? Do they send pieces of type over from Washington, or do they rephotograph the photos I send in?

Letter of Dec. 27, '07. About the herbarium specimens secured in the Wu tai shan. Well, this is a difficult case. As you know, they are about as barren as the Arizona hills, and as I wrote you also, when I arrived there in the latter part of April, everything was yet snow covered as my photos here and there plainly show. The priests told me that it was not until in June that the vegetation was completely out; as such I certainly could not waste the Government's time in simply waiting there to collect a couple of plants of which it is extremely doubtful whether they are new. I got, however, some twigs from some spruces and some shrubs and later on quite a lot of various things from Tsintse, a region a little to the south of Tai yuan fu, Shansi. Most of this collected material has since been destroyed thro' the neglect of a certain official party here in Peking, to whom I had it intrusted. I better treat this matter verbally with you bye and bye, for it would somewhat reflect upon certain quarters here, if it became known.

Well, as such knowing that I couldn't conscientiously waste my time there, unless I was of a barnacle nature, which God help me I never hope to become, I went South to regulate about the bamboos and with which I think I have been successful. Then came my spell of sickness while in Shanghai and which lasted really most of my time thru' Shantung, and when

back in Peking again, I was quite played out. I now do realize that it was a mistake on my part to consent to depart for the Wu tai shan and not to have returned to America, but as you had arranged matters already with Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson, I couldn't very well back out. I wrote you at the time, tho', my disappointment in having suddenly been recalled from Manchuria to see Wilson in Shai. Well, this is all past now.

Theselast trips I have made now were mostly in the interest of the wishes of Peof. Sargent for I obtained most of the material he has wishes for.

The main error is with Prof. Sargent in not first finding out which a certain region is like. His chagrin probably leads him now to demand things of which he knows we haven't got much. I am going however this week to the Wu tai shan and will sacrifice the more useful things in Shantung.

If I am going to stay in this line of work in the future, I demand to be treated as for instance Wilson has been treated, being sent to regions which are well-known to be rich in vegetation and not to be expected to reap a bountiful harvest in the desert.

I know the Department will have some little difficulty with Prof. Sargent, but you may say that my health has been quite out of order this summer and that I have obtained seeds and cuttings and scions of a great lot of plants, which I certainly wouldn't have had collected had I stayed in the desolate Wu tai shan region.

Some in fading again, I was quite pleased out. I saw in reading that it was a mistake on my part to consent to dance for the Ta Sai Khan and not to have returned to Amritsar, but as you had arranged matters already with Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson, I couldn't very well back out. I wrote you at the time, that, my disappointment in having suddenly been recalled from Amritsar to see Wilson in Delhi. Well, this is all past now.

Important things I have made now were mostly in the interest of the widow of Prof. Sargent for I obtained most of the material he was working for.

The main error is with Prof. Sargent in not first finding out which a certain species is like. His chemist probably knows how to demand things of which he knows we haven't got much. I am going however this week to the Ta Sai Khan and will supplies the more useful things in Amritsar.

If I am going to stay in this line of work in the future, I demand to be treated as for instance Wilson has been treated, being sent to regions which are well-known to be rich in vegetation and not be so expected to pass a beautiful harvest in the desert.

I know the Department will have some little difficulty with Prof. Sargent, but you may say that my health has been quite out of order this summer and that I have obtained seeds and cuttings and samples of a great lot of plants, which I confidently believe have had collected but I stayed in the Amritsar Ta Sai Khan region.

Letter of Jan. 2, '08. About the inventory cards not being quite readable in my last letter. Well, I am sorry for that. They didn't look that way when I overlooked them, they were a trifle pale, I admit, for my carbon sheets have dried out a good deal. Now with this new supply of carbon sheets however, I hope to prevent any such occurrence again.

I herewith enclose the notes 769a and 777a. Yes, on this last one Tung lung instead of Lung tung, a slip of the pen. These Chinese names are frightful, anyway, as you probably will agree with me.

Letter of Jan. 4, '08, with enclosure of a copy of Prof. J. Eliot Coit's letter about peaches that produce blossoms for a second time. No, I never heard of such a strain. I think Prof. Forbes must have misunderstood you. The very nature of the flower buds of the tree wouldn't allow it; for it takes many months of time to be formed. I'll ask tho' here and there, if such a thing is known.

Letter of Jan. 4, '08, concerning Prof. Laufer's intentions of traveling in Central Asia. You wrote me, his address will be Richlerstrasse 61, Coln, Germany until Feb. 15 or so. Well, I can't write him as such any more. You didn't mention by what way he was coming out, so I suspect by way of Russia. The Russian R.R.'s bring one right to the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and then he is already in central Asia. Perhaps tho' he goes from this side and before he is here, I'll be gone, I suppose.

One thing strikes me, n. l. this, that altho' you received the inventory notes, you do not mention a word about having received some

Letter of Jan. 6, '58. About the Inquiry music not Brian, while probably in my last letter. Well, I am sorry for that. That didn't look that way when I overheard them, that woman little pale. I admit, for my cartoon sketch have dried out a good deal. My vigil this may during of cartoon sketch however, I have to present my real centrefold again.

I barely realize the date 1958 not 1956. Yes, in this last one that line instead of that one, a slip of the pen. Those Chinese menus are fascinating, aren't you probably disappear with me.

Letter of Jan. 6, '58. with enclosure of a copy of Tel. 4. Hilo, Colly's Twelve about possible High prelude Discover for a Second time. No, I never heard of such a article. I think Tel. Perhaps must have misinterpreted you. The very century of the Flower Bugs of the tree world's alive !!! for it takes very months of time to be formed. I'll ask the Hons and Sharp, if such a thing is known.

Letter of Jan. 6, '58, concerning Prof. Lowler's lobotomies of Prefrontal in Central Asia. Yes, write me, the Chinese will be similar attempt it, too. Memory well-for, if or so. Well, I don't write him as much my more. You didn't mention by what way he was coming out, so I enclosed Library of Congress. The Mongolian K.L.'s being one right to the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and then he is already in central Asia. Perhaps they'll be gone from this side and before he is home. I'll be gone, I suppose.

Your letter arrives me, r. I, like, that after you received the Immobility notes, you go out medicine a word about having received some

seeds, bulbs, photos and letters, how is that? I certainly do not hope the photos didn't arrive. Then may I bring to your notice that when this letter reaches you my time will be getting so short here in China that it will be doubtful whether mail will reach me any longer. So, as I am intent to go via Seattle and then to Chico and perhaps further south, I wish you would send it to Seattle (Porte Restante) or to Chico, c/o Mr. August Meyer.

Then at last the weather has arrived, so I am not longer handicapped in making a big journey. As such I probably will proceed this week to Wu tai shan, and then occupy a few weeks perhaps in southern and in western Shantung. I certainly want to get that big peach from Fei tcheng.

Just now we are beginning to get through the end of the Chinese New Year, which is a season of great annoyance to all foreigners. The Chinese simply have lost all their ordinary virtues of sobriety and thrift and are just living to do things they otherwise leave alone. Everyone has the greatest of difficulties with one's servants, simply taking their holidays whether one approves of it or not, and when they report for work they are not fit to do anything; happily we are getting thro' it somewhat. The postoffice has been reopened again, trains run also again, the shops are being opened and eating houses, and within a week things will be normal.

Well, this remarkable race has no Sunday, so they make up for it all in one long holiday. Well, Mr. Fairchild, My best regards to you all,

I am, Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China,

Febr. 12, 1908.

Mr. August Mayer,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I forwarded to you, per Japanese parcel post, 2 packages containing cuttings of the numbers 254 and 255, and scions of No. 253. I hope they'll reach you in good state and that you may be successful with them, especially with No. 254, a semi-double yellow rose, in which an interest seems to have been aroused.

Today I am sending you again a small parcel also by Japanese post containing 9 packages of seeds, n.l., the numbers 901a, 902a, 904a, 905a 906a, 907a, 908a, 909a, and 910a.

I have nothing particular to say in regard to this shipment, beyond that I wished you gave No. 906a the glorious whitebarked pine tree, your special attention.

Did some of them germinate of a former shipment, n.l. my numbers 138a & 139a. Well, I'll see so when I come back as you can't answer me anymore.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER,
Agricultural Explorer.

Enclosed the notes relating to the aforementioned shipments.

F.N.M.

Peking, China,

Feb. 12, 1908.

Mr. August Kuper,

In Charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I forwarded to you, per Japanese parcel post, 2 packages containing cuttings of the numbers 304 and 305, and seions of No. 258. I hope they'll reach you in good state and that you may be successful with them, especially with No. 304, a semi-double yellow rose, in which an interest seems to have been aroused.

Today I am sending you again a small parcel also by Japanese post containing 9 packages of seeds, i.e., the numbers 902a, 903a, 904a, 905a, 906a, 907a, 908a, 909a, and 910a.

I have nothing particular to say in regard to this shipment, beyond that I wished you some No. 908, the climbing white-scented plum rose, your special attention.

Did some of them produce at a former shipment, i.e., my numbers 1024 & 1026. Well, I'll see as soon I come back or you can't answer me anyway.

I am, Sir, Yours

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER,
Agricultural Explorer.

Inclosed the notes relating to the aforementioned shipments.

F.N.M.

Peking, China.

Febr. 12, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I forwarded to you, by Jap. parcel post, one package with pods of Gleditzia heterophylla and one package with entomological specimens. Today I send you by the same post 3 parcels, marked A, B, & C.

I have, as usual, many requests to make in regard to this shipment. --The entomological specimens I wish to see given to Dr. Howard and Dr. Marlatt. I just wonder whether these live ladybirds will reach Washington in living state. They must be something interesting.

Then the large package with pods of Gleditzia heterophylla, No. 301a, Prof. Sargent wants this tree, and I wish you would send him a dozen or so pods. Then I suspect this species to be in a state of mutation, as nearly every tree produces pods which differ from those from the other trees, so it might be very well to keep one set for the herbarium, and if a set is left, it might perhaps be given to Prof. Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam, who is very much interested in such things. Of course, I didn't pick them myself from the trees, so I can't give my personal guaranty for the certainty of the fact, but-- what I observed from a few pods left on the trees yet, I should say there is a very great variation among the different trees. And an old priest pointed out different ~~things~~ trees to me, each of which bore specially shaped pods.

Then I wish these pods to be tested for their chemical properties as they are used as a substitute for soap by the northern Chinese.

I send Chico a nice little bag of seeds, so if the seeds of these pods get lost, we still have the species, but of course I would suggest to save those seeds which are not wanted for other purposes and to distribute them to nurserymen or to raise them at Washington, D. C.

No. 903a. A rare Gleditsia of which I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum supplied with some pods with seeds in them. Chico got ½ of the collected quantity, so you may utilize the rest in Washington.

No. 911a, 912a and 913a, preserved jujubes. No. 911a is an especially good quality rarely seen. As you often wrote me that Mr. Swingle was interested in these jujubes, I wish you would be so kind and call his attention to them.

No. 914a. Have you any idea what that is? It is apparently a stone-fruit of the peach-like group. It could be used by us, as it is, as a fine flavoring material for puddings, cakes, etc.

No. 915a and 916a are also well worth paying attention to, as new, wholesome sweetmeats. Such an industry might be very successfully established in the drier S.E. & S.W. regions of the U.S. --What a problems have we yet at hand, it is a delight to think about it.

To No. 918a I want to draw your particular attention as showing what possibilities lay in Sesamy culture for sweetmeat production. The Sesamum as you know requires only a limited amount of rainfall, that is, an occasional good soaking during June, July and August, conditions which prevail in the Rocky Mt. regions. It doesn't grow at high altitudes, tho', as it likes warm nights. The Chinese make many different kinds of taffies and candies from the Sesamy-seed. Then I come across some striking

ones I'll send some again. I'll, for facilitation, enumerate the things I sent this time.

901a, 902a, 903a, 910a, 911a, 912a, 913a, 914a, 915a, 916a, 917a, 918a, 919a, and 920a.

I enclose herewith the notes relating to these shipments, also the notes covering the things sent to Chico and the Chinese characters for the things, for so far as I was able to obtain them, in which I was quite lucky this time, as my present interpreter is an able man indeed.

I have one question yet to ask to you, n. l. this: There is a gentleman here in Peking, Dr. H. S. Hopkins, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China, who has greatly assisted me in obtaining valuable information concerning localities where good things were produced, and he expressed the wish some days ago of wanting to obtain some good varieties of muskmelons, sweet corn and tomatoes. Would you be able to send him some and have a few packages of flower seeds thrown in for Mrs. Hopkins? I would feel much obliged if you could give instructions to such effect, at an early date!

Then I received a letter from Mr. Wm. D. Wills, telling me he had contracted for 3000 Bamboo plants in Japan and had them set out in regular nursery methods. I have advised him to try to grow them with confined roots in barrels, boxes or earthen vessels and to ask the advice of thoroughly experienced Japanese gardeners in these matters and I soon hope to hear again from him. I also inquired about shipping my plants on a Government transport. I am afraid, however, that, as his plants won't be ready until a year from now, I can't wait for that, for I live in a hurry.

Well, I'll close with the item, that within a day or two I'll be on the road to Wu tai shan again.

With best of regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Peking, China.

March 30, '08.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure to forward to you by Imp. Jap. Parcels Post, 28 packages, all told, containing cuttings, scions, seeds, entomological specimens, herbarium material, etc., under the following numbers:

256 (3 packages), 257 (4 little) 258, 259, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 278, 288, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 927a, 928a, 932a, 934a, 935a and 1 package, marked I-X containing entomological specimens.

I am awful busy just now and can't make this a long letter. I'll merely make a few suggestions in the way I would like to see the material disposed of.

256. A tall spruce from Wu tai shan; these 3 parcels labelled 256a, 256 B, & 256C, contain scions as well as herbarium material. I wish you would divide them between the Dept. Harbarium, the Arnold Arboretum and some expert nurserymen.

Well, I'll close with the line, that -think a day or two I'll be on the road to the bad-land again.

With best of regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WARD H. LAMON

257. A spruce also. 4 packages, n. 1., 257A, 257B, 257C & 257D I wish to see dealt with the same as the above number. 257D (packed without sphagnum) is of course only herbarium material.

258. Pinus sp. to be dealt with the same as above.

259. Larix sp. " " " " " " " "

269. A lilac, I wish to see given to the Arnold Arboretum.

271. A Haw, the same as above.

273. A Rhododendron, the same as above.

275. An Elm, to be divided between the Arnold Arboretum and some expert nurserymen.

277. A Spruce, the same as the preceding number.

278. Pinus sp., rare and beautiful, the same as the two preceding ones. There are peculiar lice upon the needles!

286. The wild yellow rose (Rosa xanthina), to be divided between the Departmental propagating grounds, the Arnold Arboretum and some specialists rose growers. Ohice I send also a good quantity.

290. A rare, dwarfy elm, probably new, to be divided between the Arnold Arboretum and some expert nurserymen.

293. A good variety of a jujube, to be sent wherever there is grafting stock for them.

294. A jujube, the same as the preceding no.

295. " " " " " " " "

296. " " " " " " " "

297. A lilac, scions, to be given to the Arnold Arboretum.

297a. Naked oats, from a very high elevation, to be given partly to Mr. Bull, of the Minn. Agr. Exp. Station.

[illegible]. A morrow dawn. A problem, m. I., [illegible]. [illegible] A [illegible] I. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] (pseudo) without explanation is of course only [illegible].

[illegible]. Flame up. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. Lofty up. " " " " " " " " "

[illegible]. A lilac. I wish it was given to the Amazil Arboretum.

[illegible]. A lion. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. I [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

928. Hull-less Barley, very rare, growing at 8-9000 feet altitude, the same destination as No. 927a. There is a Rust on those seeds. Can you treat them for that?

932a. A fine hemp. Seeds and samples of fibre, for Mr. Dewey, the fibre specialist.

934a. Pine seeds, to be distributed throughout the East. I send Chico the same quantity for the West.

935a. A red rose of which I send Chico also ½. Partly to the Arnold Arboretum and some nurserymen.

936a. The yellow rose of which cuttings sent under No. 388; the same destination as the preceding number. Chico got already ½.

937a. A cabbage, from very high elevations , for the Northern states of the Union.

938a. Cotoneaster? Seeds of which I supplied Chico too, to be given to the Arn. Arboretum.

944a. Lilac. Seed capsules to the Arn. Arboretum. Prof. Sargent may be able to determine this sp. from these capsules.

945a. Eryngium sp. Rare. For some Botanical Garden.

946a. Puffballs, rare, for determination.

And this is all; tomorrow, I'll send you the notes. Many thanks for all your letters.

With best of regards to you all, Mr. Fairchild, I remain

Yours, almost too busily,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible]. Well-done Harley, very sure, proving at 6-00:0 that all-
take, the same destination as Mr. [illegible]. There is here on those words,
the you [illegible] for that!

[illegible]. A film-lump. Lamb and [illegible] of [illegible], the Mr. Lowry,
the film-[illegible].

[illegible]. Film [illegible], to be distributed throughout the [illegible]. I
send [illegible] the same monthly for the [illegible].

[illegible]. A red rose of which I [illegible] also [illegible]. Firstly to the
[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]. The yellow rose of which [illegible] and under [illegible], the
[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. A [illegible], from very high [illegible], for the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible] stalk of which I [illegible] film [illegible], to be
given to the [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible] - [illegible] to the [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible]
may be able to [illegible] this [illegible]. [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

And this is only [illegible], I'll send you the [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

With best of [illegible] to you all, Mr. [illegible], I remain

Yours, [illegible] [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible].

Peking, China. March 21, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you the notes and the Chinese characters relating to the shipment of which I write you yesterday. Also enclosed are those of the things sent to Chico.

As you'll observe, I send many things to Chico, which really ought to go to a colder locality, but as Chico is so very much quicker reached from this side and as the spring is right upon us I concluded it to be better to send them there as to you. Prof. Sargent may get some herbarium material from the various trees and shrubs from the Wu tai shan region, when they have been growing for a couple of years in Chico.

In regard to the large parcels with spruce-scions, I may observe that--as the needles droop all off, when the twigs become dry, I thought it to be a better way to send them this way, so as to allow Prof. Sargent to identify them with greater ease.

Among the Chinese character-cards, there are a few of which I'll take probably the seeds with me, n. nl. Nos. 921a, 922a, 923a, 924a, 925a, 926a, 929a, 930a, 931a, 933a, and 943a.

As you'll notice, there are several Elm-scions again among this material. I'll just note herewith that I found already 6 different sp. of Ulmus here in North China and suspect a few to be new; esp. No. 290 seems to have escaped notice of other collectors.

The Jujube scions (Nos. 293, 294, 295 and 296) do not require a very speedy treatment, as these trees are among the last of the Chinese trees to come into leaf; but I wish you would bring it to the notice of those who are going to take care of them, that they mustn't despair when these scions

Dear Mr. Takahashi:

Herewith I am sending you the notes and the Chinese characters relating to the ideograms of which I wrote you yesterday. Also enclosed are three of the things sent to China.

As you'll observe, I send many things to China, which really ought to go to a native locality, but as China is so very much cut-off from this side and as the spring is right upon us I concluded it is better to send them there as we can. Well, I regret my not having material from the Yukon River and charts from the Tanana region, when they have been waiting for a couple of years in China.

In regard to the Tatem records with reconstructions, I am sending back--as the Museum drop all off, when the trip comes day, I think it is a better way to send them this way, so as to allow Prof. Sapir to identify them with greater ease.

Among the Chinese characters-words, there are a few of which I'll take probably the goods with me, e. g. Nos. 8014, 8116, 7016, 7086, 7088, 7089, 7094, 7095, 7116, 7124, 8124, and 8125.

As you'll notice, there are several Tlingit-words again among this material. I'll just note herewith that I found already 4 different ones, of Tlingit here in Davis China and suspect a few to be new; so, 350 means to have escaped notice of other collectors.

The Haida Adzes (Nos. 323, 324, 330 and 360) do not require a very steady friendship, as these items are among the last of the Chinese trade in Haida Jacket but I wish you would bring it to the notice of those who are going to take care of them, that they should carefully show these adzes

are not beginning to show quickly any sign of life; way in June, perhaps, it may be that they'll sprout out.

I send the peach-budwood material, No. 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659 and 660 to Chico, on account of the advanced season, otherwise I would have sent them to Washington. --I wrote Mr. Mayer, however, that if he hadn't the stock for them, he might send them East.

You'll also notice that after the No. 300, I took 654. This is because I don't like to have two incomplete series of numbers, when leaving this country. If, however, I am up to 700 again, I'll stop then and start with 301.

I enclose also the note relating to the rice, No. 802a, and I wish you would be so kind and destroy the old one and substitute this one instead. Would you also advise Chico what to do with this rice? You probably will send it to Texas or Louisiana now, isn't it? I also have another sack yet of it, which I'll take with me when returning.

Then I got a letter from Dr. Marlatt about some entomological material, which arrived in a bad condition on account of it having been shaken up in transit. Yes, such things happen sometimes, and a package might even have been inspected by the postal authorities and not properly packed up again, as I have experienced myself already a couple of times.

I enclose herewith a letter to Dr. Marlatt, which I wish you would be so kind as to hand it over to him. --I am just thro' with the shipping of the collected stuff and feel more at ease now. I requested the Japanese postal authorities here to hurry the material thro' and they promised to d

are not beginning to show palpably any signs of life yet in Jima, perhaps, it may be that they'll appear soon.

I send the pseudo-biological material, No. 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009 and 010 to Chico, on account of the advanced season, otherwise I would have sent them to Pedlaphys. --I trust Dr. Wiren, however, that if he hasn't the stock for them, he might send them back.

Tell Alec Cobbe that after the 20, 30, I soon 60. This is because I don't like to have two incomplete series of numbers, when learning this country. If, however, I am up to 700 again, I'll step then and start with 701.

I enclose also the note relating to the rice, No. 2025, and I wish you would be so kind and deliver the old one and activate this one instead. Would you also advise Chico what to do with this rice? You probably will send it to Tokyo or Lorelaiana now, isn't it? I also have another sack yet of it, which I'll take with me when returning.

Then I got a letter from Dr. Marfatt about some entomological material, which arrived in a bad condition on account of it having been stolen on is transit. Yes, such things happen sometimes, and a package might even have been tampered by the postal authorities and not properly sealed in transit, as I have experienced myself already a couple of times.

I enclose herewith a letter to Dr. Marfatt, which I wish you would be so kind as to hand it over to him. --I am just then with the shipping of the collected stuff and feel sure at once now. I represent the Japanese postal authorities have to hurry the material then' and they promised to

[illegible]

so, so I hope it all will arrive in good shape. Tomorrow I'll answer your mail. With best of regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Peking, China, Mar. 23, '08.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

And now I come to the answering of the big lot of mail that I found here at the legation, upon my return.

Letter dated Jan. 4, '08, with enclosures of Dr. Baker's letter, Mr. Benton's letter and several cards how to feed and ship live animals.

Well, as you know already, I didn't get any monkeys after all and as I didn't know that such a line would be looked upon with favor by you all, I didn't want to go into it with all force. Now, however, I am making inquiries in regard to the possibility of getting some animals here in Peking and if successful will take them with me. You see, our aim in life is, to be as useful as possible to our fellowmen, and any work that furthers toward that end, provided of course it isn't too heavy upon ourselves, will be gladly done.

In overlooking the enclosures, I see that one letter is headed National Zoological Park and signed by Frank Benton, while the other letter bears National Zoological Park for its head and Frank Baker for signature. I suppose, tho, that it is all the same place.

so, so I hope it all will prove to good shape. Whatever I'll answer your mail. With best of regards to you all, I am

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Dear Mr. Palmquist:

And now I come to the business of the letter at hand that I found here at the Legation, upon my return.

Lately David Jan. 4, [illegible], with enclosure of Mr. Moser's letter, Mr. Nelson's letter and several cards has to find our ship like nobody.

Well, as you have already, I didn't get my machine after all and as I didn't know that such a line would be loaded upon with cheese by you all, I didn't want to go into it with all cows. So, however, I am making inquiries in regard to the possibility of getting some animals here in Belgium and I expected will soon know more about. The aim, one can in life is, to be as useful as possible to our fellowmen, and my most that further insist that not, according to course it isn't big enough quantities, will be plenty done.

In postscriptum the mishaps, I see that our Lodge is located Midland Continental Park and signal to travel Monday, this to other Lodge have Midland Continental Park for the land on Green Bluff for discovery. I believe, too, that it is all the same place.

I see from these letters that the monkeys are very near related to the Bengal ones. Well, that is interesting, for the big tigers here in N.China, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia are also said to be forms of the Bengal tigers. I just heard recently that an American gentleman got a skin of one of them a couple of years ago, which measured 18 ft. from tip of nose to end of tail. Marvellous, isn't it?

In regard to these northern monkeys, I don't know whether I wrote you already the fact, that the well-to-do Chinese love to keep a couple of them in their stables, saying that they keep their horses and ponies in good spirits, and they even ascribe taming qualities to them. In how far this is the case, I myself am not able as yet to verify; these statements one only hears very seldom and the Chinese themselves won't talk much about it, being afraid that we whites will laugh at them.

Letter of Jan. 9, '08, in which you mentioned that you are forwarding to me a set of explorer's notes about the jujubes of China, gotten up by Mr. Swingle. Yes, maybe I'll have to return some day again to this country, so many many interesting things remain yet to be introduced. The whole Yellow River district hasn't been touched yet and the 4 provinces, Shantung, Honan, Shansi and Shensi, are just calling me to search them. I just heard again of a locality in Shansi where 10 varieties of grapes are existing among which there seem to be very fine ones. Then I heard about a forest of white-barked pines and other rare trees in northern Honan and of many varieties of persimmons in S.W. Shantung and in So. Shansi. I sometimes wish I wouldn't hear such things for--China is not an agreeable land to live and work in. One is always an exile here.

I was from Ilmen Lutheran that the messages are very much related to the Gospel, even. Well, that is interesting, for the big figure here in T.Chinese, Monsoonia and Eastern Siberia are also said to be forms of the Gospel figure. I just heard recently that an American geologist got a wife of one of them a couple of years ago, which measured 14 ft. from tip of nose to end of tail. Surrealism, isn't it?

In regard to alien mythology, I don't know whether I wrote you already the fact, that the well-to-do Chinese love to keep a couple of them in their stables, saying that they bring their horses good luck and health, and they even ascribe healing qualities to them. In the far Urb in the case, I myself so not able to put in writing these stories one only hears very seldom and the Chinese themselves won't talk much about it, being afraid that we whites will laugh at them.

Letter of 1.v. E. '50. In which you mentioned that you are forwarding to me a set of explorer's notes about the Pygmies of China, written up by me, Swingle. Yes, maybe I'll have to return some day again to this country, so many interesting things remain yet to be introduced. The whole Yellow River district hasn't been touched yet and the 4 provinces, Chunking, Szech, Tsinsi and Honan, are just calling me to search them. I just heard again of a locality in Szech where 12 varieties of gnomes are existing among which there also to be wild-man cave. Then I heard about a forest of white-haired dwarfs and other rare trees in Wuchang Shan and of many rich mines of precious metals in S.W. Chunking and in Ho. Shansi. I sometimes wish I wouldn't have such things too--Office is not an agreeable land to live and work in. One is always on guile here.

Letter of Jan. 17, '08. Announcing, you are forwarding me a lot of Osage-orange seed, which I just received and will send within a day or so to Dr. W. H. Hayes at Taing show. I suppose you received my letter, relating the absentmindedness of this gentleman.

Letters of Jan. 18, '08. Financial affairs. Thank you very much for the settling of that debt of --20 38/00 U. S. Gold, due to the Government for last year's appropriations. The other parts of these letters I'll study later on, when I am thro' with the rush.

Letter of Jan. 22, '08. Informing me your plans in regard to further exploration in Central Asia. Well, I am glad I got the locality mentioned broadly. This gives me a base to work upon. Of course, things may change yet in these coming months. Many are the things I want to speak about and the outcome thereof may totally alter our present ideas. You'll agree with me, of course, that I need a rest, after this nearly three years roaming about here in China, where ease and comfort haven't been frequently with me. Now where and how I'll get that rest is as yet a puzzle to me, and that is really just the most interesting part of it. The less man knows about his future, the more interesting life becomes.

Who is this Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, who has spent over three years in these regions? I suppose a railway-builder or anything like it.

As you know, I am out of contact here with what there is written or said in the civilized world and as such, a question as the above is perfectly excusable for me. Does Mr. Huntington live in Washington? If so, I probably may meet him and get some good pointers from him.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Letter of Jan. 30, '08. Suggesting to me to study the publication about Dr. Sven Hedin's Geographical Scientific expedition into Central Asia. Yes, I'll be delighted to get hold of the book. I'll make inquiries here at the Legations and see if it is to be gotten here at Peking.

Letter of Jan. 31, '08, with enclosed copy of the Pa. State College, with regard to the yellow flowered catalpa. Yes, whenever I can obtain some seeds or roots from it, I'll send them. It is of course a rather rare plant and I haven't met it very often, but there is a locality near Tsingtau which is easy to reach and where we might be able to get it.

Well, this is all your mail answered. These coming days I have to box up different plants and trees and take them down with me to Shanghai and there I'll be busy in getting different material. These last times are going to be the busiest ones of all my time spent hereto in this land.

Herewith I also write you a short account of this past trip, which lasted a little over a month. --March 24, 1908.

I was called away yesterday to overlook a collection of small packages of northern Chinese flower seeds among which are said to be very rare ones, and I also had to inspect some monkeys I contemplate buying, and on the top of all this my very able interpreter got an inflammation of the eyes and can't write some notes about collected material. Well, I gave him boracic acid for a wash and with the inborn happiness of this race, I hope he'll soon be better.--

Editor of [illegible]. [illegible] Something is wrong in study the [illegible] [illegible] Dr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

And right again I get some urgent mail now from Dr. Barchet at S'hsi and from two missionaries in the Chekiang prov., about shipping seeds and plants and as such, I have to postpone my account of the last trip to a better time.

I remain with best regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER H. WITH

Peking, China,

March 28, '00.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a small package, containing some scions of a very rare weeping elm. Would you be so kind and send it at your very first opportunity to an expert nurseryman. It is the first time I meet a weeping elm here of such a graceful character.

I also enclose notes in this letter relating to this and to other shipments.——I hope to leave this afternoon for Tientsin if possible—— but all of my packing isn't finished yet. In haste! Remaining

Yours respectfully,

WALTER H. WITH

On Board of the S. S. Hsin Fung,

on the Yellow Sea near Chefoo, China.

April 8. '08.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

We are already one day on the salt water and being the only white passenger aboard and as such not finding much distraction, I'll try and write you an account of my last trip in the mountains of Shansi.

I left Peking on Sunday morning February 16th by train, spent the night in Shin kia tchwang, a small town where one has to change trains and the next morning we proceeded again by train to Tai yuan fu, passing thro' some nice bits of rocky and mountainous scenery and having the road-bed run even for a few stretches over coal beds. Well, at about 7 P. M. we arrived in the capital of Shansi and we soon found a fairly clean inn. I may state yet, that I saw a few specimens of the Pistacia chinensis along the R. R., showing that this tree is more widely spread indeed than what we expected and mistletoes also (the yellow-berried variety) were seen all over the poplars and in the elms and even in some pear trees.

On February 18th I arranged for mules, exchanged money and got things in shape for the hard journey and the next morning we left with our little caravan of six mules and 6 men. We passed thro' deep gullies, eaten in the soft loess by the great traffic of mules and carts. These gullies are often a hundred feet below the surface of the surrounding fields and during the rainy season are most dangerous places to pass thro' as the water sometimes forces itself thro' them like a torrent, tearing everything

—On Board of Bin 3, 4, Tube Room,

In the Yellow Sea near Shifu, China.

April 8, '08.

Dear Dr. Dalyrmple:

We are already one day on the will water and being the only white passenger aboard and at sea not feeling much distraction, I'll try and write you an account of my last trip in the capacity of Journal.

I left Peking on Friday morning February 16th by train, spent two nights in this ancient capital, a small town more one has to change trains and the next morning we proceeded again by train to Tientsin, passing through some miles of rocky and mountainous country and having the mountains even for a few stretches over coal beds. Well, at about 7 P. M. we arrived in the capital of China and we soon found a fairly clean inn. I may state yet, that I saw a few specimens of the Chinese aldermanic class like E. L., showing that this type is more widely spread indeed than what as expected and maintains also (the pale-faced variety) were seen all over the peninsula and in the plain and even in some poor towns.

On February 18th I arranged for tickets, purchased every and got ready to be alone for the first journey and the next morning we left with our little caravan of six mules and 3 men. We passed Lung' Kong pailou, which is the well known by the great traffic of mules and carts. Three miles are flown a Junction road below the surface of the surrounding fields and further the only means are most dangerous places to pass. Lung' on the outer monument Dowed Idiot Inn' lies like a barrent, having everything

down on its road. I was told that some two years ago more than 40 carts loaded with merchandise, with the accompanying drivers and all of the animals, were absolutely destroyed by a cloudburst above such a gully. The remains even couldn't be found. Well, we didn't have any trouble beyond the fearful amount of dust which hangs in these ravines and settles down all over one's face and clothes, giving one the same coat of color as the surroundings.

The people of this part of Shansi carve caves out of the easy-to-be-worked soil and live in them, sometimes even three families above each other. Just like genuine cavedwellers. When we passed thro' the natives were still in holiday mood on account of the passed Chinese New Year and they sat lazily in groups together, sometimes, however, busily engaged in catching the little pets they are well supplied with, and of which we also had the sorrow to come in contact with.

The following days we proceeded on to the Wu tai shan region and the more we advanced the more inquisitive the people became, foreigners being so rare in these regions. On February 22nd, Saturday, Washington's Birthday, we got into a bit of a scrap with some other mulemen. Were the biggest and most heavily loaded party, while the others had only a few mules with almost nothing on their backs; as such, we had the right of way, but the other party thought different and in less than no time there was a free fight in which whips and fists were freely used, and they pulled each others queues to such an extent that I expected them to come off, but no--the yellow man has his hairs very firmly implanted. Well, when I came between, they soon stopped and

the different people separated cussing each other. As the scenery was very dull and we were all somewhat tired, this incident proved an agreeable topic to laugh about, especially as nobody was hurt, only one whip but was broken and a few hairs pulled out.

I was able to see on these mountain roads how cleverly the Chinese make manure for their fields. They spread some sorghum stems in a hollow place in the road, sprinkle some soil over them and await results. Well, thousands of pack animals are passing over these roads, and now when once a female animal has urinated on such straw, all the passing donkeys, horses and mules feel bound to do the same and when the material is sufficiently trampled about and soaked with the valuable liquid, the energetic Chinaman spreads it over his fields and has a cheap manure.

On Sunday February 23rd we arrived at last tired and cold in the Wu tai shan and spent a miserable night in a cold smoky room. The next day, however, I moved to a temple, a little way up on a mountain, but clean anyway. But altho' the days were rather mild, the nights were bitingly cold. If I tried to write with ink, then it simply froze on the pen.

Well, I cl imbed and explored the Wu tai shan region for 5 days, during which time we had only three snow snowstorms and I wore a pair of heavy leather boots quite out. By this time you will have received of course the material I collected there, consisting of 2 kinds of spruces, 1 pine, 1 larch, wild gooseberry, wild currant, elderberry, lilac, rose, willow, etc. I found there also a rhubarb, edelweiss, gentianas, and the Hippophai rhamnoides, a plant which also grows in the sand dunes along the west coast of Europe. Very strange to meet such a plant here. Of course, I can't enumerate all the plants, as the snow

the different people connected dealing much other. As the scenery was very dull and we were all somewhat tired, this incident proved an agreeable break to laugh about, especially as nobody was hurt, only one whip had was broken and a few hairs pulled out.

I was able to see on these mountains made her cleverly the Chinese make money for their flights. They spread some newspaper down in a hollow place in the road, sprinkle some oil over them and await results. Well, thousands of poor animals are passing over these roads, and now when once a fresh animal has untaken so much straw, all the passing company, horses and mules feel bound to do the same and when the material is sufficiently trampled down and soaked with the valuable liquid, the enterprising Chinaman spreads it over his fields and has a cheap manure.

On Sunday February 22nd we arrived at last tired and cold in the Wa hut down and spent a miserable night in a cold smoky room. The next day, however, I moved to a temple, a little way up on a mountain, but clean anyway. Just altho' the days were rather mild, the nights were bitingly cold. If I hated to write with ink, then it simply froze on the pen.

Well, I at ended and explored the Wa hut when weather for 5 days, during which time we had only three more mountains and I were a party of heavy leather boots with us. By this time you will have received of course the material I collected there, something of a block of a house. I pay, I hope, all necessary, pill carried, afterward, like, rare, while, etc. I found there also a pinkbird, whelmies, cuttlebone, and the dipped chameleon, a plant which also grows in the road down along the west coast of Europe. Very strange to meet such a plant here. Of course, I can't enumerate all the plants, as the snow

was covering most of the soil and it being midwinter, there wasn't much to see anyway.

I observed a herd of 7 white-tailed deer and some footprints and excrements of wolves, but the brutes themselves kept out of sight.

The naked oats and the hull-less barley I found there have reached you probably, ere this message arrives.

On Saturday morning, February 29th, we left again and the weather had become very cold, a cutting icy wind blowing all over the mountains. And the food in the inns was very very bad indeed, flat oatcakes with no salt in them and bad reeking oil to bake them in. Oh, well, 'A is passed again. We went from the Wu tai shan to Tai tchou and passed thro' regions where the people were much afraid of me, running away when we wanted to ask them some. I met some Mongol caravans on the road and observed even blue-eyed men among them, which is such a delight to us, as all those Chinese have those dark unsympathetic eyes.

In one village on the road, Nye-ying in the name, the people were so troublesome in wanting to see me, that we had to ask assistance of the police and to chase them out of the yard; they wouldn't leave one alone.

On Monday, March 2nd, we arrived in Tai tchou, where I was told many varieties of beans were to be found, which was a farce, however. They had just the very ordinary kinds. I got a few samples, however.

On March the 4th we found ourselves in Tong chang di, a famous coal district west of Kuo hsein. I was the very first white man ever seen there, and the people climbed on the roofs of the house to see me,

was a working mark of the soil and it being midwinter, there wasn't much to see anyway.

I observed a herd of 7 white-tailed deer and some footprints and movements of wolves, but the better dimensions kept out of sight.

The naked oats and the half-loss barley I found there have reached the yardsticks, are fair winter wheat.

On Saturday morning, February 28th, we left Ayala and the weather had become very cold, a nipping icy wind blowing all over the mountains. And the food in the inn was very bad indeed, flat omelettes with no salt in them and bad rocking oil to bake them in. Oh, well, it passed again. We went from the Tai Ahum to Tai Tolom and passed the' regions where the people were much afraid of us, running away when we wanted to ask them more. I met some Tongzi overseas on the road and observed even blue-eyed men among them, which is such a delight to us, as all those Chinese have those dark warmhearted eyes.

In one village on the road, Ly-ping in the name, the people were so troublesome in wanting to see us, that we had to ask assistance of the police and to chase them out of the yard; they wouldn't leave one alone.

On Monday, March 2nd, we arrived in Tai Tolom, where I was told many varieties of beans were to be found, which was a farce, however. They had just the very ordinary kinds. I got a few samples, however.

On March the 4th we found ourselves in Tong chung di, a famous [illegible] which was of the inn. I was the very first white man ever there, and the people climbed on the roofs of the houses to see me,

even the women did, which is very rare for them to do. I had officially to ask assistance from the headman of the village to keep the people in order and to obtain scions of the pears, and the man was visibly afraid of me. Why, I really don't know. In the evening the schoolteacher came and asked my interpreter timidly whether he would be allowed to have a look at me; just as if I were some kind of a show animal!

Well, I got some pear scions of the best kinds, which are probably now in Chico. They are very juicy and extraordinary keepers, keeping even for over a year; the flesh, however, is hard, and we will probably only use them for cooking pears.

My man had much trouble in understanding the local language. Often they had the to write the characters down if they wanted a thing. Some expressions had changed so radically, so as to make it a totally different language and yet some people speak of Chinese as one language.

The next day we left again and stopped over night at Hang tau hsien, a rather large town where market happened to have been held that day and where the curiosity of the people was something fierce. I hate to strike such places, for it is really bad on one's temper.

On all of the roads coming from the pear districts, one meets pack animals of all descriptions, even camels and also men, carrying the fragrant pears. It must be a big source of income to the natives, these orchards.

On Friday, March 6th I left again for Tai yuan fu, passing Haintchou, where I spent a pleasant evening with some English missionaries, who were stationed there. The weather in general was fine, tho' we had

ever the women did, which is very nice for them to do. I had officially to our assistance from the headmen of the villages to keep the people in order and to which orders of the police, and the no-we vilihly afraid of me. Oh, I really don't know. In the evening the nationlisation came and asked my interpreter kindly whether he would be allowed to have a look at my just as if I were some kind of a new animal!

Well, I put when your return of the box table, this not probably now in Ghana. They are very jolly and accommodating people, keeping even for over a year the flash, however, in hand, and we will probably only and then for dinner place.

My man had much trouble in understanding the local language. Often they had the to write the conversation down if they wanted a thing. Some expressions had changed so totally, so as to make it a totally different language and yet some people speak a dialect of the language.

One week day we left again at 10.00 and over eight so long the rains, a police image from those months happened to have been held that day and when the curiosity of the people was exceeding fierce. I had to drive such fierce, for it is really had on one's temper.

On all of the week coming from the year distrct, we made pack-matels of all description, even cancels and also men, carrying the ground power. It made be a big menace of income to the native, these activity.

On Friday, from 4th I left late for bad road for, passing Malaiten, where I spent a jiddor evening with some English civilisation, all very statisfied there. The weather in general was fine, but we had

some cold sandladen winds sometimes which made one's eyes smart. On March 8th we passed thro' a loess country and while reaching out for some seeds on a shrub, the soil gave way and I rolled down a precipice for a couple of hundred feet, but while falling I kept in mind that drunken people, small children and idiots often fall and yet rarely hurt themselves, on account of not resisting their downward movement, and so I kept my limbs in and arrived at the bottom only a little scratched and shaky of course. I saw many fossil sponges in regular layers in these loess formations, showing that loess is not a soil being blown here from the plains of Central Asia, as Baron von Richthofen's theory is, but that all of the loess formation is simply a deposit of the sea and my firm opinion is that the very greater part of N. E. China has been underneath the sea.

Well, in the evening of March the 8th, I was in Tai yuan fu and the next day again in Tsin tse, there I collected seeds and cuttings of Rosa multiflora, scions of a new elm, and various other seeds and cuttings. The next two days saw me collecting some more material in Tsin tse and the neighborhood and I found 4 varieties of jujubes and 6 of good peaches. There were many scales upon the peach and apricots and also a lady-beetle feeding upon some. I have sent some of this entomological material to the Dept. and trust it to have been received.

In the evening, while in the Tsing yuen temple, a nice dish of mutton had been prepared for me, but when I wanted to eat it couldn't be found anywhere and great was the commotion about it. I suspected some low coolies to have stolen it, but altho' we held some kind of a council of investigation, the culprit wasn't brought to light.

On March 12th, I was back again in Tai yuan fu, where the next day I bought some rare plants like Ephedra's white-barked pines and a dwarf Euonimus. On Sunday March 15th I left again by train for Peking where I arrived Monday afternoon.

Since then I have been too busy with packing in and writing and buying plants near Peking and near Tientsin, and which plants are with me now aboard of this steamer. I am quite tired of course and think with pleasure on the coming long sea trip.

From Shanghai I'll send you my financial accounts and after that I'll have to visit Dongsi, Ranchou and Ming Island.

Let us hope, I can finish all things.

With best regards to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Near Shanghai, China, April 10, '08.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing 23 photos taken on my last trips and showing some of the things I collected material from; also enclosed a number of duplicate notes relating to former shipments and to some things I have still with me. We are now on the Yangtze, but we had rough weather last night and now the rain envelopes the whole landscape. When once ashore again I'll write more. With best regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

In these days, I not just again in the great Co. since the most day I bought some more plants like Gardenia multiflora plant and a Dwarf Dracaena. In [illegible] month like I left again to India for taking care I arrived Dooby afterwards.

Since then I have been too busy with gardening in and writing and buying plants more Fuchsia and water Elements, and which plants are still no more because of this summer. I am quite tired of errors and fight with planters on the coming long one trip.

From Shanghai I'll send you an financial accounts and after that I'll have to visit Jaunpur, Benares and Ang Talwa.

Be as long, I was flight all things.

With best regards to you all, I remain, Dr. Valentia,

Yours sincerely,

Prem S. Mitra

From Shanghai, China, April 10, '08.

Dear Dr. Valentia:

Recently I am analizing an photos taken on my last trip and showing some of the things I original material from also enclosed a number of quotions notes relating to Jyaser Ritwants and in some things I have still with me. My eye are so the Doctors, but my bad years studies but are the pile experience for single I showing. Can see some photo I'll with you. With best regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

Prem S. Mitra

Shanghai, China, April 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you 3 packages thro' the American P.O. 1 parcels contains scions of the crooked jujube and is marked 667, the other two packages contain nuts of the beautiful evergreen chestnut, Castanopsis tibetana, and are marked 959a. One sample of these seeds is packed in damp charcoal, the other in damp peatmoss. I suppose they'll both arrive in the same condition. I hope you'll urge the propagators to be very attentive to them, as they are <u>very</u> hard to be had.——Would you also distribute the jujube cuttings to some expert nurserymen? They won't leaf out until in June, so they needn't despair if they don't start quickly into growth. I also send 1/3 of the chestnuts to Chico.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Shanghai, China, April 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the past quarter. Would you be so kind and forward them to the right quarters? They won't be found perfect, but it won't be long before I am back and then we can correct things if necessary.

There are perhaps a few items which need some explanation, n.l. the great charges for baggage by carts, transfers and by trains, but, when you take in consideration that I brought many plants and sacks with beans, besides all the bedding, cooking utensils and general baggage one has to carry in China, then these charges are not at all excessive. I wasn't able to obtain receipts of freight from the stationmasters, being mostly in great haste when boarding a train and also having been refused a couple of times an official receipt by the Chinese stationmasters for some occult reason or another.

I also made my salary voucher out in triplicate for fear one or two of them may not be found O. K. Would you be so kind and destroy the wrong ones?

Most of the subvouchers are yet of the old type. I received a second letter from Mr. Zappone on this subject too late to carry its demands into effect. I also had to use combination-sheets of the old form, not having been supplied with new ones.

I'll have --1000 00/00 doll. U.S. Gold Balance this year. Can you utilize it? Another financial letter is in state of progress, it will soon follow this.

I remain, sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. [illegible]

Shanghai, China, April 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now that I am thro' with the financial affairs, I feel better again and I'll answer the letters which have been coming in the last days. Most of them have been sent back from Peking.

Letter of February 20, 1908, with an envelope containing transportation requests. Yes, thank you, I hope to utilize a few of them.

Letter of Feb. 14, 1908, with an enclosure for Mr. Piper. Yes, I had written to you before about visiting this Chung Ming Island. Just before I got your letter I had asked Dr. S. P. Barchet in Shanghai for some information in regard to the quickest way to reach that island. Now, however, I find that Dr. Barchet himself has never been there, but he knows a missionary who goes there frequently and is being expected back now within a few days and who promised to bring seeds with him. So we'll wait and see. If he doesn't bring back sufficient material, I'll go myself.

Letter of Feb. 20, '08. Referring to some samples of soy beans. Yes, thanks, I received one small bag containing them. There are not as many varieties, tho, as I expected. I found many more myself on these wanderings through China. I also see that No. 664a (Typha laxmanni) didn't germinate in St. Louis. A pity, for it is a dwarf sp. of cat's tail and fit even for pot culture.

Letter of Feb. 20, 1908. A lengthy one it is. Thank you very much for the appreciating remarks concerning the photos. Yes, I myself admit that there are a few beauties among them, and even the white people here in China, who are so used to seeing pictures relating to this country, are often expressing their delight in overlooking them. Dr. Barchet

[illegible], China, April 16, 1929.

Dear Dr. Quackenbos:

The [illegible] I am [illegible] with the [illegible] school, I feel [illegible] would not [illegible] the letters which have been coming in the last [illegible]. Many of them have been very much [illegible].

Letter of February 2, 1929, with an enclosure concerning transportation expenses. Yes, [illegible] I hope to utilize a few of them.

Letter of June 14, 1929, with an enclosure for Dr. [illegible]. Yes, I had written to you before about visiting this [illegible] Island. Just before I got your letter I had asked Dr. S. E. Barnard in Shanghai for some information in regard to the quickest way to reach this island. He, however, I find that Dr. Barnard literally has never been there, but he knows a missionary who goes there frequently and is being requested back on within a few days and she promised to bring back with her. It may well not so. If he doesn't bring back satisfactory [illegible], I'll go myself.

Letter of July 30, 1929. Yesterday we received a copy of my book. Yes, thanks. I received the small boy conducting [illegible]. Thank you and as my [illegible], Yes, as I [illegible]. I [illegible] have [illegible] through China. I also [illegible] Dr. Cobb ("[illegible] International Club") [illegible] in St. Louis. A pity, for it is a great [illegible]. Of course [illegible] [illegible].

Letter of July 30, 1929. A lengthy one. It is [illegible] you very much for the [illegible] [illegible] the photos. Yes, I [illegible] that [illegible] in a few months [illegible], and even the white people here in China, who are so used to seeing pictures relating to this country, are often expressing their delight in overlooking them. Dr. [illegible]

thinks we ought to publish them in album form.

About Mr. Hicks. Yes, that white barked pine *is* Pinus bungeana, he didn't tell you a novelty, by mentioning that. In regard to obtaining seed of that species. Well, I have sent at various occasions small quantities of it, but they are hard to get, for being edible, the Chinese search for them as eagerly as the birds from the sky do. I just recently purchased 10 specimens of this pine tho' and will take them with me.

You also speak of Mr. Hicks mentioning that the ordinary Thuoiums has run out, but—what is the ordinary Thoniums? I suppose he means T. radicans, or perhaps T. japonica. Of the spruces, in which he took an interest also, I have 12 specimens with me, beautiful little trees they are, but very expensive. The 12 cost us 106 dollars Mex. silver and before they are Mast, I think they cost 20 dollars mex. p. piece.

I see your note that Prof. Sargent has been afraid that I wouldn't go any more into the Wu tai shan regions. Well, you see his fear wasn't justified, although I personally feel that I have made a great sacrifice in not obtaining the *very important* things from the Shantung province. I hope Mr. Wilson will recompensate the best, for this sacrifice in sending lots of things from Hupeh and Szechuan. Do you hear much from him? We here never hear from him, but he seems to write to Prof. Sargent pretty frequently. How are his photographs turning out? —About nuts of the Pinus koraensis which Mr. Hicks desired: Well, I send in 1906 some quantities of pine seeds from Habarovsk, Eastern Siberia, under No. 5464, of which I suppose they are Pinus koraensis. Did these seeds ever germinate. Wouldn't the Imp Botanical

Garden in Tokyo be able to supply you with a quantity of seeds of these Korean pines, since Japan assumed control over Korea?

In what locality of the U. S. is that Glen St. Mary Nursery Co. which is going to propagate the large seedless persimmons? I am not acquainted of course with all the small towns in such a big country as the U. S.

I saw your remarks concerning the mis-statement the Kansas City Star made about our work. Yes, I'll be glad to have a look at the correspondence about these matters, for I'm sorry, you took the thing too much to heart. Really, these newspapers are not worth getting angry at.

No, you were telling me a novelty, that you had some lantern-slides prepared from my photos for use in lecturing. How does the public receive these pictures?

Yes, the Fei tsheng peach is on the program for another time, or for another explorer. The distances are too big in China and travel too slow and too hard to cover much territory.

About some preserves of the Chinese haw, Crataegus pinnatifida, well, it is rather hard to send some of that soft material to America, but I have some with me and know how to make it, so when you and I are old, we may taste some American-grown produce of this remarkable fruit.

Whether I am sure that these birds feeding upon green horned caterpillars were not [illegible] kites. Well, [illegible] me. My interpreter called them eagles, and I would call them small eagles, they really were too large for hawks. I do not really know the kite, I'll see them when back in Washington.

Durban in Tokyo to able to supply you with a quantity of seeds of
Wave Forces-plane, that Japan-Australia contact over Naval

In what locality of the U. S. is that Mon 8h. Mary Mazzoty
Co. which is going to prepare the large medium provisment. I am
not acquainted of course with all the small issue in such a big coun-
try as the U. S.

I saw your remarks concerning the advertisement the Nissan City
Car made about our model. Yes, I'll be glad to have a look at the co-
respondence when Ibsen arrives, the 1'st early, you take the sking-ma-
chine in hand. Really, these newspaper men are such pretty sneaky.

Mr. you were saying in a weekly, that you fit was Lazione-
ribbon provided Cro by phone for was in Lazione. Are the yo-
ik yields Nine plaster?

Yes, the Pri Nissan plant is on the prepayer motor ship,
or for another engineer. The Harrison are too big in China and travel
too slow and too hard to cover such territory.

About some premiers at the Chinese Tax, Nakagoe plantiffs,
well, it is rather hard to send some of that soft material to America,
but I have some with me and know how to make it, so when you and I are
old, we may think over Australian-some problem of this desirable fruit.

Another I am sure that there lands heading upon green horned dat-
ephilers were not yellow fellow. Well, now you get me. My interpreter
called them eggies, and I would call them well-ripen, they really are
too large for bombs. I do not really know the size, I'll see that can
back in Washington.

I see your welcome remark that you are contemplating relieving me of the burdensome money affairs. Well, yes, if such a thing can be done, it would be a delight. Of course, as I wrote you in my financial letter, I have made up my mind not to go out any more under the present financial regulations. Many islands and dreamy countries call me where I don't have to bother about all this money-business. And I have just taken this profession of the great out of doors on account of hating all that office-like work and I find out that I am just running right into it with these accounts and their accompanying misery. Well, when back, we'll thrash the matter out.

How low the temperatures go in the regions around Jehol? Well, I am of the opinion that it doesn't go much below 20° below zero Fahr., and that this temperature is not very frequent. There are many mountains there and you know what a shelter they afford. In regard to the determination of temperatures, yes, a good strong thermometer would be a necessity and a few additional ones for accidents. We'll speak about these matters when face to face.

Letter of Febr. 24, '08, telling me that an enclosure of Mr. Berthold Laufer's letter will inform me that he anticipates to meet me. Well, that copy of Mr. Laufer's letter surely wasn't in that envelope and I suppose it is somewhere yet in Washington, D. C!

Letter of March 5, 1908, in duplicate, Asking me my opinion in regard to the wild peaches of China, so as to put my ideas at the disposal of Mr. N. E. Waite. Well, the plant I call the original peach, Prunus Davidiana, strikingly resembles the peach, save for the fruits which are

only stone and skin. Now, I haven't seen enough yet of China to dare to say that the cultivated peaches should have sprung from this one. I was told that there are real wild peaches growing near Tchang in the cliffs. But--I haven't seen them and can't express any opinion.--
And now about the climate where this Prunus Davidiana grows and what areas in the U. S. correspond to it. Well, on this question, I can answer that the middle Rocky Mountain region of the U. S. has a climate very similar to that of the regions around Peking. The states of Colorado and Utah will be found to approach it more closely than any region. I know of. These original peaches grow mostly on southern exposed mountain slopes, are bushy in shape and vary from a couple of feet high to even 10 feet tall. They seem to be able to stand great amounts of dry heat and not given over to suffering from droughts. I am add that the Chinese call it the Shan tau shu or the mountain or wild peach tree and graft upon it: peaches, apricots, bushcherries, flowering plums and flowering peaches. From the twigs they make a poor kind of baskets and utilize the whole shrub as fuel, like they use any tree or shrub here in China.

In Tientsin and in Peking they grow the tree in gardens as an ornamental tree which often becomes 30 feet high and they have two varieties: a rosy colored flowering one and a white-flowered one. Well, that is about all I know about this interesting plant.

only means and ends. Now, I haven't seen enough yet of China to have in my bird the cultivated pandas should have energy from this one. I was told that there are real wild pandas grazing, many feeding in the mist. Mr. Lowe's work this and don't be seen any evidence.— and now about the objects where this Tibetan herdsman grazed and dead grass in the K. V. corresponded to it. Well, on this question, I can answer that the middle Tang dynasty region of the K. V. has a climate very similar to that of the western mound Peking. The stones of Chinese and food will be found to correspond it more closely than any region I know of. These original pandas grew mostly on medium grassed mountain slopes, are hardy in shape and very from a height of four high to over 10 feet tall. They seem to be able to stand great amounts of dry heat and not given over to suffering from drought. I am sad that the Chinese call it the Moon bear due to the crescents or wild panda bear and prefer their bit pandas, mystery, bamboo-eating, flowering plum and flowering pandas. From the twigs they make a fine kind of brushes and utilize the whole dung as fuel, like they use any bear or mound here in China.

In Florida and in Peking they grew the bear in grottos on an artificial bear which often because 10 feet high and they have the variation a very colored flowering one and a bell-flowered one. Well, that is done at Lower Cove Park Laboratory plant.

I also received a letter of thanks from Dr. C. L. Marlatt, (dated Feb. 26, '08) for a letter of Oct. 24, '07 and for entomological material I had sent. Would you be so kind and inform Dr. Marlatt that I'll leave China within a few weeks.

And herewith I have answered all of the mail. Within a couple of days I'll be in Dongsi and then via Kuachow and perhaps Soochow back to Shanghai, after that perhaps to Ming Island and then I'll get a steamer and take all my plants with me. But I'll let you know yet how I'll go.

With best regards to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Shanghai, China, Apr. 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing you a set of papers all signed in quadruplicate, which I hope may be of assistance in straightening out the financial matters. Of one form I could only find one, however, which I herewith send.

It has been very rainy these last days, but it seems to clear up again. If so, I'll go tonight, or otherwise tomorrow.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I also received a letter of thanks from Dr. G. K. Hirfield, (dated Feb. 20, '08) for a letter of Oct. 26, '07 and for astronomical material I had sent. Could you be so kind and inform Dr. Hirfield that I'll leave China within a few weeks.

And herewith I have enclosed all of the mail. Within a couple of days I'll be in Hangkow and then via Shanghai and perhaps Moscow back to Hangkow, after that perhaps to stay Tsinan and then I'll get a steamer and take all my plunder with me. But I'll let you know just how I'll go.

With best regards to you all, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK K. MEYER

Hangkow, China, Apr. 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing you a set of papers all signed in quadruplicate, which I hope may be of assistance in straightening out the financial matters. Of one form I could only find one, however, which I herewith send.

It has been very rainy these last days, but it seems to clear up again. If so, I'll go tonight, or otherwise tomorrow.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK K. MEYER

Shanghai, China, Apr. 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now, I am coming to my second financial letter, in which I'll answer some of your requests.

Well, to start with, I must say that I rather climb 10 Wu tai shans as labouring on one of these "lovely" ? financial affairs. This as a prelude.

I'll answer your letters about these topics chronologically and then I come to your letter of Jan. 13, '08. Well, I am glad to notice that I needn't deposit the Government's money, that would have been too much indeed if they had forced that upon me.

You ask me, in regard to my Spring expenses, whether I'll be able to utilize the whole 5000 doll. Gold this year. Well, last night, upon finishing my accounts for the past quarter, I find out to my own surprise that I'll have a large surplus left. My total expenses for the past 9 months have been in round numbers 5400 doll. mex. silver. Now I get for salary yet for the coming quarter 700 " " " Then traveling and shipping expenses will be about 1500 " " " (which is liberally estimated!)

As such altogether --- 6600 doll. mex. silver will carry me easily thro' and a surplus of 4000 mex. is left, or 1000 00/00 U. S. Gold, which you may be able to utilize in some way or another.

I don't know how heavy the expenses for the month of June will be, when in America, but I have a feeling they won't be very heavy. Even the fright upon the plants isn't going to be so very excessive.

[illegible] Thursday, [illegible] 20, 1, 1974.

Dear Mr. McCrellis:

Now, I am sending to my second financial letter, in which I'll [illegible] another copy of your newspaper.

Well, to start with, I want say that I believe with [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] in use of those "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] as a product.

I'll answer your letters about [illegible] and [illegible] I have to your letter of Jan. 24, '74. Well, I am glad to learn that I so-what's regards the Government's money, that would have been [illegible] if they had treated that again us.

You ask me, in regard to my [illegible] question, whether I'll be able to utilize the whole 2000 oil, [illegible] year. Well, just right, from finding my accounts for the past quarter, I find out to my own surprise that I'll have a large surplus left. My total expenses for the past 9 months have been in round number 2000 oil, now, alive. The I get for money put for the coming quarter [illegible] Then [illegible] (which is literally unknown).

As such allowance [illegible] 2000 oil. now, alive will carry an [illegible] and a [illegible] or [illegible]. In 1973, my 1000-10/20 [illegible], which you may be able to utilize in some way or another.

I don't know for [illegible] the expenses for the month of June will be, when in question, and I have a feeling they will be very [illegible]. From the [illegible] the climate isn't going to be so very [illegible].

Letter of Febr. 25, 1908, with enclosure of Mr. Zappone's letter of Feb. 21, in which I see the item: "that it is mandatory upon all temp. spec. disb. Agents of this Dept. to use the forms prescribed by the Treasury Dept. if it is their wish to continue handling public funds."——— Well, do you know, Mr. Fairchild, what I was intending to do, upon receipt of this letter? This—to cable you my resignation! But, when thinking of the plants I bought and contracted for and knowing nobody who could take care of them, I felt that it wouldn't be the right thing to do. I have been hovering, tho, for some days, between my plan of returning as a free man via India or Australia or Siberia or to go as a servant to my position via the uninteresting Pacific Ocean. Well, I have decided to stick to the thing I swore to take interest in.——It was bad tho' on my head this matter and I was obliged to lay for three nights and two days on the bricks of a Chinese bedstead not being able to do a thing. I was physically tired also, for I have been on the move now ever since returning from the hard trip to the Wu tai shan region.

This one thing, tho, I have settled with myself: that I will not go out any more under the present financial regulations!—— Life is hard enough here anyway. Positions with less worry and with fewer hardships are to be had!

Letter of Febr. 29, 1908, enclosing a copy of Mr. Zappone's letter of Feb. 26, 1908, in which I see the item that I may be even at a personal loss. Well, that is going to be a picnic! I see in your letter, tho, not to worry too much about this matter, and of course, now that I stick to the work, you all surely will assist me in steering thru these troublesome waters.

Ladies of Ebo, 22, 1870, with enclosure of Mr. Sampson's letter of Feb. 22, in which I see the issue that it is monitory upon all temp. wanc. Mrs. Jones of this Dept. is upon the form prescribed by the Treasury Dept. If it is their wish to continue boarding public funds,"——Well, do you know, Mr. McDonald, that I was laboriously to do, upon receipt of this letter? This--is only an an--invention! Yet, when this letter of the plunge I bought and contributed for and boarding money who could take care of them, I felt that it wouldn't be the right thing to do. I have been inventing, sir, for some days, between my plan of returning as a free man via India or Australia or thinking of to go as a servant to my relative via the midsummerlike-fed-fir tree. Well, I have decided to stick to the being I meant to stick interest in.——It was bad luck on my hand this winter and I was obliged to lay for three nights and two days on the brink of a fever-ridden and being able to do a thing. I was physically tired also, for I have been on the move ever since returning from the last trip to the bad chum mains.

This one thing, too, I have matters with would that I will not go out more quiet fin-second (Thousand w-dollars)—— Life is [illegible] Politics with lies every and with deep hardships are to be had!

Letter of Feb. 20, 1870, enclosing a copy of Mr. Sampson's letter of Feb. 22, 1870, in which I see div lies that I may be given a personal lean. Well, that is going to be a violent. I see Mr. Jay-ter, sir, not to worry too much about this matter, and of course, now that I wish to see me M, you all merely will assist me in showing fair lines in-Chrome vision.

I am returning you herewith a check for 600 00/00 doll. U. S. Gold which I do not need. I endorsed it on the back, so you can utilize it without troubles. I am not quite sure how much money I received in all, but I'll look these matters up when back in Washington.

Well, I hope this is my last financial letter from this yellow man's land. Another more chatty letter will soon follow.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER

Shanghai, China, May 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since several days I am back again from the interior and am still busy in transplanting bamboos and fixing all things for shipment. I estimate the weight of all the stuff at at least a twenty tons, if not more. I have been in negotiations with 4 different N. Y. companies for favorable conditions for these plants, but the N. Y. K. line and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. want to stow them down in the hold, a thing I can't do with them, as they would suffer too much. The Canadian Pacific Line is willing to give them a good place, but unfortunately their whole storing capacity for the first-going steamer was already engaged a few weeks ago, and the next steamer leaves a month from now. They are the fastest boats just now on the Pacific and take the coolest route; two very good factors in our work.

Well, now I have the 4th Co. left, the Standard Oil Co., and I'll probably leave Shanghai now within 4 or 5 days, with one of their boats which I'll inspect tomorrow, and arrive in San Francisco at about the 15th of June. I am intending to deposit all the material in Chico, but I'll wire you as soon as I have an opportunity. We have had here an awful lot of rain of late and these last days it has dried up again and become hot all of a sudden. Not exactly the weather I would like best for the spruces and white-barked pines, but I'll carry them thro' tho.

[illegible], [illegible] Day N. [illegible].

Dear Mr. Pulvorlik:

Since several days I am back again from the interior and am still busy in arranging business and fixing all things for shipment. I estimate the weight of all the stuff as at least a heavy ton, if not more. I have been in negotiations with A different S. S. companies for favorable conditions for these plants, but the N. Y. N. Line and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. must be open then down in the hold, a thing I can't do with them, as they would suffer too much. The Canadian Pacific Line is willing to give them a good place, but unfortunately their ship starting regularly for the Alaska-Yukon element was already missed a few weeks ago, and the next steamer leaves a month from now. They are the finest boats just now on the Pacific and they are [illegible] very good freighters in our work.

Well, now I have the ball to, Jeff, the Stand-Oil Co., and I'll probably leave Shanghai now within 4 or 5 days, with one of their boats which I'll interest tomorrow, and arrive in Sanfrancisco at about the 15th of June. I am intending to deposit all the material in Chicago, but I'll wire you as soon as I have an opportunity. We have had here an awful lot of rain of late and those last days it has rained by nights and somes not all of a weekes. But exactly the weather I would like best for the arrange and white-burned plans, but I'll carry them from' the.

I herewith send you some cuttings of a Ficus which I was intending to take with me, but I think now it is better to send it by way of the Canadian Pacif S.S., the Empress of Japan. It is marked 668.

Well, I'll let you hear from me again before I leave. Some of my plants are placed several miles away from the city, as I could get good spot for them close by. It takes lots of time, though, to run up and down all the time.

Well, my interpreter reminds me just now to adjust the names of the Bamboos and I'll have to close. I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

San Francisco, Calif. June 12, 1908.

Arrived Frisco. S. S. Ashtabula. Meyer.

San Francisco, Calif.

June 14, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith enclosed the notes and Chinese names of the plants and seeds I took with me from China.

I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I hereweith send you some sketches of a Piano which I was taking to take with me, but I think now it is better to send it by way of the Guadalupe Point S.S., the express of Jepson. It is marked GGS.

Well, I'll let you hear from me again before I leave. Some of my plants are placed separed miles away from the city, so I would get good spots for them close by. It takes lots of time, though, to run up and down all the time.

Well, my interpreter reminds me just now to adjust the names of the Pentstemons and I'll have to close. I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

San Francisco, Calif. June 12, 1909.

Alfred Rehder, S. N. Meinzinger. Dupre.

San Francisco, Calif.

June 14, 1909.

Dear Sir, Mr. McMillan:

Herewith enclosed the notes and distance names of the plants and seeds I took with me from China.

I am

Yours respectfully

FRANK N. MEYER

San Francisco, Cal. June 14, 19

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

And now at last I find time to write you more extensively as what I did of late.

Our ship, the Ashtabula, arrived Thursday night and was anchored in the middle of the bay and was boarded by the Doctor, Immigration officials, Customshouse officers and some reporters and I had my share of inquiries.

Well, I went ashore yesterday morning, while the ship was removed to the Union Iron Works to undergo repairs, and saw some more Customshouse officials, The Cal. State Inspectors for Horticultural imports. Called up on Dr. Baker who was unfortunately out, went to Berkeley to see Mr. Stubenrauch, who was also out, and in fact, everyone was away who could have assisted me in giving me some good information.

Well, in the afternoon the ship was moored along a wharf and I phoned the Horticultural Inspectors, who examined the plants and pronounced them infected with some small scales. Of course, I knew that, and expected the trouble.

Late in the afternoon the Captain came back and announced that the Standard Oil Co. wanted me to see the Customshouse officials in regard to the clearing out of these plants, as they had to be passed thro' the customs, being freight.

It being too late already to see these people, I hunted up a hotel and had a most welcome rest ashore, after having been for 4 weeks the only passenger on a rolling boat.

San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 19

Dear Mr. Fatsoldit:

And now at last I find time to write you more extensively as that I did of late.

One day, the Lehigh, arrives Tuesday from and the sixteen is the middle of the day and was boarded by the twelve. Immigration officials, Customs officers and some inspectors and I had by then at Honolulu.

Well, I went ashore yesterday morning, while the ship was tied to the Oahu Iron Works in Honolulu harbor, and we were immediately officials. The Sec. Bible Inspector for International Lepers, called on me. Never who was unfortunately out, went to Honolulu to see Dr. Immediately, she was also out, and in fact, anyone has any the small have assisted me in giving me some good information.

Well, in the afternoon the ship was moored along a wharf and I phoned the Territorial Inspectors, who examined the plants and pronounced them infected with some small insects. Of course, I knew that, and expected the trouble.

Late in the afternoon the Oahu sugar boat and announced that the Standard Oil Co. wanted me to see the Commonwealth officials in regard to the disposing of these plants, as they had to be passed over the Canal, being freight.

It being too late already to see those people, I landed up a hotel and had a most welcome rest indeed, after having been for 6 weeks the only passenger on a rolling boat.

In the morning of June 13, I saw the ship's Customshouse brokers, went with one of them to the Customshouse, and after many talks we were advised to wire to the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain a permit from the Treasurer to allow the plants to be passed free from duty.

The Horticultural inspectors had notified me also that on Monday, June 15, they would fumigate the plants so we got the privilege from the Union Iron Works to use a few of their sheds and with the unloading of the plants on the wharf and the removal to these sheds the whole day passed and at 7 p. m. I was thro' with all things.

I have written to Chico to send me a handy man to assist me, for you may imagine that it isn't altogether pleasant to have all this running about and taking care of things, to do all by myself.---I also propose to you to deposit all the plants and seeds in Chico until I ha been in Washington. We probably have to speak about a good many thing and after that we will be better able to dec de what to do with the things. I herewith give you a list of all the stuff.

100 boxes with Bamboos (30 different kinds)
10 white-fruited loquats
10 " -barked pines (medium)
12 blue spruces
10 yellow roses
10 small-leaved dwarf lilacs
5 blue junipers
6 ornamental lemons

On the morning of June 12, I saw the judge's Instructions broken, went all one at time to the Commissioner, and after many tales we were finally in view to the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain a permit from the Treasurer to allow the plants to be pulled from duty.

The Departmental inspectors had notified me also that on Monday, June 16, they would fumigate the plants so we got the privilege from the Union Iron Works to use a few of their sheds and with the unloading of the plants on the wharf and the removal to these sheds the whole day passed and at 7 p. m. I was done! with all things.

I have written to Hilo to send me a handy man to assist me, for you may imagine that it isn't altogether pleasant to have all this running work and taking care of things, to do all by myself.--I also propose to run to deposit all the plants and seeds in Hilo until I be seen in Washington. We probably have to speak about a good many things and after that we will be better able to decide what to do with the Chaya. I herewith give you a list of all the stuff.

100 bags with Jambos (30 different kinds)

10 white-fruited Jambos

10 " -footed plums (purple)

10 blue guavas

10 yellow guava

10 small-leaved dwarf lilac

6 blue jacfruits

6 arrowroot leaves

8 large-leaved lilacs

4 dwarf Lonicerae

1 Euonimus sp.

1 weeping juniper

1 drooping Thuya (one broken in transit)

4 Ephedras

5 small red roses

10 Sophora japonica var.

100 small Chinese elms (Ulmus pumila)

200 shoots of the hardy bamboos (packed in sphagnum)

1 Caesalpinia sp.

1 Rhododendron sp.

2 Zelkova sp.

4 dwarfed plums

4 " Prunus

6 small roses

12 white-barked pines (small plants)

2 Viburnus macrocephalum

2 " (tomentosum?)

1 dwarfed privet

1 Salix sp.

2 Larix sp.

1 Lychnis sp.

2 Buscus sempervirens var.

2 Unknown large-leaved evergreens

7 Asparagus sp. (in 3 diff. specie)

4 dwarf bamboos (potted)

2 square " "

1 Chinese holly

4 Arduina bispinosa

2 small-leaved shrubs (evergreen)

2 ericacious shrubs

2 dwarf quinces

2 Terrestial orchids

2 lilies

6 Caragana

3 Euonimus alatus

2 dwarf Acorus sp.

1 Loropetalum sinense

2 spiraea sp.

5 Lespedeza sp.

1 Daphne sp.

1 Elaeagnus (pungens?)

1 Ribes sp.

1 variegated jug

1 Buddleya asiatica

3 epiphytic orchids

I may state that the plants have suffered until now remarkable little injury, for whenever the weather was moderate enough at sea to have them exposed to the sun and the air, I have done so.

I may state that the plates have material well are remarkable little injury. For whatever the reason was sufficiently strong at one to have been exposed to the sun and the air, I have done so.

In another envelope I am enclosing the notes relating to all plants and seeds with the exception of those of the Bamboos, which I have to inspect yet thoroughly at Chico.

I'll probably wire you again this day and expect to be here yet for some days, as there are more delays as I had counted upon.

Trusting to see you soon, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Telegram

San Francisco, Calif. June 15, 1908.

Fairchild, Dept. of Agr.,

Washington, D. C.

Plants must be fumigated customs delay too do you approve depositing plants seeds in Chico wire back.

Meyer

San Francisco, Cal. June 15, 1908.

Secy. of Agr.,

Washington, D. C.

Wire authority to admit free of duty one hundred sixty three packages plants etc. for use of Government.

Meyer

In another envelope I am enclosing the notes relating to all plants and seeds with the exception of those of the Sunflower, which I have to request you University to take.

I'll probably write you again this day and expect to be here yet for some days, as there are more delays as I had counted upon.

Trusting to see you soon, I remain

Yours respectfully,

[illegible] E. [illegible]

Telegram

San Francisco, Calif. June 12, 1904.

Palmhill, Dept. of Agr.,

Washington, D. C.

Plants must be fumigated continue delay too do you approve dewatering plants seeds in tube also bank.

Hyer

San Francisco, Cal. June 13, 1904.

Secy. of Agr.,

Washington, D. C.

Plus multiply be sent free of duty one hundred sixty pomegranate plants via. Soc use of Department.

Hyer

San Francisco, Ca. June 16, 1908.

Fairchild,

Dept. Agr., Wash., D. C.

Telegrams received thanks fed no money plants all fumigated mayer arrived may ship tomorrow to Chico want see you first before further exploration.

Meyer.

Chico, Calif. June 20, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is Saturday night and a very windy and cold day it was today, while I visited the Plant Introduction Garden and saw its many short comings and also its prospects for greater things yet to come.

I suppose Mr. Meyer wrote you already how we packed in the plants and seeds into a large So. Pac. freight car and how we barely managed to get all the stuff in. Well, the car left San Francisco Wednesday afternoon and it hasn't shown up yet. It surely isn't a fast-going job to take plants with one and land them at their temporary distination. I say temporary destination, because climatic conditions are apparently not favorable enough for many of my plants; but more about this later on, verbally. It seems that I'll have to visit certain regions down in the S. E. part of this great land, so as to find out the most favorable conditions for the rather valuable bamboos.

San Francisco, Ca. June 16, 1908.

Fairchild,

Dept. Agr., Wash., D. C.

Telegram received. Have no money place all fodgeted over survival may ship summer to Cuba want one pro first before further exploration.

Meyer.

Cuba, Calif. June 18, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is Saturday night and a very windy and cold day it was today, while I visited the Plant Introduction Garden and saw its many short cuttings and also its preparations for great or things yet to come.

I suppose Mr. Meyer was in already for we passed in the plants and made deep a large to, Pad. daylight out and how we hurry enough to get all the stuff in. Well, the day left San Francisco Wednesday afternoon and it hasn't shown up yet. It surely isn't a fast-going job to take plants with one and land them at Sunny Temperature distribution. I say temporary destination, because climatic conditions are apparently not favorable enough for many of my plants; but more about this later on, usually. It seems that I'll have to visit certain regions down in the S. E. part of this great land, so as to find out the most favorable conditions for the rather variable weather.

And now I received this morning only (sic!) 30 letters from you and Mr. Fisher. Well, after having been without mail for two months, they were like dew on the desert, received gratefully. I'll answer them herewith.

Letter of March 10, '08, enclosed a message from Mr. A. Zappon telling me that a warrant No. 903 had been mailed to me in Shanghai. Yes, I think that is the one for $600 00/00 which I returned to you a which I hope you received O. K.

Letter March 11, '08, in which you make some remarks about it being pretty late to collect seeds in the Wa taf Shan regions. Well, yes, but the spruces are so scarce and seed-eating animals abound so much that I probably would never be able to collect much. I hope the scions of the conifers arrived in such a state as to be propagatable (can we coin this) and as Jackson Dawson is quite an expert, I do hope he has been able to do so.

You also say that my advices are needed in regard to a great many things from China. Yes, I certainly expect that. If possible, I may have to visit several localities where future experimentations can take place.

Letter March 13, '08, with note enclosed from Mr. F. W. Clarke, Pierce, Tex., concerning two varieties of red pepper of which I sent seeds in 1906. Such notes are always very welcome, as they show that there may be some good things among our introductions.

Letter March 13, '08, telling me that the entire lot of No. 151, a very large-fruited seedless persimmon, had to be destroyed.

And now I received this morning only (sic!) 20 letters from you and Mr. Fisher. Well, after having been without mail for one month, they were like one in Lent, received [illegible]. I'll answer them herewith.

Letter of March 10, '08, enclosed a message from Mr. A. Dupont telling me that a warrant Mr. BBO had been mailed to me in Shanghai. Yes, I think that is the one for $200.00 which I returned to you as which I hope you received G. K.

Letter March 11, '08, in which you make some remarks about it being pretty late to collect seeds in the Va tal alas regions. Well, yes, but the spruces are so scarce and seed-eating animals abound so much that I probably would never be able to collect much. I hope the actions of the conifers arrived in such a state as to be presentable (can we note this) and at Quebec Dawson is quite an expert, I do hope he has been able to do so.

You also say that my advices are needed in regard to a great many things from China. Yes, I certainly agree that. If possible, I may have to visit several localities where future experimentations can take place.

Letter March 13, '08, with note enclosed from Mr. F. Chaine, Nancy, Fan., concerning two varieties of red pepper of which I sent seeds in 1906. Such notes are always very welcome, as they show that there may be some good things among our introductions.

Letter March 14, '08, telling me that the entire lot of No. 311, a very large-flelled conifer-seedling, had to be destroyed.

Well, I am amazed at this. Are the fumigiders such poor material that such a thing has to happen?

Letter March 28, '08. No, I didn't arrive in Seattle after all altho' my intentions had been so, but I could not get good facilities for my plants, as I wrote you some time ago. I also don't need any money, as I wired you. I am not quite certain whether I am in debt to the Govt. or the last one to me. I suspect however the last item to be true, unless the Treasury Department doesn't honor all my receipts and vouchers, well, we'll see about that when I am back.

As things stand now, I won't be able to visit Washington state. In the near future perhaps, tho'. Yes, I'll return soon to the East; as soon as the plants have arrived and I have given the necessary instructions to the parties taking charge of them, then I'll have my mind at ease and will come back.

Concerning Prof. Beach: Well, I won't see him until I know exactly what your plans are and what my standing will be for future exploration work.

I am not sure whether I wrote you much these last days in China. I had so many unexpected trials and delays with my plants and with transportation facilities (or rather difficulties) that I lived temporarily in a state of "Mchaye." It was only with the utmost hurry that I got at last my plants on the boat and Jupiter Pluvius reigned in full glory during those last days in Shanghai; so wet it was that the water rushed out of my shoes and clothes when, a few hours before leaving, we had the plants loaded at last on the boat. Well, the worst is over nowand I begin, slowly but surely, to feel home again among my own good white race.

Well, I am amused at that. Are the Frenchmen such poor material that such a thing has to happen?

Letter March 20, 1920. No, I didn't arrive in Seattle after all after my takeoffs had been so, but I could not get good facilities for my plane, as I wrote you some time ago. I also don't need my money, as I wired you. I do not know certain whether I am indebted to the devil, or the land one to me. I suspect however the last then to be true, unless the Treasury Department doesn't hurry all my receipts and vouchers, well, we'll see about that when I am back.

As things stand now, I won't be able to visit Washington state. In the near future perhaps, but. Yes, I'll return soon to the Pacific as soon as the claims have arrived and I have given the necessary instructions to the weekly taking charge of them, then I'll have my mind at ease and will come back.

Concerning Prof. Baum: Well, I won't you the job until I know exactly what your plans are and what my standing will be for future cooperation work.

I am not sure whether I wrote you much there land dips in China. I had to my unexpected trials and things with my plane and with transportation facilities (or rather difficulties) that I lived somewhat in a state of "Chaos." It was only with the utmost hurry that I got a line on flight in the port and Pacific Station reached in full after having been laid dips in Shanghai; as soon as the water packed for my plane cross and getting ready, a few hours before leaving, we had the plane turned at last on the beach. Well, the worst is over now I begin clearly but surely, to feel some ends away my the good Pacific ocean.

Letter March 26, '08, notifying me that initials of R.R.'s have to be put on the vouchers hereafter. O. K.

Letter March 31 '08, by Mr. Fisher, in which I hear that the persimmon cions were found infested with a fungus disease. A pity, it must have shown itself on the road to Washington, as I couldn't see anything on them while collecting them. Yes, I was disappointed to find in Chico how few cions and cuttings of many plants grew. Glad to hear that the Chinese candies and dried fruits arrived in good and still edible shape.

Letter April 11, '08, telling me, if possible, to visit Messrs. Thompson and Roberts, Supts. of Parks in Seattle and Tacoma. Well, perhaps later on I may go that way, not just now.

About that furniture, oh, yes, we'll settle that, as you say "in an appreciative way."

Letter April 10, '08, with the enclosure of a letter from Mr. Douglass. Thanks! Mr. Douglass and I got along together finely for the few short times we met.

Letter mailed April 27, '08, containing a private letter from the Hollandia Orchard Co. Thank you for the trouble of sending it. I suspect to find more mail yet of this nature when in Washington again.

Letter Apr. 23, '08, announcing me the receipts of seeds and photos. Yes, we'll talk about many, many things. I wish Washington wasn't so far off. It will take me about 3 days from here, a long time!

Letter April 27,'08, Yes I got a pair of monkeys with me and the reporters of the San Francisco papers wrote all kinds of nonsense about them. We'll show them to Dr. Baker and if they are not rare, we'll give them to some kind-hearted people who would like to raise them and bring

Letter March 20, [illegible], notifying me that Dalzell of K.K.'s [illegible] have to be put in the vacuum bracelet. O. K.

Letter March 27 [illegible] Mr. Fisher. In which I say that the [illegible] stone was found infested with a fungus disease. A pity. It must have been fatal on the road to Washington, as I couldn't see anything on them while outlooking them. Yes, I was disappointed to find in Price how few stems and cuttings of many plants grew. Glad to hear that the Chinese cuttings and dried fruits arrived in good and still edible shape.

Letter April 12, [illegible] telling me, if possible, to visit Denver, Tingwen and Lukerts, Tapia, or Pedro in Sevilla and Tocoma. Well, perhaps later on I may go that way, not just now.

About that furniture, oh, yes, we'll settle that, as you say "in an opportunistic way."

Letter April 13, [illegible], with the enclosure of a letter from Mr. [illegible]. Thanks! Mr. Tsugikiro and I are doing splendid family for the few short days we met.

Letter dated April 22, [illegible], mentioning a private letter from the Australia Consul to. Thank you for the trouble of sending it. I enclose to that were will put at his service when in Washington again.

Letter May [illegible], [illegible] in the morning at work and photos. Yes, we'll talk about many, many things. I wish Washington would be fine out. It will take me about 2 days from here, a long time!

Letter April [illegible]. Yes I got a part of money with me and the [illegible] of the Ten Thousand pesos which all kinds of [illegible] Good time. We'll have time to do. Labor and if they are not here, we'll give that to some Spanish-speaking people who would like to raise them and bring

them up into good loyal citizens. They cause me as much trouble as some babies, for they have to be fed and taken care of and cost me all kinds of money for R. R. fare and transportation. Well, an explorer is some kind of a mother anyway, isn't it?

Letter April 22, '03, by Mr. Fisher, Announcing me the receipt of 41 packages of clams sent in early March. I hope they were in better shape as those received in Chico.

Letter May 14, '03 by Mr. Fisher, telling me that the Nos. 256,257, 258, 259 and 272 are probably new species. Well, I am amazed at this. If so, the Wu tai shan has after all repaid for the hardships we suffered there.

Letter May 11, '03, with enclosure of Mr. A. Knopone's letter of May 7, '03, Concerning the $1200 00/00 draft which was sent me unregistered and in an ordinary envelope. Well, I appreciate it very much that you inquired after this matter, but I would be sorry if you would create some kind of an unpleasant feeling for my sake between yourself and the officers of the Disbursing and Treasury Depts. You probably consider these financial matters the same like I do, that is, partly necessary, partly unnecessary evil!

Letter Jan. 7, '03. I thank you for the information where the Glen St. Mary's Nurseries are located. I didn't expect it to be in Florida. And the public wants my photos? Pray, what kind do they want especially?

[illegible] up into pure light of day.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Well, if those plants only arrived, I would be home soon, but I have waited so long and my original half year has now been prolonged to nearly 3 years, so that I feel I mustn't bother about a few more days.

With best regards to you All and hoping to shake hands with you soon, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Chico, Cal. June 23, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your very welcome letter of June 15, '08 reached me here in Chico last night. I'll answer it right away.

You say you didn't expect me via San Francisco, as you hadn't received any notification to that effect. Well, I suspect my letters didn't reach you until perhaps now. Yes, I saw Dr. Geo. N. Baker after I was thru' with the worst of the custom-house troubles. I never suspected to have so many troubles with Uncle Sam's own goods, otherwise I would have acted differently. Well, the amount of time and papers we wasted in connection with these Custom matters was something fierce. Three or four different parties came to overlook the stuff. There is one consolation in this, such kind of business keeps a large number of people employed.

Well, if those plants only arrived, I would be long gone, but I have waited so long and my original half year has now been prolonged to nearly 2 years, so that I feel I deserve better than a few more days.

With best regards to you all and hoping to share bread with you soon, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank S. Wright

City, Ok., June 10, 1924.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Your very welcome letter of June 1st, 'UH reached me here in this last night. I'll answer it right away.

, Yes my son is still engaged in his profession, as you know, I regret my satisfaction in that office. Well, I marvel at Providence's touch you will perhaps see. Yes, I am Dr. Geo. S. Baker after I was Geo' with the word of the mountain-dwellers proviso. I never anticipated to have so many troubles with their Dr's and gave, although I would have acted differently. Well, the course of time and events so tended to reconcile the above Dr's relative his disturbing there. Since as two different parties come to overlook his work. There is an association in this, such thing of business hinge a large number of people employed.

Yes, Mr. Houlton of San Jose wired to me and Mr. Meyer sent him reply, that we didn't need his services, as the plants had been fumigated already. You see, they wouldn't allow me to carry the plants up to Chico without their having been fumigated, and good heavens, they gave them an awful dose of it. They are quite a little damaged, especially the Bamboos. Well, we have to submit to such things, but a next time I'll try to land them in an eastern port, where I can expect help from Washington. They say they found 17 different kinds of bugs on them; whether there are really so many I do not know, but I suppose they feel quite happy in finding such a big lot. Of course one may expect to find bugs upon nearly every plant, right here in Chico I could find perhaps a dozen or so, for some trees in private gardens are badly infested with bugs of all descriptions.

I may state that the large car with plants arrived at last this afternoon. I had to pay 54 dall. in advance before they were willing to deliver the car to us, as they said the Govt. wasn't a quick payer, and that they had some bills for delivery of material of a two years standing, which hadn't been paid yet. Now tomorrow we'll try to repack the seeds and ship the bigger part to Washington.

You want to know how much money I get at my disposal and whether it will be sufficient to bring me back to Washington, D. C. Well, I'll count it up very soon and let you know. I suppose the Govt. is indebted to me, but I'll figure it out just as soon as I can.

Yes, my Martian friends have stated, in substance, that we
really, that we didn't need his services, as the plants had been fumi-
gated already. You see, they wouldn't allow me to carry the plants up to
Tulsa without their having been fumigated, and good heavens, they gave
them an awful dose of it. They are quite a little inexpert, especially
the Mexicans. Well, we have to submit to such things, but a week hence
I'll try to land them in an eastern port, where I can export duly from
Washington. They say they found IV different kinds of bugs on them;
whether these are really so many I do not know, but I suppose they feel
quite happy in finding such a big lot. Of course one may expect to find
bugs upon nearly every plant, right here in Texas I could find perhaps a
dozen or so, for some times in private gardens are badly infested with
bugs of all descriptions.

I may state that the large car with plants arrived at last this
afternoon. I had to pay $4 toll. In advance before they were willing to
deliver the car to me, as they said the fact, wasn't a quick payer, and
that they had some bills for delivery of material of a two years standing,
which hadn't been paid yet. For instance we'll try to repack the seeds
and ship the flower seed to Washington.

You want to know how much money I put at my disposal and whether
it will be sufficient to bring me back to Washington, D. C. Well, I'll
count it up very soon and let you know. I suppose the dove, is indebted
to me, but I'll figure it out just as soon as I can.

You speak of I having to visit Prof. Beach in Iowa (Ames) and that I can travel either over the Union Pacific or the Santa Fe R. R. Well, now that I see that this China garden isn't fit for all of my plants, I think I better stay over in Iowa and see that propagation garden there, for future possibilities. And I'll travel then by the Santa Fe, passing thro' a very hot part of the U. S., but never having been thro' these sections, I may learn something new. And as I don't have to be back in Washington before the 15th of July, I would like to come back by way of St. Louis, Mo., where I have to settle yet some matters. I'll let you know by wire when I'll be going.

Yes, thank you very much for your welcoming me to my adopted country (altho' I suppose I won't be considered a citizen as yet, isn't it?) I truly am glad to be back, even if it might prove to be not as long as I anticipated. Your personal telegram I received. The reason I didn't put the hotel name behind my name was simply that I hadn't a hotel the first day and I expected you would wire to the Steamship Ashtabula.

In the last telegram you say "Your letter must have miscarried how much more money will you need." Well, I wonder what letter that can be. I hope it isn't the one with the $600 00/00, but as I sent it thro' the consular pouch at Shanghai, I hardly think so.----I may state that I received 3 telegrams in all from you and one to Dr. Baker, asking if he had delivered my mail, I also got in my possession.

I am rather disappointed at the state the Plant Introduction Garden is in. Few improvements have been made since I saw it 3 years ago, beyond some dwelling houses put up. The propagation facilities are

utterly insufficient for the work and management leaves much to desire. I hear Mr. Tracy is expected very soon. Well, perhaps solid improvements may be inaugurated. Mr. Barrett ought to have stayed until the garden had been thoroughly established!

We have been unloading my plants the whole afternoon, and expect to erect a cloth house tomorrow to accomodate the more tender plants. When I have seen you and we agree and the weather is becoming cooler, then many of those plants have to go out. I expect that most of them will overcome the effects of the fumigation.

Well, I'll let you hear from me whenever I can.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRED W. BOLTON

P. S. I long to see you All there after this long absence. I really do think this country is <u>too</u> big and travel too slow!

Chico, California.

June 21, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Upon arriving in Chico I found several letters from you which I answered to Mr. Fairchild, he being our Chief and it saving me considerable labor. Now, however, I came upon a letter received in Shanghai in the last days and which I think I didn't answer yet. It is dated March 6, 1908.

You announced to me that 45 packages with cuttings arrived numbered from 151 to 202, etc. You say that Mr. Oliver informed you that Azaleas or allied forms or pines couldn't be propagated from cuttings. Well, yes, I know that, but on my reference cards or in letters I never called them cuttings. I always wrote scions and Azaleas and pines and even spruces can be propagated from scions and just for that reason I suggested different places to which they could be sent, for I knew that there wasn't any stock in Washington, D. C. When I come back to your city I will talk with Mr. Fairchild for quite awhile about placing our stuff in the hands of expert propagators.

Now, I am here in Chico and can't say that the way I found things is quite pleasing to me. Management and climate are not what is good for several of my things.

Well, I will soon see you face to face and as such I say, "So long."

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I have also a small souvenir from China with me which I will bring you.

Chico, California.

June 21, 1926.

Dear Mr. Vigner:

Upon arriving in Chico I found several letters from you which I answered to Mr. Haiwohld, he being our Chief and it saving us considerable labor. Now, however, I came upon a letter received in Shanghai in the last days and which I think I didn't answer yet. It is dated March 6, 1926.

You mentioned to me that 45 packages with catalogs arrived numbered from 121 to 206, etc. You say that Mr. Oliver informed you that Anolens or aillen lorem or pine couldn't be propagated from cuttings. Well, yes, I know that, but on my reference cards or in letters I never called them cuttings. I always wrote suions and Anolens and pins and even spruce can be propagated from suions and just for that reason I suggested different places to which they could be sent, for I know that there wasn't any stock in Washington, D. C. When I came back to your city I will talk with Mr. Haiwohld for quite awhile about placing our stuff in the hands of expert propagators.

Now, I am here in Chico and can't say that the way I found things is quite pleasing to me. Management and climate are not what is good for several of my things.

Well, I will soon see you face to face and so much I say, "So long."

Yours very truly,

MARK E. MYERS.

P.S. I have also a small convoyit from China with me which I will bring you.

Chico, California.

June 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today we have finished our planting out in the open of different plants, among which are the bamboos. I leave the important bamboos all in their boxes as this location here isn't the best for the Central Chinese ones. We also unpacked the seeds and are sending the very greater part all to Washington. The weather is burning hot here just now; way up in the nineties and as I had it a fortnight ago only between 36° and 40° while on the water, I feel this change all the more.

My bamboos have been rather hurt by that fumigation, but still I expect them to pick up again; I looked over them all and labeled them carefully so that I can send you now the notes and the Chinese names which you find herewith enclosed. I will have to visit better localities, though, for the permanent establishment of the more valuable bamboos. They tell me Brownsville, Texas, may be good. Have you been there?

Now, I received a letter from you today dated June 17, 1908, in which there are quite a good many points upon which I could go in and write you a whole lot, but I think I had better wait until we see each other.

As you said in the last letter that you wanted to have me visit Ames, Iowa, and now you wish I would be in Washington before the first of July, I didn't quite know what to do as I had written you a few days ago that I would visit Ames. I sent

Chico, California.

March 24, 1906.

Dear Mr. Palmetto:

Sorry we have failed to plant out in the open or different plants, many thing are too tender. I have the important bamboos all in their boxes as this location here isn't the best for the Central Chinese bamboo. We also unpacked the seeds and are sending the very greater part all to Washington. The weather is turning hot here just now, way up in the mountains and we find it a fortnight ago only between 38° and 40° while in the valley, I feel this change all the more.

My bamboos have been rather hurt by that freezing, but still I expect them to pick up again. I looked over them all and labeled them carefully so that I can send you now the better and the Chinese seeds which you find heavily enclosed. I will have to visit better localities, though, for the permanent establishment of the more delicate bamboos. They fail in Sacramento, Tuscar, may be good. Have you been there?

Now, I received a letter from you today dated June 17, 1904, in which there are quite a good many points upon which I would go in and write you a whole lot, but I think I had better wait until we see each other.

As you said in the last letter that you would be here early June, "Now", and now you wish I would be in Washington before the first of July, I didn't quite know what to do as I had written you a few days ago that I could visit Sac. I was

you a telegram reading, "LETTERS RECEIVED. IF NECESSARY WILL VIST AMES. WIRE ME. MEYER AUDITORIUM CHICO." I expect an answer tomorrow morning and then I will see.

Yes, I do like exploration work, but--as I often have written before, we must have experts to take care of the things when they arrive and also suitable arrangements to propagate the stuff. But let me treat all these matters verbally, perhaps only one week longer and we may be able to shake hands.

As such, Au revoir! With my best regards to the few who have remained since I left, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chico, California,

June 26, 1907.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith are enclosed the abstracts and account current sheets which you wanted me to sign.

In another letter I will give you a statement of my expenses for this quarter.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

you a telegram reading, "LETTERS RECEIVED. IN MEANTIME WILL VIST [illegible], [illegible] AUDITORIUM MEETING." I expect to answer tomorrow morning and then I will see.

Yes, I do like employation work, but--as I often have written before, we must have courage to take care of the things when they arrive and also suitable arrangements to propagate the stuff. But let me trust all these matters verbally, perhaps only one week longer and we may be able to whole heads.

In such, in revival with my best regards to the few who have remained since I left, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. [illegible].

Chico, California.

June 21, 1907.

Dear Sir, Brothid:

Herewith are enclosed the substrate and [illegible] [illegible] which you sent us to [illegible].

In another letter I will give you a statement of my expenses for this period.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. [illegible].

Chico, California,

June 25, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This afternoon I received your telegram reading, "ADVISABLE TO VISIT AMES. WIRE S. A. BEACH DATE YOUR ARRIVAL. HE LEAVES FIRST WEEK IN JULY. FAIRCHILD."

Well, I packed all my stuff up and when nearly through, Mr. Tracy arried and asked me if I couldn't stop another day to talk with him about the Garden. Well, I promised him to do so. As such I hope to leave tomorrow night for Ames. I will wire Professor S. A. Beach in time.

I also received a letter dated June 15, sent care of Mr. Benson, Seattle, and forwarded to me here in Chico, late last night about the arrival of the numbers 256-260, 265-269, 261-264, and 270-274. I see, to my regret, that some are dead. Well, here in Chico they stuck some of my cuttings right out in the open field without any shade or protection and they simply killed them that way. Something fierce, indeed, after a fellow does do so much hard climbing and other work for them. If I had known that, I wouldn't have sent many things to this garden.

I am, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

PAUL K. BITH.

Dear Dr. Dalcroze,

This afternoon I received your telegram reading, "ANTICIPAMOS NO VISITE NEW. YORK G. A. MEADE DATE YORK ARRIVAL. EN LUGAR VEMOS POSIC DE MEX. DALCROZE."

Well, I packed all my stuff up and then finally thought, Dr. Tracy arrived and asked me if I couldn't stop another day to talk with him about the Gardens. Well, I promised him to do so. As much I hope to leave tomorrow night for Mexico. I will write Professor G. A. Meade in time.

I also received a letter dated June 2, sent care of Mr. Somers, Antilla, and forwarded to me here in Chico, late last night about the arrival of the numbers 288-290, 286-289, 281-286, and 270-274. I see, to my regret, that some are dead. Well, here in Chico they stock cake of my rabbits right out in the open field without any shade or protection and they simply killed them out my. Sending flowers, indeed, after a fellow does do so much hard climbing and other work for them. If I had known that, I would don't have such many things to this position.

I am, Mr. Dalcroze,

Yours Respectfully,

Alex K. Ruth.

Chico, California,

June 25, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The day has been hot and dry, but now, nearly 10 P.M. there is a delightfully cool wind blowing and I will take this opportunity of plodding through the financial accounts and I find out that my expenses have been for the month of April $556.08 silver and for the month of May $1233.72 silver or a total of $1789.70 silver, while up till this evening for June I came to the amount of $171.80 Gold with perhaps another $128.20 for the railroad journeys, etc. and for salary $350.00 or $649.00 Gold. Now my expenses for the period July, 1907 to March, 1908 were $3300.99 silver and $1050.00 Gold and now again $1789.70 silver and $649.00 Gold. The total for the passing fiscal year may be roughly estimated at $4200 Gold which is $200.00 above my own estimate as the freight charges for the plants by boat as well as by trains proved to be higher than I was accustomed to.

Hoping this statement is satisfactory, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Did you ever receive that check for $600.00 Gold?

Chico, California,

June 26, 1908.

Dear Mr. Blenkhill:

The day has been hot and dry, but now, nearly 10 P.M. there is a delightfully cool wind blowing and I will take this opportunity of plodding through the financial accounts and I find out that my expenses have been for the month of April $256.00 silver and for the month of May $272.72 silver or a total of $528.72 silver, while up till this evening for June I come to the amount of $171.50 Gold with previous months $128.30 for the railroad journeys, etc. and for salary $250.00 or $528.00 Gold. Now my expenses for the period July, 1907 to March, 1908 were $2000.00 silver and $1030.00 Gold and now again $528.72 silver and $528.00 Gold. The total for the passing fiscal year may be roughly estimated at $2000 Gold which is $500.00 above my own estimate as the freight charges for the plants by boat as well as by trains proved to be higher than I was accustomed to.

Hoping this statement is satisfactory, I remain, Mr.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MOTTS.

P.S. Did you ever receive the check for $200.00 Gold

Ames, Iowa.

July 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I reached Ames at last and am again ready to depart to Washington via St. Louis.

I will give you a brief statement of how the days passed these last times.

As I wrote you on Thursday, June 25, Mr. W. W. Tracy had arrived in Chico and as he wanted me badly to overlook the garden with him, I postponed my departure for Ames until Saturday morning, after having talked with him about various problems in connection with the Chico situation.

Saturday afternoon, having to wait in Sacramento for nine hours I visited the Insectery in the grounds around the State Capitol and talked with the entomologists about the dangers of the introduction of new pests. Mr. J. W. Jeffrey, the State Commissioner, is of the opinion that no live plants should be allowed to enter into California unless they had been fumigated in the country from where they came, but as he had admitted before, that plants had to be fumigated three times before one could be sure of all insects killed, I pointed out to him that such a course would lower the vitality so much of most plants and especially of evergreens that they would never stand the long, tedious voyage across the Pacific. Well, he had to admit that, but I would not be a bit surprised if those people aren't going to try to have some kind of a law passed in that direction.

Ames, Iowa.

July 8, 1903.

Dear Mr. Reinwald:

As you see, I reached home at last and am again ready to depart to Washington via St. Louis.

I will give you a brief statement of how the days passed since last times.

As I wrote you on Thursday, June 25, Mr. W. Tracy had arrived in Chico and we he wanted me badly to overlook the matter with him. I postponed my departure for one until Saturday morning, after having talked with him about various problems in connection with the Chico situation.

Saturday afternoon, having to wait in Sacramento for nine hours I visited the Insectary in the grounds around the State Capitol and talked with the entomologists about the dangers of the introduction of new pests. Mr. L. O. Howard, the State Commissioner, is of the opinion that no live plants should be allowed to enter into California unless they had been fumigated in the country from where they came, but as he had admitted before, that plants had to be fumigated three times before one could be sure of all insects killed, I pointed out to him that such a course would lower the vitality so much of most plants and especially of oranges that they would never stand the long, tedious voyage across the Pacific. Well, he had to admit that, but I would not be a bit surprised if these people aren't going to try to have some kind of a law passed in that direction.

Well, if so, we will import our things through another state.

Saturday at midnight our train left Sacramento and after a somewhat monotonous journey, I arrived Tuesday midnight at Ames. As I had wired Professor S. A. Beach from Chico that I would be in Ames at that time he phoned me the next morning and we spent yesterday (July 1st) in going around the grounds for well nigh the whole day. I even had to give a talk to the Seminar about our work and experience and got a good many suggestions in regard to the needs and wishes of the people of the upper Mississippi Valley regions. I will herewith write them down.

First. Professor Beach wants hardier, blight- and sunburn-resistent apples and especially late, long-keeping varieties of good flavor.

Also blight-resisting pears, ripening in these northern locations.

And the same wishes apply to wild forms of various pears.

Then a good stock for cherries obtainable in commerical quantities. (We looked over critically my so-called original peaches of which they have 7 or 8 plants which have stood the winter very well, and as I told Professor Beach that the Chinese graft Cherries upon them, he was of the opinion that this Prunus Davidiana may prove to be a valuable stock.

Then they want nut- and berry-bearing bushes of all descriptions and trees bearing edible nuts will be especially welcome.

Hall, if so, we will lunch our fellows through another state.

Saturday at midnight our train left Guangzhou and after a somewhat monotonous journey, I arrived Tuesday midnight at Amoy. As I had wired Professor T. L. Shaw from Foochow that I would be in Amoy at that time he phoned on the next morning and we spent yesterday (July 1st) in going around the grounds for well nigh the whole day. I even had to give a talk to the Seminary about our work and experiences and got a good many suggestions in regard to the needs and wishes of the people of the Amoy-Zhangzhou Valley region. I will briefly write them down.

First. Professor Wong wants hardier, blight- and mildew-resistant apples and especially late, long-keeping varieties of good flavor.

Also blight-resisting pears, ripening in these northern latitude.

And the same wishes apply to wild forms of various plants.

Then a very close two months available in commercial quantities. He looked over critically my so-called original peaches of which they have 7 or 8 plants which have stood the winter very well, and as I told Professor Wang that the Chinese peach Cherries upon them, he was of the opinion that this Prunus Sargiana may prove to be a valuable stock.

Then they want rot- and berry-bearing species of all Amelanchiers and Prunus bearing edible nuts will be especially valuable.

Hardy, large-fruiting mulberries for preserve-making would be highly appreciated.

Conifers, especially larches, growing fast and fit for poles, are much in demand by the farmers and builders. So anything in that line is welcome.

Ornamental shade trees of good habits are another item of which the people always talk. I suggested to try to get seeds of the Juglans mandshurica, Phellodendron amurense, Acanthopanax ricinifolia and various oaks from Northwestern Asia. (As I sent seeds of these trees I hope we may have a few trees available for this experimental garden here in Ames.)

Hardy forms of self-holding creepers are much desired. (The ordinary Ampelopsis Veitchii (Vitis inconstans) dies back nearly every winter as they seem to have only the Japanese forms here.)

Then, bushes of ornamental habits can be very well utilized as the winters are too severe for a great many shrubs which grow well in the Eastern states. (Sambucus racemosus with its scarlet berries seems to be unknown here.)

Hardier roses and double forms of Rosa rugosa are greatly wished for by the lovers of gardens.

Irises and Paeonies do well in Iowa and are only in relatively few varieties to be found and as such any new introduction will be highly welcomed.

Well, that is about all about their main needs and wishes. I looked over the whole grounds and am well pleased

Hardy, large-flowering materials for pressure-cooking would be highly appreciated.

Conifers, especially larches, provide food and fit for poles, are much in demand by the farmers and builders. So anything in that line is welcome.

Ornamental shade trees of good habits are another item of which the people always talk. I suggested to try to get seeds of the Japanese maidenhair, Gingkoites ginkgo, Liquidambar styraciflua and various oaks from Northwestern Asia. (As I want seeds of these trees I hope we may have a few trees available for this experimental garden here in Ames.)

Hardy forms of self-fertilizing grapevines are much desired. (The ordinary Isabella Vitis labrusca) dies back nearly every winter as they seem to have only the Japanese form here.)

Then, species of ornamental habits can be very well utilized as the winters are too severe for a great many shrubs which grow well in the Eastern states. (Rhododendrons with the notable hardy species seem to be unknown here.)

Hardier roses and double forms of Rosa rugosa are greatly wished for by the lovers of gardens.

Irises and Paeonies do well in Iowa and are only in relatively few varieties to be found and as soon any new introduction will be highly welcomed.

Well, that is about all about fruit with seeds and wishes. I looked over the whole grounds and as well planned

with the general look of the things; especially the newly acquired undulating tract of land upon which they planted the hybrid apples and pears in permanent situations, looks very well and has an excellent soil for such kind of work. If I had known it, I probably would have sent more to Ames and much, very much less to Chico in the line of hardy stuff.

One thing Professor Beach wants me to talk with you about especially is this. Isn't it possible to ship things direct from the country of collecting to this garden here at Ames. They are bound to arrive in better condition having had no delays beyond the inevitable ones.

Another thing I noted is this. The Chinese apricots which were sent from Chico had been pruned back so severely (so as to fit into the parcel post packages) so as to be practically spoiled for life. What can we do in regard to this? I heard a whole lot of complaint about this, right in Chico Garden itself and I must confess, we must try to alter this in some way or another. I suppose you do agree with me in this matter, isn't it?

Now, in your letter of June 15, 1908, you wrote me to talk over with Professor Beach about the desirability of going with him over some different localities in Iowa in order to become acquainted with the whole situation there. Well, Professor Beach told me you had written him that funds were rather low just now so he himself couldn't accompany me and that in Iowa we couldn't learn very much more but that he wanted to go with me to several other places and now this is the way we may

with the general lack of the things, especially the newly acquired wedding trousseau of land upon which they planted the hybrid cyclone and power in permanent situations. Looks very well and has an excellent soil for such kind of work. If I had known it, I probably would have sent more to Ohio and much, very much less to Ohio in the line of heavy stuff.

One thing Professor Beach wants me to talk with you about especially is this. Isn't it possible to ship things direct from the country of origin to this points here at Lima. They are bound to arrive in better condition having had no delays beyond the inevitable one.

Another thing I noted in this. The Chinese curios which were sent from Ohio had been packed back so severely (so as to fit into the parcel post packages) so as to be practically spoiled for life. What can we do in regard to this?

I heard a whole lot of complaint about this, right in Ohio Garden itself and I must confess, we must try to alter this in some way or another. I suppose you do agree with me in this matter, isn't it?

Now, in your letter of June 15, 1908, you write re to talk over with Professor Beach about the desirability of going with him over some different localities in Iowa in order to become acquainted with the whole situation there. Well, Professor Beach told me you had written him that Iowa were rather low just now on the friendly smiles accompany me and that in Iowa we couldn't learn very much more but that he wanted to go with me to several other places and now this is the only we may

be able to go. Professor Beach has to be in Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, for one week, he leaving today and being through with his work at Ithaca on Monday, July 13, 1908. After this date he proposed to me to take to following route, for the purpose of making me acquainted with the desires and the possibilities of being able to realize those desires of the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. And this is the route. Ithaca (perhaps visiting Geneva, New York), Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, Ottawa (to study the achievements made in the experimental grounds there), Quebec (for the same purpose), Madison, Wisconsin, (to see the work there at the Agricultural College in regard to our work), and last Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the same purpose. Of course, if there isn't any funds, we can't do it, but probably you will be able to find a way out of this problem.

This afternoon I will go to St. Louis and after having seen Dr. Trelease and the Missouri Botanical Garden I will be soon in Washington. I also have to go to the Bank in St. Louis for my money is running short and my letter of credit (from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, branch Peking) has not very many cities in America on its list, but St. Louis is one of them.

My transportation requestions are not available any longer after June 30th, 1908, so I will have to pay my passage in currency and I don't suppose I have much trouble about it. I didn't go by the Santa Fe Railway after all as my time was very limited; Perhaps another time, though.

be able to go. Professor Hawes had to be in Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, for one week, be leaving today and being through with his work at Ithaca on Monday, July 16, 1906. After this date he proposed to me to take to following route, for the purpose of making me acquainted with the destiny and the possibilities of being able to realize those desires of the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. And this is the route. Ithaca (perhaps visiting Hawes, the Curd, Cornell University) Massachusetts, Ottawa (to study the achievements made in the agricultural growth there), Omaha (for the same purpose), Madison, Wisconsin, (to see the work there at the Agricultural College in regard to our work), and East Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the same purpose. Of course, if there isn't any funds, we won't do it, but probably you will be able to find a way out of this problem.

This afternoon I will go to St. Louis and after having seen Dr. Trelease and the Missouri Botanical Garden I will be soon in Washington. I also have to go to the Bank in St. Louis for my money is running short and my letter of credit (from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Branch Building) has not very many cities in America on its list, but St. Louis is one of them.

My transportation tickets are not available any longer after June 30th, 1906, so I will have to pay an passage in currency and I don't suppose I have much trouble about it. I didn't go by the Santa Fe Railway after all as my time was very limited. Perhaps another time, though.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing to you two letters which I received from the Holland Orchard Company at Decatur, Arkansas. I needn't explain any further, but as the manager is of a very reliable old Dutch nursery family, I think we couldn't make much of a mistake by supplying them with some good things in the line of fruits or ornamental plants.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On one of the notes you ask me to write out a statement for publication on the way the Chinese freeze their persimmons.

Well, their method is very simple. As soon as the fruits are picked they are assorted. The best quality are all packed in paper-lined baskets and transported on the backs of mules, horses, donkeys and also of men and are taken to the large cities where they are sold to the ordinary public and to fruit dealers who keep those fruits in paper-lined baskets in cool places for several months and sell them off slowly.

Now, the second quality of fruits or the surplus are put on heaps and are left lying in the shade of a wall until the frost at night gets heavy enough to have them freeze. In day time, when the air gets warm, they are covered with sacking so as to prevent them from thawing. Now, when they are frozen as hard as stones, they are thrown in baskets or in carts and are transported over even the roughest of roads without being broken and are carried over big distances. They can be kept as long as they are frozen hard, but when once the warmer weather sets in they soon spoil.

When the Chinese eat those frozen fruits, they lay them for several hours in cold water so as to unfreeze them and the taste is just as good as of the unfrozen ones.

The climate of Northern China is very favorable for

Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1904.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In one of the notes you ask me to write out a statement for publication on the way the Chinese freeze their persimmons.

Well, their method is very simple. As soon as the fruits are picked they are assorted. The best quality are all packed in paper-lined baskets and transported on the backs of mules, horses, donkeys and men of men and are taken to the large cities where they are sold to the ordinary public and to fruit dealers who keep these fruits in paper-lined baskets in cool places for several months and sell them off slowly.

Now, the second quality of fruits or the surplus are put on racks and are left lying in the shade of a wall until the frost at night gets heavy enough to have them freeze. In day time, when the air gets warm, they are covered with matting so as to prevent them from thawing. Now, when they are frozen as hard as stones, they are thrown in baskets or in carts and are transported over even the roughest of roads without being broken and are carried over big distances. They can be kept as long as they are frozen hard, but when once the warmer weather sets in they soon spoil.

When the Chinese eat these frozen fruits, they lay them for several hours in cold water so as to unfreeze them and the taste is just as good as of the unfrozen ones.

The climate of Northern China is very favorable for

this crude freezing process, for it is generally only a few weeks after the ripening of the persimmons that the hard frosts set in all of a sudden so even that the leaves of the willows, Sophoras and oaks are generally frozen while they are still green and cling for many months to the trees.

Hoping this short statement is of use to you, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

July 16, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you four packages of films numbered from 1 to 400, of which the numbers 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 294, 348 and 369 are temporarily missing, the first four numbers being in baggage which hasn't arrived as yet and the others, all relating to Pistacia Chinensis, being in the hands of the photographer to have prints made for the use of Mr. Swingle.

The numbers above 400 will follow later, I not being through yet with their description and enumeration.

Although I deposit now these films with the Department, I hope, if I ever publish a book about my travels in the Far East, that I may be allowed to use a certain number of photos

this crude freezing process, for it is generally only a few weeks after the ripening of the persimmons that the land freezes not in all of a sudden so even that the leaves of the willows, Sycamore and oaks are generally frozen while they are still green and cling for many months to the trees.

Hoping this short statement is of use to you, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. MILES.

Washington, D. C.

July 16, 1909.

Mr. Mathews:

Regarding I am sending you four negatives of films numbered from 1 to 600, of which the numbers 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 234, 246 and 247 are temporarily missing, the first four numbers being in negatives which should arrive in advance of the delivery, all relating to Tomato Diseases, being in the hands of the photographer to have prints made for the use of Mr. Swingle.

The numbers above 600 will follow later, I not being through yet with their description and enumeration.

Although I deposit now these films with the Department, I hope, if I ever publish a book about my travels in the Far East, that I may be allowed to use a certain number of photo-

providing I give the Department the proper recognition of them.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

After having looked over the inventory cards concerning the scions, cuttings, budwood, etc., sent by me to the United States from the Far East, I was sorely stricken to see how the very greater part has utterly perished and as such has really never been introduced. A number of causes have brought this about.

First, of course, the long period of transit with alternate high and low temperatures and possible overheating when mail bags are placed near the boiler rooms on vessels. About this we had already quite a long talk with the result that we will try to arrange with different parties to have the collected material placed in cold storage in the seaport from which they leave for the United States.

Second, some of the scions do not seem to be able to travel for four or five weeks and retain vitality enough to be successfully grafted upon arrival in America. Upon this, too,

providing I give the Department his proper recognition of them.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1918.

Dear Mr. Kalowski:

After having looked over the inventory cards concerning the noisms, outfitts, uniforms, etc., sent by me to the United States from the Bar Ind, I was newly struck to see how the very greater part has utterly vanished and so much has really never been introduced. A number of ideas have brought this about.

First, of course, the long period of transit with alternate high and low temperatures and possibly overheating when mail bags are placed near the boiler room or vessels. Good thing we had already rules a long talk with the fourth that we will try to arrange with different section to have the collected material placed in mail storage in the country from which they leave for the United States.

Second, some of the noisms do not seem to be able to travel for four or five weeks and retain vitality enough to be successfully grafted upon arrival in America. Upon this, too,

you and I agreed, that we will have to arrange with some expert propagators in or near the regions where we collect. This will be a very difficult matter, especially in Far Eastern regions where supervision of proper labeling and care of rare things may not be carried out as we wanted it to be done, but we will try to arrange such matters.

Third, rumors have reached me that while entomological inspection is a necessity, the delays which occur during such inspections and fumigations are often of such a nature so as to reduce the vitality of the material which is already weak from a long voyage, beyond the point from which one could expect reasonably any success in propagation. To remedy this, I strongly suggest that when packages containing live material from Northern regions arrive, they be kept in as cool a chamber as possible and that beside the entomological inspector, another gentleman, a propagator, be there so as to take care of the propagation part of the question.

Fourth, in looking over certain things at the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden in Chico, I found out to my disgust, that the capacities of the propagators there were far from ideal with the result that very many of my valuable introductions were completely lost through sheer incapabilities and neglect on the part of those given charge of such things. Certain things in Washington, D. C., too, especially in connection with earlier introductions seem to show that not the care was bestowed upon certain things as could have been done. To remedy such regret-

you and I agreed, that we will have to arrange with some export proprietors in or near the regions where we collect. This will be a very difficult matter, especially in the Eastern region where supervision of proper labeling and care of more things may not be carried out as we wished it to be done, but we will try to arrange such matters.

Third, recent laws required us that while zoological importation is a necessity, the delays which occur during such importations and transportations are often of such a nature as to reduce the vitality of the material which is already weak from a long voyage, beyond the value from which one could expect realizedly any results in propagation. In really old, [illegible] suggest that when packing such living material from Eastern regions arrive, they be kept in so cool a manner as possible and that beside the zoological importer, another qualified a preparator, be there on as to take care of the preservation part of the specimen.

Fourth, in looking over certain things at the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden in Chico, I found out to my dismay, that the capacities of the preparatory items were far from ideal with the result that very few of my valuable introductions were actually lost through over-inoculation and neglect of the part of those given charge of such things. Garden things in Washington, D. C., too, especially in connection with medical introductions seem to show that not for such the material that particle things is small have been lost. In regards also regard-

table affairs we will have to install some kind of a control; namely, by frequent inspections on the part of a responsible person by your office and by the rendering of a monthly report on the condition of certain things by the propagator himself. To get a high-class line of propagators we will have to look, if necessary, to foreign countries and take only people with the highest recommendations as to their specific capacities.

Fifth, complaints have reached me, both in Chico and in Washington, D. C., that propagation facilities were not what they could be. In Chico, for instance, a small propagation house is badly needed, also a heating apparatus of limited capacities; if possible, an oil-burning one, which could be also turned into use to sterilize soils as there is nothing of the kind in Chico now and sterilization of soil for seedlings is an absolute necessity. In the greenhouses in Washington, D. C., some better propagation facilities indoors for exclusive use of S.P.I. are wanted and some propagation beds outside underneath the lath shed are an absolute necessity; these also solely for the use of S.P.I. purposes. I herewith emphatically advise to take these foregoing matters up and look seriously into them.

Sixth, I found out upon personal investigation both in Chico and in Washington, D. C., that there were great difficulties for the propagators through the absence of suitable stock plants to graft or bud upon. As this is only a slight matter, I think we ought to grow at both places a reasonable amount of stock plants solely for the use of S.P.I. work, and

safety criteria we will have to install some kind of a control; namely, by frequent inspections on the part of a responsible person by some office and by the reviewing of a monthly report as the condition of vehicles demand by the [illegible] division. We get a high-class line of [illegible] we will have to have, if necessary, to foreign countries and take only people with the highest recommendations as to their specific conditions.

Fifth, complaints have reached me, both in Chico and in Washington, D. C., that repairing facilities were not what they could be. In Chico, for instance, a small propulsion [illegible] is really a wind, also a leading authority of individual [illegible]tions; if possible, an oil-burning one, which could be also turned into use to overhile cells as there is nothing of the kind in Chico now and overhauling of well for possibly is an absolute necessity. In the provinces in Washington, D. C., some better propulsion facilities indeed for analysis and of T.V.A. are needed and some provision made [illegible] the left wind are of absolute necessity. Some also [illegible] for the use of T.V.A. projects. I [illegible] [illegible] active to [illegible] [illegible] and last and [illegible] [illegible].

Sixth, I found we have personal investigation here in Chico and in Washington, D. C., that there were great difficulties for the [illegible] through the absence of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] or [illegible]. In this is only a slight matter, I think we ought to give us this [illegible] a reasonable amount of [illegible] [illegible] for the use of T.V.A. [illegible], and

that part of such stock be dug up each autumn and stored away in a suitable cool cellar for immediate want.

Seventh, some rare introductions had to be destroyed on account of the entomological inspector finding dangerous parasites upon them. Now, while having a conversation with Mr. Saunders who had to condemn several lots of plants about this question, he admitted that absolute destruction of an entire lot would not be necessary if a small quarantine greenhouse was erected, standing all by itself and solely used for quarantine purposes. As you told me that preparations have been made already to have such a house erected, I trust that the destruction of an entire lot of scions or cuttings of a rare and valuable introduction, like, for instance, some persimmons and Chinese dates for which I had a whole lot of hard exploring work to do in China, will not be a necessity any longer.

In conclusion I may state that all the mentioned affairs are real and that if valuable plant introduction is going to become a success, certain aforesaid conditions have to be changed; otherwise, there will be very little use for an explorer going out and risking his life and health only to find out that he has wasted part of his valuable life.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

that part of such books be dug up each autumn and stored away in a suitable cool cellar for immediate use.

Seventh, some rare introductions had to be destroyed as soon as the publishing institution (Public Employees Pensions) was then. Now, while having a conversation with Mr. Saunders who had to consume several lots of plants about this question, he admitted that absolute destruction of an entire lot would not be necessary if a small quarantine greenhouse was created, stocking it by itself and totally such the quarantine period. As you told me that experiments have been made already to have such a house created, I trust that the destruction of an entire lot of insects by cutting of a true and valuable introduction, like, for instance, some rare and Chinese Yatan for which I had a whole lot of hard exploring work to do in China, will not be a necessity any longer.

In conclusion I may state that all the mentioned efforts are real and that if valuable plant introduction is going to become a modern, certain Plantsmanship Institute law is to be strictly observed, there will be very little use for an explorer going out and risking his life and health only to find out that he has wasted part of his valuable life.

I remain, Mr. Mitchell,

Yours respectfully,

Peter K. Kotov.

Washington, D. C.,

July 23, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This evening I have written a letter to Mr. D. McGregor, Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces in Shanghai, in which I asked him whether he would be willing to assist us in selecting a desirable piece of land where we could grow stock and plants of the kinds we wish to introduce from China into America and upon which piece of land we could erect a small greenhouse for propagation of said plants and from which place we could ship our plants and seeds at the right seasons to the United States.

I also asked him whether he would be willing to act as a superintendent over such a place where we would put a white man in charge with probably some Chinese help and that we would be willing to pay a small salary for that supervision, say a couple of hundred dollars per year.

I also asked him to send us the name of that ramie-cleaning machinery and the places where we could obtain it or books or pamphlets giving us information regarding it.

I trust he will answer us as soon as possible. Then, while I was in Shanghai a certain Chinese doctor by the name of J. D. Chang paid me some visits and talked about his desire of being willing to enter into correspondence with the Department of Agriculture and obtain some seeds from us of medicinal and useful plants. He is willing to send us some medicines or Chinese

Washington, D. C.,

July 23, 1920.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This morning I have written a letter to Mr. M. Hudson, Superintendent of Parks and Boat Houses in Brooklyn, in which I stated that whether he would be willing to assist or in motoring a suitable place of land where we could have stores and plants of the kind we wish to introduce from China into America and upon which place of land we could erect a small greenhouse for propagation of said plants and from which place a small trip may plants and seeds at the right season to the United States.

I also said that whether he would be willing to act as superintendent over such a place where we would put a white man in charge with probably one Chinese help and that he would be willing to pay a small salary for that supervision, say a maximum of twelve dollars per year.

I also asked him if he had in his mind of that suitable flowering machinery but the flower money or seeds which it is hard or practicable giving an information regarding it.

I trust he will answer in as soon as possible. Now, while I was in Shanghai a certain Chinese doctor by the name of T. Y. Chang paid me some visits and talked about the matter of being willing to enter into correspondence with the Department of Agriculture and obtain some seeds from the of medicinal and useful plants. He is willing to send in some medicines or Chinese

products in exchange. I herewith enclose his cards and hope that we may be able to enter into correspondence with him. He is a foreign-educated gentleman and apparently quite trustworthy.

Some days ago you showed me your address book arranged according to places. I find the idea excellent and wish you could supply me with a copy.

Today I had a talk with Mr. Swingle about plant introduction matters and he suggested I should get Dr. Beasey's report on Turkestan. Could you please supply me with it?

Mr. Swingle promised me also duplicates of his notes on plants in Turkestan so if these might arrive while I might be away, please keep them in your personal care as they are quite valuable for my forthcoming work.

Mr. Swingle also wanted seeds of the Citrus trifoliata growing in the Shantung province. Well, our own Consul in Tsingtan might try to get them from the Head Forester, Mr. Haas, with whom they are well acquainted. Mr. Haas was away when I called upon him and no other people of authority were about that time.

Yesterday I saw Professor Mason and he would like to receive a quantity of plants or seeds of Prunus davidiana to try it in San Antonio and Arizona to see if it is root-disease resistant. As there are a few thousand plants growing in Chico, there might be a nice bundle of them sent to him this coming winter. They also want all forms of wild Prunus there and some Crataegus pinnatifida for trial.

Mr. Scofield wants also drought and dry air resistant

products in exchange. I have with enclose his cards and hope that we may be able to enter into correspondence with him. He is a foreign-educated gentleman and apparently quite trustworthy.

Some days ago you showed me your address book arranged according to places. I find the item mentioned and wish you could supply me with a copy.

Today I had a talk with Mr. Ishida about plant introduction matters and he suggested I should ask Mr. Kennedy's report on Turkestan. Could you please supply me with it?

Mr. Ishida promised me also duplicates of his notes on plants in Turkestan as if these might arrive while I might be away, please keep them in your personal care as they are quite valuable for my forthcoming work.

Mr. Ishida also wanted seeds of the Japan Botanical growing in the Kentucky province. Well, our own Consul in Tsingtau might try to get them from the Head Forester, Mr. Hase, with whom they are well acquainted. Mr. Hase was away when I called upon his and so other people of authority more about that time.

Tomorrow I saw Professor Moore and he would like to receive a quantity of plants or seeds of Prunus davidiana to try it in his Lubbock and Iowa to see if it is Japan-Chinese variety. As there are a few thousand plants growing in Ohio, there will be a wide breadth of them such to his this coming winter. They also want all forms of wild Prunus there and more Crataegus plantlike for trial.

Dr. Sheffield wants also Cercis and dry air varieties

trees for Fallon, Nevada, and for San Antonio, Texas, and he wants Bamboos out of which baskets and crates for fruit can be made for Yma, Arizona. Now as we are getting many of these bamboos I would like to hear your opinion in regard to starting a plantation there in Yuma. The climate doesn't seem to differ much from that of Bakersfield. I hear, by the way, that the estate of Mr. Tavis in Bakersfield is being sold out. I suppose however, this doesn't apply to his private grounds, but we had better find out before depositing Mr. Hill's bamboos there.

Mr. Scofield wants also fruit trees for Falln, Nevada, but as there isn't an expert propagator there, trees could be cared for my Mr. Kennedy in Reno, Nevada, until they were fit to be sent out. I suggest that some of my Ulmus pumila and Prunus davidiana be sent there in addition to some dry air-resistent fruit trees.

Mr. George C. Husman suggests that I send all of the grapes I can get hold of for comparison and for trial. Those of the hot regions will be very welcome for the southern grape belt extension. If cuttings arrive at the Department, he wishes to be allowed to see them as soon as they come in. He also would like to be furnished with copies of my photos pertaining to grapes and I suggest that copies be sent him of numbers 16, 17, 18, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 301 and 360.

Then, there are a number of boxes yet coming from Chico containing herbarium material, seeds, specimens of natural histroy, camping outfit, etc. Now, in anticipation of my coming

trees for Indian, Kavula, and for Sun Antonio, Texas, and be wants bamboos out of which baskets and crates for fruit can be made for Mex. Africans. Now as we are getting many of these bamboos I would like to hear your opinion in regard to starting a plantation there in Texas. The climate doesn't seem to differ much from that of Baxerfield. I hear, by the way, that the estate of Mr. Davis in Bakerfield is being sold out. I suppose however, this doesn't apply to his private grounds, but we had better find out before disposing Mr. Hill's business there.

Mr. Bonfield wants also fruit trees for India, Kavula, but as there isn't an expert propagator there, trees would be wasted for my Mr. Kumaly in Kavula. However, would they need to be sent out. I suggest that some of my Chinese friends and Chinese laborers be sent there in addition to some dry air-resistant fruit trees.

Mr. George O. Hanson suggests that I send all of the grapes I can get hold of for compilation and for trial. Those of the hot regions will be very welcome in the southern grape belt somewhere. If nothing arrives at the Department, he wishes to be allowed to see them as soon as they come in. He also would like to be furnished with copies of my photos pertaining to grapes and I suggest that copies be sent him of numbers 16, 17, 18, 24, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 49.

Then, there are a number of boxes just coming from China containing herbarium material, seeds, specimens of a tuber, lily, sugar melt, etc. Now, in anticipation of my coming

trip to the North, I think it would be better if those boxes would not be unpacked until I have arrived as there are certain things in them which easily might be mixed up if not handled by myself.

And this is all. I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

July 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure to send you my last lot of photos, the numbers 429-455 inclusive, 27 copies in all. There are a few beauties among them and since you have taken care so well of the former ones, I feel that they are much safer in your possession than they would be in mine.

There is one picture, No. 452, which is a photo of Mr. McGregor of Shanghai and which I only put in with these photos to be sure that it wouldn't get lost. Mr. McGregor has assisted us greatly in many ways and I thought it appropriate to have his likeness among our other photos, but, he himself doesn't want his picture to be published anywhere and I request that we pay strict attention to this matter! Photos 429 and 455 show you two rare trees which we unfortunately lost and which I

trip to the North, I think it would be better if the so-called
would not be suspected until I have arrived as there are cer-
tain things in them which usually might be misunderstood if not
handled by myself.

And this is all. I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. [illegible]

Washington, D. C.

July 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure to send you my last lot
of photos, the numbers 420-485 inclusive, 87 copies in all.
There are a few besides among them and since you have taken
care so well of the former ones, I feel that they are much
safer in your possession than they would be in mine.

There is one picture, No. 482, which is a photo of
Mr. McGregor of Stanford and which I only put in with those
photos to be sure that it wouldn't get lost. Mr. McGregor
has assisted us greatly in many ways and I thought it appropriate
to have his likeness among our other photos, but, he himself
doesn't want his picture to be published anywhere and I promised
him on my strict attention to this matter. Please did not
make you for more times which so unfortunately lost and also I

will try to get again some day.

I wish you would be so kind and ask Mr. Piper whether he knows the plants shown on numbers 437 and 438. I have only a few seeds of them, but Mr. McGregor is going to send me more.

I also send you the films relating to these photos and the numbers 401-438. Also the films numbered 76,77,78,294, 348, and 369. As such I have turned in all of the films from 1 to 455 with the exception of the numbers 71, 72, 73, and 74 which films are enroute to this city.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C.,

July 27, 1908.

Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr.,

In Charge, Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tracy:

Please inform me whether scions of Prunus SPI No. 21934 are alive and also whether the seeds of SPI Nos. 22345 and 22600 have germinated and are growing now.

will try to get again some day.

I wish you would be so kind and ask Dr. Piper whether he have the plants shown on numbers 427 and 428. I have only a few seeds of them, but Mr. Hoffmann is going to send me more.

I also send you the films relating to these photos and the numbers 421-428. Also the films numbered 72,73,74,75,76, and 77. As much I have turned in all of the films from 1 to 420 with the exception of the numbers 71, 72, 73, and 74 which films are unusable to this city.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL J. MEECH

Washington, D. C.,

July 27, 1903.

Mr. V. T. Troy, Jr.,

In Charge, Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif.

Dear Sir, Troy:

Please inform me whether seeds of Pinus ATT No. 1024 are alive and also whether the seeds of ATT No. 2042 and 2020 have germinated and are growing now.

These things were sent by me from China to Chico direct.

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER,
Agricultural Explorer.

Washington, D. C.
July 29, 1908.

Mr. Lisle Morrison,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your letter of July 28 with the enclosure of Southern Pacific Company's voucher Audit No. 189 for $54.00 has just been received by me. Let me thank you heartily for all the pains you took in bringing about such good and very speedy settlement.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1906.

Mr. Niels Nielsen,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir, Nielsen:

Your letter of July 28 with the enclosure of Southern Pacific Company's voucher Audit No. 189 for $54.00 has just been received by me. Let me thank you heartily for all the pains you took in bringing about such good and very speedy settlement.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK K. MYERS.

These things were sent by me from China to Ohio direct.

Very truly yours,

FRANK K. MYERS,
Agricultural Employer.

St. Paul, Minnesota,

August 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This is the first chance I get on this hurried trip to write you a decent letter. We have been doing nothing but seeing some people, filling out transportation requests, hurrying from one station to the other and sleeping at all hours of the day and night.

I received one letter at Niagara Falls on August 5 where we only stopped three hours; in that letter there was a letter of instruction concerning travel, etc., from Dr. Galloway and a letter from Mr. E. A. Bessey concerning addresses of people in Russian and in Turkestan.

Last night I got an envelope with two personal letters while in Fargo and this morning upon our arrival in St. Paul I found your letter of July 30, 1908 containing one book of transportation requests, one letter of instruction and one personal letter. This letter had apparently been delayed for I noticed on the postmark, "Rochester, August 6."

While here in St. Paul last Friday night for a couple of hours I received your telegram reading, "WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 6, 1908, FRANK MEYER, HOTEL RYAN WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS FORWARDED JULY THIRTIETH WHITCOMB HOTEL ROCHESTER. WIRED CLERK TODAY TO FORWARD TO HOTEL RYAN. FAIRCHILD."

Well, I will try to give you a short review of what

Dr. Paul, Minnesota,

August 7, 1944.

Dear Dr. Reinhold:

This is the first chance I get on this hurried trip to write you a decent letter. We have been doing nothing but seeing some people, filling out transportation requests, moving from one station to the other and sleeping at all hours of the day and night.

I received one letter at Niagara Falls on August 3 where we only stopped three hours; in that letter there was a letter of instruction concerning travel, etc., from Dr. Galloway and a letter from Dr. H. A. Bessey concerning addresses of people in Manila and in Worcester.

Last night I got an envelope with two personal letters while in Peru and this morning upon arriving in St. Paul I found your letter of July 30, 1944 containing one book of transportation requests, one letter of instruction and one personal letter. This letter had apparently been delayed for I noticed on the postmark, "Rochester, August 5."

While here in St. Paul last Friday night for a couple of hours I received your telegram reading, "WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 5, 1944, MARY REYNOLDS, HOTEL KING EDWARD WINNIPEG, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS FOR MARGARET AND MILDRED WITCHER WITH REGARDS. GLAD THAT YOU JOURNEYED TO HOTEL KING. FAIRCHILD."

Well, I will try to give you a short review of what

we did and saw these past days. Firstly this: that we are too much in a hurry; secondly, that the meeting of people has been considered of more importance than the making of extensive notes on collections or conditions.

On July 29 we left the Union Station in Washington at about 3 P.M., arrived in Ithaca in the early morning and at 8 A.M. I gave a talk to quite an assembly about horticultural and agricultural conditions in China. After that we had many conferences with Professor Emerson of Nebraska, Dr. Webber, Professor R. S. Mackintosh, Professor Bailey and others.

In the afternoon of July 30 we went to Geneva and the next day we visited the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and had conferences with Professor Hedrick and Dr. Jordan.

I find out just now that I can't finish this letter as we have to leave again within a few hours and have to attend yet to baggage and ticket matters.

I will probably stay here after we have seen Professor Green and write you a final report. Tonight we leave for Brookings, South Dakota, and Tuesday morning we hope to return again here in St. Paul.

I hope you will excuse this rather short letter. If Mr. Taylor's time wasn't rather short, I would do things differently.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

we did and saw those past days. Firstly this that we are too much in a hurry; secondly, that the meeting of people has been considered of more importance than the making of extensive notes on collections or conditions.

On July 29 we left the Union Station in Washington at about 7 P.M. arrived in Ohio in the early morning and at 8 A.M. I gave a talk to quite an assembly about horticultural and agricultural conditions in Ohio. After that we had many conferences with Professor Warren of Wooster, Dr. Webber, Professor E. C. Shaldenbrand, professor Selby and others.

In the afternoon of July 30 we went to Sandusky and the next day we visited the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and had conferences with Professor Hedrick and Dr. Jordan.

I find out just now that I can't finish this letter as we have to leave again within a few hours and have to attend yet to baggage and ticket matters.

I will probably stay here after we have seen Professor Green and write you a final report. Tonight we leave for Brookings, South Dakota, and Tuesday morning we hope to return again here in St. Paul.

I hope you will excuse this rather short letter. If Dr. Palmer's time expires early, I will do things differently.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chicago, Illinois,

August 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today you find me in Chicago where I arrived this morning among a heavy rainstorm and where I hope to finish this report upon my journeyings these last days.

Last Sunday I wrote you a letter from St. Paul but I had no time to finish it and I was pretty tired also, so I couldn't put my experiences and observations in the most expressive language.

Well, as I wrote you on Thursday, July 30, Mr. Taylor and I arrived in Ithaca and after having swallowed a hurried breakfast I gave a talk of about 3/4 hours to an assembly of about 40 persons in one of the lecture rooms of the Agricultural Building of the Cornell,University. My topic was "Horticulture and Agriculture of Northern and Central China." Quite a good many questions were done to me and a special interest was shown in the Chinese dry land agricultural methods and in the statements that the Chinese graft Chrysanthemums upon Artemisias and Olea fragrans upon Privet in the North and upon Chionanthus in the Shantung province. The mentioning of fine walnuts, seedless persimmons and very large peaches came also in for a large share of detailed questions.

After this talk Professor Judson showed me over the grounds of the University. They have a most ideal location for such an institute of learning. The deeply cut gorges at the back

Chicago, Illinois,

August 16, 1903.

Dear Mr. Bairnsfather:

Today you find me in Chicago where I arrived this morning among a heavy rainstorm and where I hope to finish this report upon my journey's since last day.

Last Sunday I wrote you a letter from St. Paul but I had no time to finish it and I was pretty tired also, so I couldn't put my experiences and observations in the most appropriate language.

Well, as I wrote you on Saturday, Aug 8, Mr. Taylor and I arrived in Tibson and after having passed a hurried breakfast I gave a talk of about 3/4 hours to an assembly of about 40 persons in one of the lecture rooms of the Agricultural Building of the Cornell University. My topic was "Horticulture and Agriculture of Northern and Central China." Quite a good many questions were done to me and a special interest was shown in the Chinese dry land agricultural methods and in the statements that the Chinese great Chrysanthemums upon Artemisia and Oleum Tagetum upon Privet in the Earth and upon Chlamydium in the Manchuria province. The mentioning of Kiao weimin, soybean peraimmon and very large peaches came also in for a large share of detailed questions.

After this talk Professor Bodson showed me over the grounds of the University. They have a most ideal location for such an institute of learning. The deeply cut gorges at the back

of the grounds give it a natural isolation from the surrounding country and the beautiful lake on one side and the charming rolling landscape in front furnish a scenic panorama of which one never tires.

A pity that they haven't any collection of plants worth speaking of, although their buildings are fine and well equipped with necessary means for instruction.

Well, at about 11 A.M. Mr. Taylor gave a short talk about fruit shipping regulations and after that we had several conferences with Dr. J. H. Webber, Professor R. A. Emerson, Professor R. S. Mackintosh, Professor L. H. Bailey and some others.

The outcome hereof is that Dr. Webber wants all kinds of lilies(wild forms), also the same about Gladiolis, then all forms of Dandelions, wild cherries and different forms of Prunus in general. He also wants for Mr. Norton, who was absent, all the varieties of oats we can get. Another thing which he was very anxious to obtain are copies of those photos of mutations in the Thuya orientalis and in the Pinus densiflora, which I took in China. I will speak to you about this when I am back in Washington. Could you in connection with these dandelions find out whether the whiteflowered dandelions I sent in from Manchuria have grown and whether we could send some to Dr. Webber?

Professor R. A. Emerson of Lincoln, Nebraska, wants hardy fruits of all descriptions, also ornamental trees and shrubs and all kinds of flowering plants of great hardiness, as

of the grounds give it a natural isolation from the surrounding country and the beautiful lake on one side and the charming rolling landscape in front furnish a scenic panorama of which one never tires.

I pity those they haven't any collection of plants worth speaking of, although their buildings are fine and all equipped with necessary rooms for instruction.

Well, at about 11 A.M. Mr. Taylor gave a short talk about fruit shipping regulations and after that we had several conferences with Dr. J. H. Webber, Professor R. L. Thorson, Professor T. E. Hutchins, Professor L. E. Bailey and some others.

The outcome thereof is that Dr. Webber wants all kinds of lilies(wild forms), also the more about Dahlia, than all forms of Dahlias, wild charles and different forms of Prunus in general. He also wants for Mr. Morton, who was absent, all the varieties of nuts we can get. Another thing which he was very anxious to obtain are copies of those photos of watsonias in the Thuya orchella and in the Thuya domiflora, which I took in China. I will speak to you about this when I am back in Washington. Could you in connection with those dahlias find out whether the waterflowered dahlias I sent in from Honolulu have grown and whether we could send some to Dr. Webber?

Professor E. A. Bowen of Lincoln, Nebraska, made nearly fruits of all descriptions, also ornamental trees and shrubs and all kinds of flowering plants of great hardiness, as

there is a demand springing up among the people of the Northern States for a greater variety of all kinds of trees, shrubs and plants. Above all things, however, hardier, later-blooming peaches are wanted and better varieties of plums than there are being grown now in Nebraska.

Professor R. S. Mackintosh of Auburn, Alabama, wants peaches for breeding work. His ideal is to create a brown-rot resistent peach and any peach that might show such a tendency is extremely welcome to the people of the South. Professor Mackintosh wants me to visit the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station so as to make personal observations on the needs of that section of the United States. He said that there was, for instance, a great need for a better lawngrass for the southern United States than we have now.

Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University is especially interested in the original types of the stone fruits and would also be pleased to receive varieties of Asiatic squashes.

All of the four mentioned gentlemen expressed their desires to get various hardy apricots of China and Central Asia.

On Friday morning, July 31, 1908, Mr. Taylor and I visited the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, where Professor U. P. Hedrick took us all over its extensive grounds. Many breeding experiments are carried out here with apples, plums, cherries, pears, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, etc. They would like to obtain from us different forms of Ribes, Rubus and Prunus. In Ribes and Rubus

there is a demand approaching up among the people of the Northern States for a greater variety of all kinds of trees, shrubs and plants. Have all things, however, Darlow, later-blooming peaches are wanted and better varieties of plums than there are being grown now in Delaware.

Professor F. S. Hendrickson of Auburn, Alabama, wants peaches for breeding work. His idea is to create a brown-rot resistant peach and any peach that might give such a tendency is extremely welcome to the people of the South. Professor Hendrickson wants us to visit the Alabama Experimental Station so as to make personal observations on the needs of that section of the United States. He said that there was, for instance, a great need for a better language for the southern United States than we have now.

Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University is especially interested in the original types of the above fruits and would also be pleased to receive varieties or Adlatia species.

All of the four mentioned gentlemen expressed their desires to get various hardy species of China and Central Asia.

On Friday morning, July 31, 1908, Mr. Taylor and I visited the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, where Professor H. T. Hedrick took us all over its extensive grounds. Many breeding experiments are carried out here with apples, plums, cherries, pears, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, etc. They would like to obtain from us different forms of Ribes, Rubus and Prunus. In Ribes and Rubus

the ideals are to create large-fruited, mildew-resistent forms suited to New York State climatic and other conditions. In the Prunus line they want a hardy, fungi-resistent plum, coming in later as the varieties do they grow now.

If blight-resistent pears might be found, they also would like to come in for a goodly share of them, for whole orchards in the state of New York are being killed out by the blight.

Mr. Taylor and I also had a talk with Dr. Jordan, President of the College and I impressed upon him the need of building up a collection of all the forms of wild trees and fruits that might ever be of any use in this breeding work. He admitted the need of it and said they would try to take steps in that direction. They certainly have an admirable location for doing such a thing. The Cornell University is near so these people could draw upon them, Rochester with its nurseries is not far and New York City is easy of access; as such they are in touch with the outside world.

We also paid a visit to the Smith Nurseries near the Experiment Station. The real nurseries are a good way off from Geneva and we didn't have the time to visit them, but the grounds around the office contain a good many interesting trees and shrubs especially cultivated varities, like cut-leaved Beaches, Lindens, alders, maples; several forms of Japanes maples are also grown, them they have fastigate forms of an oak and a tall growing, white-barked species of a Pyramidae Poplar which is far from

the ideals are to create large-thinked, million-pointed forms
suited to New York State climate and other conditions. In the
future life they want a handy, Tongi-twelvehut plan, coming in
later as the variables do they grow now.

If Light-twelvehut power might be found, they also
would like to come in for a goodly share of time, for which
averards in the state of New York are being killed and by the
blight.

Mr. Taylor and I also had a talk with Mr. Jordan,
President of the College and I impressed upon him the need of
building up a collection of all the forms of wild trees and
firefly tick plant seed so if any man in this breeding work
wanted the seed of it and said they would try to take steps
in that direction. They certainly have an admirable location
for doing such a thing. The Council the society is seen so these
people could draw upon them, therefore with its resources is not
far and Wee Tree City is easy of access, as much they are in
touch with the outside world.

We also paid a visit to the South Tonawanda near the
Tongiamont Station. The road surveyors are a good way off from
Grove and we didn't have the time to visit them, but the grounds
around the office contain a good many interesting trees and shrubs
especially relatives worthies, like red-leaved Jasmine, Lilacs,
Alders, Maples, several kinds of dogwoods which are also grown
along the line Tongiamont from Grand and a full growth,
[illegible] specimen of a Grandiflora Tulpar which is far from

common. It seems to be quite different from the Populus alba variety Bolleana. The collections of lilacs and of Viburnums are also full in interest, especiall from a plant breeders point of view.

On Saturday, August 1, Mr. Taylor, Professor Hedrick and I went to the Elwanger and Barry Nurseries at Rochester, New York, where Mr. W. C. Barry received us and took us through the large nurseries and drove us through some of the fine parks Rochester possesses. Some of the interesting features of his nurseries are fine weeping elms, weeping and cut-leaved beeches, a row of large Sequoia gigantea, fine new hybrid roses, imported from France. These roses are crosses between Rosa rugosa and tea-hybrids. They are very fragrant and much more handsome than the ordinary Rosa rugosa while they are perfectly hardy even in rigid-wintered climates. They will fill a long-wished-for want in the gardens of the people up north. Mr. Barry has also a very complete collection of all of the lilacs that will stand the N.E. American summer heat and winter cold. Their system is to buy a new variety as soon as it can be had and to test it thoroughly before advertising it as being of value to their customers. I noticed also a great number of various Viburnums. This groups of shrubs appeals to me very strongly from a plant-breeders viewpoint. There are all kinds of possibilites hidden in them for furnishing the world with new strains of hardy ornamental shrubs.

We also overlooked the vineyard which is said to be the most complete collection of North American grapes in the world.

common. It seems to be quite different from the popular song

<u>Wintry Holiday</u>. The publication of Island and of Flowers are

also full of interest, especially from a plant breeders point of

view.

On Saturday, August 1, Mr. Taylor, professor Sachs

and I went to the Bluemer and Barry Nurseries at Rochester,

New York, where Mr. W. H. Barry received us and took us through

the large nurseries and drove us through some of the fine parks

Rochester possesses. Some of the interesting features of his

nurseries are like weeping elms, weeping and ever-flowering hawthorn,

a row of large Begonia plants, like new hybrid roses, imported

from France. These roses are crosses between Rose rugosa and

tea-hybrids. They are very fragrant and much more handsome than

the ordinary Rose rugosa while they are perfectly hardy even in

rigid-climated climates. They will fill a long-felt-for want

in the gardens of the people up north. Mr. Barry has also a very

complete collection of all of the lilacs that will stand the N.E.

American summer heat and winter cold. Their system is to try a

new variety as soon as it comes to hand and to test it thoroughly

before advertising it as being of value to their customers. I

noticed also a great number of various Viburnums. This genus

of shrubs appeals to me very strongly from a plant-breeders viewpoint.

There are all kinds of possibilities hidden in them for furnishing

the world with new climbers of hardy ornamental shrubs.

Mr. Bluemer presented me a magnet which is said to be

the most complete collection of the American species in the world.

A pity this vineyard will be destroyed within a year or so as the site is being sold off for building lots. The same fate will fall upon their model pear orchard, where they have some very rare varieties which can't be obtained any longer in the trade.

Their collection of apples is also quite extensive. I noticed the great number of Russian varieties. Now, in connection with my intended trip to Central Asia where I may come across some of these Russian applies, I wish you would be so kind and ask the Pomological Division to supply me with a list of the Russian names of the varieties that have been introduced already so as to escape the possibility of introducing the same things twice or thrice. I spoke already about this to Mr. Taylor but it would be well to put in a written request for same.

We noticed in the Elwanger and Barry Nurseries a pyramidal form of a tuliptree, a new fir from Eastern Colorado and some fine Crataegus forms. The blight, though, is playing havoc with nearly all the Crataegus. Mr. Barry told us he was sorry his foreman was sick for that was the man who could have told us more about the various trees and shrubs they have than anyone else.

In the park near the reservoir from which the water supply for Rochester is derived, I noticed some shrubby forms of Sophora japonica. This tree is only hardy here in very sheltered locations. Mr. Barry said that a new Spiraea from China, S. Aitkinsonae, is very promising as a new, highly ornamental shrub.

A pity this vineyard will be destroyed within a year or so as the site is being sold off for building lots. The same fate will fall upon their model farm project, where they have some very rare varieties which can't be obtained any longer in the trade.

Their collection of apples is also quite extensive. I mentioned the great number of Russian varieties. Now, in connection with my intended trip to Central Asia where I may come across some of these Russian apples, I ask you would be so kind and ask the Pomological Division to supply me with a list of the Russian names of the varieties that have been introduced already so as to enable the possibility of introducing the same things twice or thrice. I spoke already about this to Dr. Taylor but it would be well to put in a written request for same.

We noticed in the Nursery and Berry Nurseries a pyramidal form of a trellis, a new fir from Eastern Colorado and some fine Crabapple trees. Mr. Nichols, though, is playing havoc with nearly all the Crabapples. Mr. Berry told us he was sorry his foreman was sick for that was the man who could have told us more about the various trees and shrubs they have than anyone else.

In the park near the reservoir from which the water supply for Bozeman is derived, I noticed some nursery stock of Japanese Japonica. This tree is only hardy here in very sheltered locations. Mr. Berry said that a new trellis from Ohio, a distinctness, is very satisfactory as a new, light structural shrub.

In the afternoon we went all three to a small station 8 or 10 miles away from Rochester called South Greece where the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is carrying out some experiments with sod and clean culture in an apple orchard. As the things look there, one sees a striking difference in appearance between the two parts of the orchard and the clean-tilled part is in very much better shape than the sod-covered one.

Well, after a busy day Mr. Taylor and I went by street-car from Rochester to Charlotte where we boarded a steamer leaving at 11 P.M. which brought us to Montreal. We had decided to take this route on account of the trains which make the connections to Ottowa not running on Sundays and also to spend that day in a relative rest.

I can't say, though, that staying on an overcrowded passenger boat gives one much rest. One had to wait for hours before one could obtain a meal. The scenery, though, along the banks of the St. Lawrence River is fine; firs, pines, maples and elms grow here and there in masses or in clumps and the fresh breeze from the water made the air just right. We shot a few of the rapids, but the things are very tame. I expected them to be much wilder. Of course, a small boat would give one all the excitement one cared for and perhaps more than that, but a big steamboat glides through them like a fish would do.

On Sunday evening at 7 P.M. we arrived in Montreal and after a hurried supper we boarded the train for Ottawa, which city we reached near midnight.

In the afternoon we took all plans to a small station 8 or 10 miles away from Bombay called Dadi Bunder where the New York Agricultural Department Station is carrying out some experiments with sod and clean culture in an apple orchard. As the things look there, one sees a striking difference in appearance between the two rows of the orchard and the clean-tilled part is in very much better shape than the sod-covered part.

Well, after a busy day Mr. Taylor and I went by street car from Dadi Bunder to Jamshid a seaside Jewish at 11 P.M. which brought us to Kurtval. We had decided to take this rest on account of the reason which make the connections to Ottawa not running on Sundays and also to spend that day in a relative rest.

I can't say, though, that staying on an overcrowded passenger boat gives one much rest. We had to wait for hours before one small ships came. The monsoon, though, also, the home of the St. Lawrence River is fine; fine, pleasant and also very hot and dry in summer or in winter and the trees freeze from the water made the air just right. It rain a lot of the rainy, but the things are very dry. I expected Ram to be much wilder. Of course, a small boat would give one all the movement and more violent motion than that, for a big steamer glides through them like a fish would do.

We landed evening at 7 P.M. we arrived in Kurtval and after a hurried supper we hurried the train for Ottawa which city we reached next midnight.

On Monday morning, August 3, we sailed forth to the Ottawa Experimental Farm and were pleasantly received by Dr. William Saunders, Director, and by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist. We walked and we drove over the very large grounds and at the end of a two days' inspection, I cannot but give those Canadian gentlemen the highest priase we can bestow upon them for the marvellous work they have done these last years in building up and maintaining in such an excellent condition the very large amount of material they possess now. They really can be help up as an example to us for doing certain things very much more thoroughly at very much smaller appropriations than we do.

Dr. Saunders is breeding large-fruited crab apples to meet the demand for hardy fruit trees in the newly settled regions of Northwestern Canada and we saw quite a good many promising varieties. The apple blight, though, was ruining a great many promising trees.

Then, they have new forms of raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. Of the two first ones they possess some very promising varieties.

Dr. Saunders showed me two different willows which he got from the Department and which I collected in Eastern Siberia. He said they were the only two kinds saved out of a lot of seven. The remaining ones were too dry to live when received. It is not only Dr. Saunders who complained about this dryness; no, I heard this same thing from Professor S. A. Beach at Ames, Professor U. P. Hedrick at Geneva, Professor C. S. Sandsten at

On Tuesday morning, August 3, we sailed forth to the Ottawa experimental farm and were pleasantly received by Dr. William Saunders, director, and by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist. We walked and we drove over the very large grounds and at the end of a hot day's industry, I assure you gave them cordial greetings the highest praise we can bestow upon them for the marvellous work they have done these last years in building up and maintaining in such an excellent condition the very large amount of material they possess now. They really can be held up as an example to us for doing certain things very much more thoroughly at very much smaller appropriations than we do.

Mr. Saunders is breeding large-fruited crab apples to meet the demand for hardy fruit trees in the newly settled regions of Northwestern Canada and we saw quite a good many promising varieties. The apple blight, though, was ruining a great many promising trees.

Then, they have new forms of raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. Of the two first ones they present some very promising varieties.

Mr. Saunders showed me the different apples which he had from the Dominion and which I collected in Eastern Ontario. In all they were the only two clubs saved out of a lot of seven. The remaining ones were too dry to live when received. It is not only Mr. Saunders who complained about this dryness; so, I heard this was true from Professor E. A. Dowd at Rome, Professor O. F. Hedrick at Geneva, Professor C. S. Gaubatz at

Madison and from Mr. Larsen at Brookings. I hope we will in the future try to remedy this evil.

In the Arboretum at Ottawa, I was impressed with the large amount of material they have there which stands the climate so well. Even Gingko biloba does well. A pity is that the trees and shrubs are beginning to drowd out one another, but we have to excuse these people for that, for when planting them many years ago they didn't suspect things to do so well as they did as Dr. Saunders observed.

There are a few things at Ottawa which are especially of interest to us. One is the hybrid purple-leaved Berberis Thunbergii, a cross between B. vulgaris var. purpurea and B. Thunbergii, originated by Dr. Saunders. This shrub combines the original dwarfyness of the B. Thung. with the purple-leaved characteristics of the B. vulg, v. purpurea and will be much appreciated by the people of our own northern states. Dr. Saunders is willing to supply us with material.

Another plant of great interest to our nothern people is a self-climbing Ampelopsis, bearing the name of A. villosa. As you may know, A. Engelmanni is also self-climbing but it is often badly attacked by thrips and red spider. This species, however, is comparatively immune from those pests. Mr. Macoun told us he found it wild in the woods near Ottawa and that Canadian nursery firms are taking this plant up in their catalogues as a desirable climber for the cold regions.

Then there is a remarkable collection of apple seedlings

[illegible] and from Mr. Larson at Brookings. I hope we will [illegible] the [illegible] up a [illegible] very well.

In the Sylvester at Ottumwa, I was impressed with the large number of [illegible] that have taken place in the [illegible] as well. Even Virgo Pillsbury looks well. A pity is that the trees and shrubs are beginning to crowd out one another, and we have to remove some purple [illegible] for that. We were planting [illegible] years ago they didn't suspect things to do so well as they did as the [illegible] sheltered.

There are a few things at Ottumwa which are especially of interest to us. One is the hybrid purple-leaved [illegible] Chumbergii, a cross between B. vulgaris var. purpurea and B. thunbergii, originated by Mr. Lemoine. This shrub combines the original characteres of the B. thunb. with the purple-leaved characteristics of the B. vulg. v. purpurea and will be much appreciated by the people of our own northern states. Mr. Lemoine is willing to supply us with scions.

Another plant of great interest to our northern people is a self-climbing Ampelopsis, bearing the name of A. villosa. As you may know, A. Engelmanni is also self-climbing but it is often badly attacked by mites and red spider. This species, however, is comparatively immune from these pests. Mr. Moore told us he found it well in the woods near Ottawa and the Canadian nursery firms are making this plant up in their catalogues as a desirable climber for the cold regions.

Then there is a remarkable collection of apple seedlings

among which there seem to be some very good ones. Mr. Taylor will probably take this thing up in greater detail than I am able to do.

Mr. Macoun showed us a hardy sycamore which came originally from Eastern Colorado. It is singular that all those eastern Rocky Mountain plants prove to be so universally hardy.

The hedges of various shrubs and trees are a very instructive item of the place. One would say that almost any plant of arboreal growth could be made into a hedge when one observes how Pinus strobus, Pseudotsuga Douglasii and Italian poplar are utilized in that way. Their hedges of Thuya occidentalis look remarkably neat and cover more than a mile in length all measured.

I noticed that even Incarvillaea Delavayi, a fine flowering Chinese plant, stands the winter in the open with only a slight protection.

Mr. Macoun took us through the new building where they do their grafting in winter, store their fruits and trees and where they hope to install a small museum in the near future. Well, this building is admirably adapted to the aforesaid uses. It certainly would pay us to adopt a similar building for our needs.

In general, I think we might learn a good many things from this Experimental Farm and when we come so far as to establish a <u>real</u> Botanical Garden near Washington, a thing which is bound

among which there seem to be some very good ones. Mr. Taylor will probably take this thing on in greater detail than I am able to do.

Mr. Brown showed us a hardy cyclamen which came originally from Eastern Canada. It is singular that all these eastern Lady Slipper plants prove to be so universally hardy.

The ledges of various shrubs and trees are a very instructive item of the place. One would say that almost any plant of arboreal growth could be made into a ledge when one observes how Pinus strobus, Pseudotsuga douglasii and Italian cypher are utilized in that way. Such ledges of Thuja occidentalis look remarkably neat and cover more than a mile in length all measured.

I noticed that even Lonicera xylosteum, a fine flowering climbing plant, stands the winter in the open with only a slight protection.

Mr. Brown took us through the new building where they do their grafting in winter, store their fruits and trees and where they hope to install a small museum in the near future. Well, this building is admirably adapted to the aforesaid uses. It certainly would pay us to adopt a similar building for our needs.

In general, I think we might learn a good many things from this departmental visit and also we some no doubt as to satisfied a great deal of pleasure from seeing, a thing which is been

to come in the very near future, then we safely may adopt a few good things from the Ottawa station.

A thing that struck us especially was the high state of cultivation the grounds were in. Mr. Macoun explained that by telling us that his men were all hired by the day and that when they proved to be unsatisfactory they were paid off. That surely is hard on the men, but excellent for the general condition of the grounds and the plants.

We spoke with Dr. Saunders in detail about his wishes for mateiral and expressed your orders to him that he is welcome to anything he wishes in his work. He stated his gratitude for this kindess and told us that he would be pleased to receive anything that might prove to be of even the slightest value in the colder regions of Canada and especially for the Northwestern sections of Canada. Fruit trees, of course, would rank first, but ornamental shurbs, shade trees and flowering plants were also very welcome.

In connection with this, do you know perhaps whether we have some chance to send him some plants of Phellodendron amurense, Acanthopanax ricinifolium and Juglans mandshurica, of which I sent some seeds 1½ years ago?

We left Ottawa in the evening of August 4, 1908 and through lateness of train missed connections at Welland and went as such via Buffalo to Niagara Falls where Mr. Taylor had to have a conference with the apple shippers association, whose members were meeting there. We arrived at 2 P.M. and left again

to come in the very near future, then we surely may enjoy a few good things from the Ottawa station.

A thing that struck us especially was the high state of cultivation the grounds were in. Mr. Bowman explained that by telling us that his men were all hired by the day and that when they proved to be unsatisfactory they were paid off. That surely is hard on the men, but excellent for the general condition of the grounds and the plants.

We spoke with Dr. Saunders in detail about his visions for material and expressed your orders to him that he is welcome to anything he wishes in his work. He extends his gratitude for this kindness and told us that he would be pleased to receive anything that might prove to be of even the slightest value in the colder regions of Canada and especially for the Northwestern sections of Canada. Fruit trees, of course, would not live, but ornamental shrubs, shade trees and flowering plants were also very welcome.

In connection with this, do you know perhaps whether we have some chance to send him some plants of Thallodendron amurense, Acanthopanax ricinifolium and Syringa mandshurica, of which I sent some seeds last year?

We left Ottawa in the evening of August 4, and made through Lakeness of train missed connections at Toronto and went as much via Buffalo to Niagara Falls where Mr. Taylor had in hand a conference with the apple & pears association, whose members were meeting there. We arrived at 5 P.M. and left again

by electric car at 5 P.M. and as it was raining very hard part of that time I didn't enjoy that too short stay very much.

On the car ride to Buffalo I saw how the apple orchards in this section are being exterminated by San Jose scale and by the fumes of the Chemical factories. We took a night express in Buffalo and arrived on August 6 in the morning in Chicago where we took a train for Madison, Wisconsin, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

Professor C. E. Sandsten met us at the railroad stations and took us over to the State Agricultural Experiment Station. There is not very much of a collection there as seems to be the case with the big majority of the Agricultural Stations in the United States. They are doing some breeding work with apples and plums and would like to obtain anything hardier in these lines. They have an apricot tree growing in the grounds which must be close upon the 35 years old and is probably a Russian or Central Asian variety. As such, they are anxious to obtain any hardy apricot that might prove to be of any value. Hardier peaches, too, are ardently desired by the people of Wisconsin. Some peach trees were growing at the station, but they were small-fruited.

The grounds of the Agricultural College are situated strangely beautifully on the shores of a lark. The air is bracing and delightfully cool and invigorating. It would be an ideal climate to hold a summer school in. The general plantings of the place needs a lot of revising, though. Things are not tastefully enough laid out and there is not enough variety. As they do not

by electric car at 5 P.M. and as it was raining very hard part of that time I didn't enjoy that too much stay very much.

On the car ride to Buffalo I saw how the apple orchards in this section are being exterminated by San Jose scale and by the fumes of the Chemical factories. We took a night express in Buffalo and arrived on August 6 in the morning in Chicago where we took a train for Madison, Wisconsin, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

Professor C. W. Sandsten met us at the railroad station and took us over to the State Agricultural Experiment Station. There is not very much of a collection there as seems to be the case with the big majority of the Agricultural Stations in the United States. They are doing some breeding work with apples and plums and would like to obtain anything harder in stone fruits. They have an apricot tree growing in the grounds which must be close upon the 30 years old and is probably a Russian or Turkestan variety. In such, they are anxious to obtain any hardy apricot that might prove to be of any value. Barbier Peaches, too, are ardently desired by the people of Wisconsin. Some peach trees were growing at the station, but they were cut-frozen.

The grounds of the Agricultural College are situated strangely beautifully on the shores of a lake. The air is bracing and delightfully cool and invigorating. It would be an ideal climate to hold a summer school in. The general plantings of the place made a lot of revelation, though. Things are not tastefully enough laid out and there is not enough variety. As they do not

have an expert propagator, it would be well to keep in mind not to send them anything that needs some expert treatment. A thing that surprised both Mr. Taylor and me very much is that Tobacco grows exceedingly well at Madison and even better farther north in the state. They say that Wisconsin will become a big Tobacco producing state.

Well, I see that this report is going to be larger than I expected and I think I had better divide it in two as a too long message isn't pleasant reading in this hot weather.

Just now it is very humid and sultry here and the thunder rolls through the heavily clouded skys. Well, I am sitting in a 14-story hotel but as it is fireproof, or at least supposed to be, I feel not the least worried.

Tomorrow more. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chicago, Illinois,

August 16, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I left off at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in Madison. Well, we left Madison late in the evening of August 6 and arrived early Friday morning at Charles City, Iowa, where we visited Mr. C. G. Patton and saw the very interesting collection of apples and plums this

have an expert prospector, it would be well to keep in mind not to send them anything that needs some expert investment. A thing that surprised both Mr. Taylor and me very much is that Toledo grew accordingly well at Dalton and some better than work in the state. They say that Hinsdale will become a big Toledo producing state.

Well, I see that this report is going to be larger than I expected and I think I had better divide it in two as a too long message isn't always reading in this hot weather.

Just now it is very humid and sultry here and the thunder rolls through the heavily clouded sky. Well, I am sitting in a 14-story hotel but as it is fireproof, or at least supposed to be, I feel not the least worried.

Tomorrow morn. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK R. ATKIN.

Chicago, Illinois,

August 16, 1906.

Dear Mr. Dalrymple:

Yesterday I left off at the Hinsdale experimental experiment station in Madison. Well, we left Madison late in the evening of Sept. 8th and arrived early Friday morning at Council City, Iowa, where we visited Mr. C. L. Patton and saw the very interesting collection of agates and gems this

gentleman has in his possession. As you may know, he originated several good apples and is still working on the improvement of this important fruit. Mr. Patten is truly a remarkable man, of slight build, but full of vim; old in years, way in the seventies, but young in spirit and mind. He has carried on this plant-breeding work on his own hook without getting any support from any one and it certainly takes a very optimistic mind to keep on doing such work as the expenses are always very high. Mr. Patten is of the opinion that the best hasn't been reached yet in fruit-breeding and that he himself expects yet to get a few very fine things. He also predicted that whole sections of Iowa where the people are today still farming the ordinary crops are going to be turned into fine fruit-growing districts.

One of the needs of Iowa is, as Mr. Patten suggested, a hardier pear. Now as the original Chinese sand-pears are quite hardy at Charles City and at other points in the state, the people would be very glad to obtain more types of those pears. It is also remarkable that the sand pear, Pyrus ussuriensis, doesn't seem to blight. Another Chinese wild pear, though, Pyrus betulaefolia, blights terribly and gets almost completely killed. It certainly is a great pity that nearly all of my introduced pear scions proved to have insufficient vitality left upon arrival in America; there might have been some good forms among them for the northern sections of the United States.

We left Charles City again in the afternoon, changed cars in St. Paul, Minnesota and arrived Saturday morning, August 8,

1908, at 5 A.M. in Lake Park, Minnesota, where we expected to find Professor C. B. Waldren of Fargo, North Dakota, who had written us he would be there. We had to wait until 8 o'clock until we could get telephonic communications and then we found out Professor Waldren was in Fargo. He phoned, however, that he would arrive in Lake Park with the next train and as such he showed up at 10 o'clock. Professor Bolley of Fargo was also in the train, but we only got a glimpse of him as he had to pass through to another place. We drove up to Professor Waldren's summer camp; had looks at the wild vegetation which struck me very muchas resembling that of Southeastern Siberia, with its oaks, birches, aspen, lindenand willow trees, and in the afternoon we took the train again and rode to Fargo, North Dakota.

Professor Waldren drove us over the grounds which are just a square mile in extent. It is a genuine Agricultural College; in horticultural lines little has been done. They grow some apples, though; plums and berry-bushes. There are also samples of hedge plants, like Ceragana fruiticosa. Eleagnus angustifolius, Shephardia argentea, Thuya occidentalis, Willow, Box elder, etc. The things are crowding each other and Professor Waldron said he didn't have a good gardener to look after things, while he himself was too busy with teaching. One very remarkable item they possess is a bluish-colored strain of Juniperis virginiana, growing wild in the bad lands of North Dakota. This particular variety is very handsome and deserves highly to be

1908, at 8 A.M. in Lake Alan, Minnesota, where we arrested Professor Walderm of Chicago, Arch Saint, who had written we be would be there. We had to wait until 3 o'clock until we could get telephonic communications and then we found and Professor Waldrem was in Chicago. We learned, however, that he would arrive in Lake Alan at 8:30 and we came on as much he missed up at 10 o'clock. Professor Waldrem of Chicago was also in the train, but we only got a glimpse of him as he had to pass through to another place. We drove up to Professor Waldrem's summer camp and looked at the wild vegetation which struck us very much resembling that of Northwestern Canada, with its oaks, birches, aspen, limestone valley camp, and in the afternoon we took the train again and came to Largo, North Dakota.

Professor Waldrem drove us over the grounds which are just a mere mile in extent. It is a Canadian Agricultural College in northern and Lines little has been done. They grow some wheat, timothy plum and berry-bushes. There are also quantities of large oaks, late overgrown fruitcrees, Siberian crabapples, Canadian strawberries, Cape Jonathan-apples, etc. The vicinity are swarming with other and varieties Waldrem said he didn't have a good gardener to look after things, while in Alnedt we had very with breakfast. The very remarkable item they possess is a black-colored strain of Canadian violets, growing wild in the 3rd lands of North Dakota. This particular variety is very hardier and farmers flight is a

distributed to the trade, filling a gap in hardy ornamental evergreens which we haven't been able to fill. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if there aren't more remarkable plants growing in those bad lands. There is very little of interest in or around Fargo. The land is extremely level, though it is very fertile. Of trees the people have been planting only cottonwoods, soft maples and box elders with a linden tree thrown in here and there while a few mountain ashes might be sparingly seen as lawn trees. As conditions are pretty raw yet, there doesn't seem to be a great desire for rare plants among the people. As such, we only need send such things to Fargo as can get along with little care.

In the evening we boarded the train again and arrived in St. Paul the next morning. As we hadn't had a bath or a sleep in a regular bed since Monday night you may imagine that we were pretty tired. Mr. Taylor likes to travel at night so as to have the day for observation, but whether it is very beneficial for one's constitution and incidentally for ones observation powers, is a thing I am very dubious about.

One Sunday night we left again for Brookings, South Dakota. We met Mr. H. B. Derr, a specialist on barlgys who was also going to Brookings and we had some conversations about the needs and desires of people in the line of grains. Mr. Derr wants all kinds of grains from high altitudes so as to give the settlers of the elevated sections of the Rocky Mountain regions a chance to grow their own bread foods. Barleys are especially

distributed to the trade, filling a gap in hardy ornamental evergreens which we haven't been able to fill. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if there aren't more remarkable plants growing in those bad lands. There is very little of interest in or around Bugs. The land is extremely level, though it is very fertile. Of trees the people have been planting only cottonwood, with maple and bur oak with a little luck. Here and there and there with a few mountain ashes might be marvelously seen as lawn trees. As conditions are pretty raw yet, there doesn't seem to be a great demand for rare plants among the people. As much, we only need send such things to Bugs as can get along with little care.

In the evening we boarded the train again and arrived in St. Paul the next morning. As we hadn't had a bath or a sleep in a regular bed since Monday night you may imagine that we were pretty tired. Mr. Taylor likes to travel at night so as to have the day for observation, but shows it is very essential for one's consideration and incidentally for once observation, however, is a thing I am very doubtful about.

The morning which we left again for Brookings, were labors, to mention, E. H. Shaw, a specialist on hardys was also going to Brookings and we had some conversation about the needs and desires of people in the line of plants. Mr. Shaw made all kinds of jokes from his experience to us to give the attitude of the average western settler of the Dandy Dakotas regions. Shaw is pure Scotch and hence Tight. Shaw's experiences

welcome and early ones in preference to anything else. Mr. Derr's ideal in barleys is to create an early, hull-less, large-grained variety, with strong, upright stems. Millets, too, maturing quickly and giving promise of being useful, are wanted.

On Monday morning, August 10, at the early hour again of 5 A.M. saw us walk in the streets of the little town of Brookings, South,Dakota. We had some food and slept a while yet in the chairs of the rural hotel there and then Mr. Taylor, Mr. Derr and I sailed forth to the Agricultural Experiment Station. The general impression of that station isn't favorable. The grounds are very tastelessly laid out and the buildings are of a forlorn sytle of architecture.

As Professor Hansen was away, his foreman, Mr. Larsen, took us around. They have a great mass of various things, in fact, far too many and the whole place is overgrown by weeds. Several smaller plants are being choked out by the tall weeds. The rhubarbs, for instance, had become so overgrown that to clean things, they mowed rhubarbs and weeds altogether with the scythe.

The soil, too, isn't of the right kind for successful fruit growing. It consists of a black, water-retaining kind and as the land lies low and the drainage from the building runs over the surface, you may imagine that things are not in the best of shape.

Still, I noticed a few interesting things like a purple-

volume and early ones in preference to anything else. Mr. Dorr's idea in having in to create an early, tall-less, large-headed variety, with strong, upright stems. Millets, too, maturing quickly and giving promise of being useful, are wanted.

On Monday morning, August 10, at the early hour again of 5 A.M. saw us walk in the streets of the little town of Brookings, South Dakota. We had some food and slept a while yet in the chairs of the round hotel there and then Mr. Taylor, Mr. Dorr and I walked forth to the Agricultural Experiment Station. The general impression of that station isn't favorable. The grounds are very tastelessly laid out and the buildings are of a lofty style of architecture.

As Professor Hansen was away, his assistant, Mr. Larson, took us around. They have a great deal of various things, in fact, far too many and the whole place is overgrown by weeds. Several smaller plants are being choked out by the tall weeds. The students, for instance, had become so overgrown that in clean things, they mowed numerous and weeds altogether with the scythe.

The soil, too, isn't of the right kind for successful field growing. It consists of a black, water-retaining kind and on the land lies low and the drainage from the building room over the surface, for my instance that things are not in the best of shape.

Still, I noticed a few interesting things like a prun-

leaved sand-cherry, which is a cross between Prunus Besseyi and Pr. Pissardi. It has the habitus of the sand cherry, but retains the purple-leavedness of the P. Pissardi. This plant is certainly worth disseminating to the trade as a new and hardy shrub of ornamental quality. I saw also a low-growing elderberry with very large umbells of flowers. Then there is a whole collection of hardy shrubs, purchased by Professor Hansen in Russia. There are some promising Spiraeas, Viburnums and Rhamnus among them.

They are also breeding a hardier grape, seedlings of Vitis riparia. Then many plants of Rosa rugosa are in evidence. In general, I should say that it would be a good thing if Professor Hansenwould not take up such a large number of different plants to work with, especially as funds are not sufficient at present to allow the things to be taken care of properly.

During the afternoon Mr. Taylor and I drove to the Soo river to get a general idea about the possibilities of arboreal vegetation in South Dakota. But we were disappointed in observing only a few species of wild trees and shrubs. Cottonwood, box elders, willows and some choke cherries and wild plums were about the only things we saw, while some Vitis riparia were overgrowing whole clumps of willows.

We left Brookings again at night and arrived the next morning, Tuesday, August 11, in St. Paul. We went to the State Agricultural Experiment Station in St. Anthony Park where we expected to Mett Professor Green, who had written us to that effect. However, he wasn't there and Professor LeRoy Cady

Naval mud-cherry, which is a cross between Prunus Besseyi and Pr. Pumila. It has the habits of the sand cherry, but retains the purple-leafedness of the P. Pumila. This plant is certainly worth distributing in the trade as a new and hardy shrub of ornamental quality. I saw also a low-growing elderberry with very large umbells of flowers. Then there is a whole collection of hardy shrubs, introduced by Professor Hansen in Canada. There are some promising Viburnums and Shrubs among them.

They are also breeding a hardier grape, resulting of Vitis vinifera. Then many plants of Asia Prunus are in cultivation in Canada. I should say that it would be a good thing if Professor Hansen would not take up such a large number of different plants to work with, especially as fruits are not sufficient at present to allow the things to be valid sets of property.

During the afternoon Dr. Taylor and I drove to the Cow River to get a general idea about the possibilities of arboreal vegetation in South Dakota. We were disappointed in observing only a few species of wild trees and shrubs. Cottonwood, box elders, willows and some white cherries and wild plums were almost the only things we saw, while some Vitis riparia were growing-by their sides of willows.

We had breakfast again at night and arrived the next morning, Tuesday, August 11, in Mt. Rushmore. We went to the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Dr. Anthony Park where we arrived at 1000 Professor Green, who had written us in the office. However, Dr. Park's Wife and Professor Jones had

tooksus over the place. They possess a small but rather interesting collection of various hardy shrubs and trees, besides having experimental apple, plum and cherry orchards. They are conducting breeding experiments in trying to create a hardier apple of good keeping qualities and coming in late.

With raspberries and strawberries, too, they are working. The time is passing fast, that the people want to breed a fruit that can be grown everywhere. The present idea among progressive fruit breeders is to create local varieties which excel in flavor or in other desirable qualities and which varieties may perhaps only thrive to perfection in certain localities.

In the Station grounds I also noticed several rows of the Beta grape which is said to be a sport of Vitis riparia. It is the only cultivated grape that stands the rigor of the northern winter absolutely unprotected and is, as such, much appreciated.

I noticed several rows of different varieties of sand cherries, some pretty good tasting; also an improved form of the native wild black currant.

Strange, too, it is, how the people of the northwestern states utilize the willow as a hedge plant. One would hardly think it would be fit for this purpose, but it is, though, just the same and I really must say that the appearance of such a willow hedge is remarkably neat looking when properly taken care of.

Mr. Taylor said that the people here would appreciate

nations over the place. They present a small but rather interesting collection of various hardy shrubs and trees, besides having experimental apple, plum and cherry orchards. They are conducting breeding experiments in trying to create a hardier apple of good keeping qualities and coming in late.

With raspberries and strawberries, too, they are working. The time is passing fast, that the people want to breed a fruit that can be grown everywhere. The present idea among progressive fruit growers is to cross-breed varieties which excel in flavor or in other desirable qualities and which varieties may perhaps only thrive in particular in certain localities.

In the station grounds I also noticed several rows of the Bede grape which is said to be a sport of Niagara. It is the only cultivated grape that stands the rigor of the northern winter absolutely unprotected and is, as such, very acceptable.

I noticed several rows of different varieties of sand cherries, some pretty good bushes; also an improved form of the native wild black currant.

Strange, too, it is, how the people of the northwestern places utilize the willow as a hedge plant. One would hardly think it would be fit for this purpose, but it is, though, just the same and I really must say that the appearance of such a willow hedge is remarkably neat looking when properly trimmed

Mr. Taylor said that the insects have really appreciate

it very much if I could find an elderberry producing larger berries and more clusters and of a less rank growth in general. These berries are much used for pie-making and for elderberry wine production.

Professor Cady took us over in the afternoon to the new Excelsior fruit farm near Lake Minnetonka where we were received by Mr. C. Haroldson, Superintendent, formerly of Brookings, South Dakota. They are doing the breeding work there upon a larger scale than they are able to do in St. Anthony Park and there seems to be a good future assured to this place when the work is properly directed.

Mr. Haroldson showed us crosses between sand cherry and apricot, sand cherry and peach, sand cherry and various plums. It is really marvellous that this sand cherry lends itself to crossing with apparently most of the stone fruits and strange yet, although one parent is quite tender in these northern regions, the hybrids are perfectly hardy, as Mr. Haroldson assured us. Heavens know what strange fruits we may obtain yet from those hybrids. It is very fascinating anyhow to watch these new cher-cots, cher-peaches and cher-plums or whatever they may be called.

Now as to their desires in connection with our intended further explorations, they would like to obtain any fruit that might be of use to them and especially in the line of stone fruits and bush fruits.

it very much if I could find an elderberry producing larger berries and more clusters and of a less weak growth in general. These berries are much used for pie-making and for elderberry wine production.

Professor Cody took us over in the afternoon to the new Specialist fruit farm near Lake Nipissing where we were received by Mr. C. Herridge, superintendent, formerly of Brockville, Ont. Cabots. They are doing the breeding work there upon a larger scale than they are able to do in St. Anthony Park and there seems to be a good future assured to this place when the work is properly directed.

Mr. Herridge showed us crosses between sand cherry and apricot, sand cherry and peach, sand cherry and various plums. It is really marvellous that this sand cherry lends itself to crossing with apparently most of the stone fruits and strange yet, although one parent is quite tender in these northern regions, the hybrids are perfectly hardy, as Mr. Herridge assured us. Heavens know what strange fruits we may obtain yet from these hybrids. It is very fascinating anyhow to watch these new char-cots, char-peaches and char-plums or whatever they may be called.

Now as to their desires in connection with our intended further explorations, they would like to obtain any fruit that might be of use to them and especially in the line of stone fruits and bush fruits.

While driving and walking around the environs of the Excelsior farm I noticed that the vegetation looked very healthy and luxuriant. Lindens, oaks, soft-and hard-maples, cottonwoods, black walnuts, boxelders and elms, all grow to quite large sizes. This part of Minnesota is a charming country; full of lakes and woods and hills. I wonder what qualities the people will possess who were lucky enough to be born here a couple of centuries hence. I think artists and authors are bound to develop.

After having enjoyed again for the first time in about eight days a good sound night's rest we went off to Como Park in St. Paul where we had been directed by Professor Cady as having some rare and interesting trees and shrubs. Mr. Fred Mussbaumer, Superintendent and his foreman, whose name we didn't obtain, showed and drove us around. It certainly is a beautiful park with the original vegetation left intact, wherever possible and with its beautiful tropical lily pond; its artistic and classic music stand and pavillon where free music is given to the people every day in the week; its children's playgrounds, the picnic grounds and sitting facilities are well worth copying in some of our other American cities. Those northern people certainly possess a fine civic spirit.

The lily pond is really worth making a special trip for. The Victorias grow as if they were in in their equatorial haunts, a thing one marvels at as they have no glass protection whatso-

While driving and walking around the environs of the Wenatchee Farm I noticed that the vegetation looked very healthy and luxuriant. Alfalfa, corn, red- and lack-skin, cottonwoods, black walnuts, hawthorns and elms, all grow to quite large sizes. This part of Kiwanis is a favorite [illegible] for fall at Lake and Lake and Allis. I wonder that qualities the people will, among who were lucky enough to be born here a people of exceptive hands. I think artists and authors are bound to develop.

After having enjoyed meals for the first time in about eight days a good sound night's rest we went all to Cons Park in St. Paul where we had been directed by Trafelmyer Cody as having some rare and interesting trees and shrubs. Mr. Fred Mayhewer, Superintendent and his foreman, gave them we didn't attain, showed and drove us around. It certainly is a beautiful park with the original vegetation left intact, whenever possible and with its beautiful tropical lily pond, its artistic and classic music stand and pavilion where free music is given to the people every day in the week; its children's playground, the picnic grounds and [illegible] facilities are well worth carrying in some of our other American cities. These northern people certainly possess a fine civic spirit.

The lily pond is really worth making a special trip for. The Victorias grow as if they were in in their equatorial haunts, a thing one marvels at as they have no glass protection winds-

ever. Mr. Nussbaumer drew our attention to a couple of fine Magnolia acuminata trees which had stood 20 or more winters remarkably well, while a tulip tree of the same size and standing right along them had been killed to the ground last winter. I also noticed some trees of Gingko biloba, close upon 20 years old. They freeze back occasionally but were otherwise healthy looking specimens.

There are a few bushes of a crab apple with ridiculously little fruits. I couldn't give Mr. Nussbaumer its name, a thing he asked me, but suggested to send a few branches to Professor Sargent to have him identify them. In connection with these crabs, I suspect that all shrubs and trees we obtain in Siberia will be pretty well hardy here in the bigger part of Minnesota.

We were shown the remnant of the Japanese garden which had been destroyed by the combined effects of a rise of the water and the too severe winters. A few maples, a retinospora and some dwarfy Wistarias were still alive. Mr. Nussbaumer said that a hardier Wistaria chinensis was ardently desired by thousands of people. I will try to keep this in mind. There is a Wistaria growing in Newchwang, Manchuria, against the front wall of the house of Dr. Webster, a Scottish missionary. Now as it gets there occasionally 25° below zero, that plant may prove to fill our wants.

Low growing ornamental conifers are also needed for all the beautiful forms of Retinospora winter kill here. I advised Mr. Nussbaumer to get some of the new Juniper from

ever. Mr. Bundsmer drew our attention to a couple of fine Magnolia acuminata trees which had stood 30 or more winters remarkably well, while a tulip tree of the same size and stand-ing right along them had been killed to the ground last winter. I also noticed some trees of Magnolia glauca, close upon 30 years old. They freeze back occasionally but were otherwise healthy looking specimens.

There are a few varieties of a crab apple with ridiculously little fruits. I couldn't give Mr. Bundsmer its name, a thing he asked me, but suggested to send a few branches to Professor Sargent to have him identify them. In connection with these crabs, I suspect that all shrubs and trees we obtain in Alberta will be pretty well nearly here in the bigger part of Minnesota.

We were shown the remnant of the Japanese garden which had been destroyed by the combined effects of a rise of the water and the ice severe winters. A few azaleas, a rhododendron and some dwarfy Alberta were still alive. Mr. Bundsmer said that a hardier Alberta eminensis was evidently doing by transmuda of people. I will try to keep this in mind. There is a Alberta growing in Minneapolis, Tamarack, against the front wall of the house of Mr. Hewster, a Scottish missionary. How is it gets every conceivably 50° below zero, that plant may grow to fill our world.

Low growing spreading conifers are also needed for all the beautiful shrubs of Rhododendron which will here. I visited Mr. Bundsmer to get some of the new Jewler from

Professor Waldren or direct from the bad lands of North Dakota.

As Mr. Nussbaumer is quite enthusiastic about introducing new and hardy plants and trees, I think we may safely put him on our list of most favored applicants, the more as he has some good propagators. Cuttings and seeds especially can be handled well; scions I would not recommend to send him.

In the late afternoon Mr. Taylor and I went to Indian Mound's Park, but beyond the very interesting Indian mounds and the beautiful view across the Mississippi Valley, there is little of rare trees or plants. There is also a fish-hatchery close by but in a somewhat dilapidated condition on account of shortage of funds, as I understand.

In the evening of this day, August 12, 1908, I accompanied Mr. Taylor to the railroad station and bade him good-bye and tendered him my hearty thanks for his appreciated assistance in bringing me in contact with such a large number of interesting people. We both feel that it has done our work of plant introduction a great amount of good and that this coming in contact personally with the people interested in our work has created a feeling of appreciation and interest that could never have been brought about by simply entering in correspondence with them.

On August 13 I felt quite tired and wrote but little and having some people calling on me I simply had to postpone any serious writing.

Friday morning, August 14, I left St. Paul again with Professor Cady and we went to Lake City, Minnesota, to look over

the celebrated Jewell Nurseries which are situated there. The manager, Mr. J. M. Underwood, received us at the railroad station and drove us over the grounds.

There is a very large amount of stuff grown there, apple seedlings or grafted plums can be seen in 100,000 specimens blocks. Shade and timbertrees, ornamental bushes and hardy herbaceous plants cover also immense areas. They possess the largest stock in the world of the Compass cherry and make fine profits with it. There is a great demand for these cherries for besides being useful they are also very ornamental and exceedingly hardy.

I noticed a yellow-berried Buffalo berry (Thep. hardia argentea) quite striking. The perennial Phoxes, too, do remarkably well and there are some strikingly bright colors among them, for instance, Coquelicot, a dwarfy grower with fiery-brick red flowers; Pantheon, medium high, flowers bright rosy-carmen; Champion Mignot, tall growing, flowers of flesh-carmen color. La feu du Monde, medium high, brilliant reddish-carmen; Pape carpentea very dwarfy, dense panicles of creamy-white colored flowers.

Mr. Underwood would be very pleased to receive anything in the line of hardy, ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. In shrubs some hardy kinds with brightly colored twigs are especially desired. A brighter-colored cornus, for instance, is wanted for more striking winter effects. A hardy Althaea rosea would be much appreciated also. By the way, have you any

the celebrated Jewell Discoveries which are illustrated there. The
manager, Mr. W.E. Underwood, conducted us in his private
station and drove us over the grounds.

There is a very large amount of stuff grown there,
apple seedlings or grafted plums can be seen in 100,000 specimens
blooming. Shade and ornamental trees and
hardy herbaceous plants grow with little care. The pansies
the larger sizes in the world of the Tomato variety and make
this profile with it. This is a great season for these showers
for berries fully recall why we like very strenuous and
exceedingly hardy.

I noticed a yellow-barred Dahlia berry (Mr. Burdin
argument) quite striking. The perennial Phlox, too, do remark-
ably well and there are some charmingly bright colors among them,
for instance, Chrysolite, a dwarfy grower with fleny-brick red
flowers, Pantheon, medium size, flowers bright rose-carmine
Champion Mignon, tall growing, flowers of flesh-common color.
Ly Lou Ki Ruby, medium high, brilliant dahlia-carmine. Jean
carmines very dwarfy, dense pyramids of creamy-white colored
flowers.

Mr. Underwood would be very pleased to receive anything
in the line of hardy, ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous
plants. In shrubs some hardy Lilacs with brightly colored bulbs
are especially desired. A bright-colored course, for instance,
is much the more brilliant shade effects. Hardy Chinese
roses would be much in requisition also. By the way have you any

idea, Mr. Fairchild, whether we still could obtain some seeds of the Althaea rosea I sent in from Hunchun, Manchuria, about 1½ years ago?

An interesting feature of the Jewell Nurseries is that Mr. Underwood has been building these last years concrete cellars for storage of dug-up nursery stock. The biggest one is build right in a hill and is 200 feet long, 100 feet wide and has an arched roof 15 feet high in the center and 12 feet high on the sides. A four-mule team can turn in it easily. The pillars are square, 1½ feet thick and built also out of concrete. In another cellar he has installed concrete tables, the one above the other. These tables never rot, of course, and can't as much impart any fungi to the nursery stock. It will be well for us to keep these thingsin mind when we are going to install our plant in a newly to be started National Botanical Garden and propagating grounds.

And now I am coming near the end of this report. As I stated in a former letter, our objects haven't been so much the making of extensive notes as well as the personally coming in contact with various people and the finding out of their special wishes and desires. If I had had more time, I gladly would have made some extensive notes in the Ottawa Arboretum and in Geneva and Rochester, too, but one can't do all things.

A few remarks yet. These last days I have seen many interesting and instructive things, but after all, it is not so much the material I have been impressed with as with the possi-

Idem, Mr. Meiritch, Gordon's still small which was made of the Lithson-roses I took in from Mandung Ikoburuka, about 15 years ago?

An interesting feature of the Jewell Museum is that Mr. Underwood has been building new last year a concrete collars for storage of duplicate museum stock. The bldg. as one is built right in a hill and is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and has an arched roof 15 feet high in the center and 12 feet high on the sides. A few-mole team can turn in it easily. The pillars are square, 1½ feet thick and built also out of concrete. In another collar he has installed concrete tables, the top about 1½ feet thick, three tables every 10, of course, and can't say much longer may find to the museum stock. It will be well for us to keep these things and when we are going to install our plant in a newly to be started National Botanical Garden and Vegetation Church.

And now I am coming near the end of this report. As I stated in a former letter, our objects haven't been so much the making of extensive notes as well as the personally coming in contact with various people and the finding out of their special wishes and desires. If I had had more time, I gladly would have made some extensive a law in the Ethnic Museum and in Umaru and Tamaterr, in, the Mr. Ward's in all things.

I've remarks yet, these last days I have seen many interesting and transmutive things, but after all, it is not so much the material I have been concerned with as with the possi-

bilities that lie hidden in so many plants and shrubs from a hybridizers and plant breeder's point of view. In the future we will create unheard of strains of fruits and trees and shrubs and creepers and flowering plants. All we need now is to build up collections of various plants all through this broad, rich land of ours, so as to have the material at hand when certain things are being taken up.

It is a very strange fact, indeed, that up till now hardly any institute of learning in America has paid any attention to the building up of a systematic collection of plants.

I know time has been short and funds have been low, but the desires were also not there. Now, I would propose to you to try to have all the various Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations enter into some kind of an agreement by which each one would build up one or more groups of plants of interest which may do well in their locations and take care of them and as such form altogether as complete a collection of general plants as we are able to grow in the whole United States. If such a thing could be arranged, plant breeders and investigators wouldn't be tied up as they are now for lack of proper material. Just to give only a slight illustration, Mr. Haroldson said he could have made hundreds of crosses this past spring if he only had had some material to draw upon. He referred especially to Rosa rugosa and stone fruits.

I will write another letter yet in compliance with Dr. Galloway's requests concerning giving detailed informations

possible that life hidden in so many plants and shrubs from a hygiene and plant breeder's point of view. In the future we will create numerous of shrubs of fruits and trees and shrubs and creepers and flowering plants. All we need now is to build up collections of various plants all through this broad, rich land of ours, so as to have the material at hand when certain things are being worked up.

It is a very strange fact, indeed, that up till now hardly any institute of learning in America has paid any attention to the building up of a systematic collection of plants.

I know time has been short and there have been few, but the desires were also not there. Now, I would propose to you to try to have all the new United States Colleges and experiment stations enter into some kind of an agreement by which each one would build up one or more groups of plants of interest which may be well in their locations and then come to them and as such form altogether as complete a collection of general plants as we are able to grow in the whole United States. If such a thing could be arranged, plant breeders can investigate which's to find up in the few are for long of [illegible] material. Just to give only a slight illustration, Mr. Burbank said he could have made numerous or crosses this past spring if he only had had some material in his own. He referred especially to open pecans and stone fruits.

I will write another letter yet in accordance with Mr. Gulbrandsen's remarks concerning the building up of collections

of our whereabouts when travelling.

It is beastly hot and humid here and the high buildings seem to prevent the breezes from blowing through.

Well, with best of regards to you all, I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chicago, Illinois,

August 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Would you be so kind to hand those reports over to Dr. Galloway and if you consider them not adequate enough, would you be so kind and have them amended?

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. It is awfully hot and sultry here today. I am intending to visit some parks yet and the Field Museum and may show up again in Washington Wednesday or Thursday night. Good-bye.

Washington, D. C.

August 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last time I wrote you was, I believe, on the morning of August 17. Well, I spent a great part of that day in writing on my reports and visited late in the afternoon the Lincoln Park in Chicago. The day was exceedingly hot and humid and as it was raining off and on also, I didn't get around much. I noticed the climatic and atmospheric effects upon trees and shrubs, but more about this in connection with the other parks.

On Tuesday, August 18, I went to the Field Museum of Natural History in Jackson Park where I met the Director, Mr. J. V. Skiff, with whom I had a short conference owing to his having an engagement down town. Well, this gentleman told me that in general of all things of interest that I collected the Museum would be pleased to receive duplicates and that they were quite willing to take a share in the expenses connected with such work.

The Botanist in charge of the collections of vegetable products, Mr. Millspouch, being absent, I saw Mr. Jesse More Greenman, who has charge of the Herbarium.

This gentleman showed me pretty nearly all over the Museum and pointed out the things they would like to get.

First, I must say that they possess a very interesting collection of Botanic-economic material and the way it is exhibited is very striking and original. As Mr. Skiff had remarked to me during our talk, they were, to his knowledge,

Washington, D. C.

August 27, 1911.

Dear Dr. Spencer:

The last time I saw you, I believe, we were arranging at Bogart 17. Well, I spent a great part of that day in writing on my reports and slipped into in the afternoon the Lincoln Park in Chicago. The day was exceedingly hot and humid and as it was raining all and on city, I didn't go around much. I noticed the climatic and atmospheric effects upon trees and shrubs, but more about this in connection with the other notes.

On Monday, August 14, I went to the Field Museum of Natural History in Jackson Park where I met the Director, Mr. F. J. Smith, with whom I had a short conference owing to his having an engagement down town. Well, this gentleman told me that in general of all things of interest that I collected the Museum would be pleased to receive Indian ware and that they were quite willing to take a share in the expense attached with such work.

The Botanist in charge of the collections of vegetable products, Dr. Millspaugh, being absent, I saw Mr. Jesse Ryan Jennings, who has charge of the herbarium.

This gentleman showed me pretty nearly all over the Museum and picked out the things they would like to get.

First, I think my that they possess a very interesting collection of Ethnobotanical material and the way it is exhibited is very attractive and striking. Dr. Smith and Jennings is so busy and full, they are, in his opinion,

the only people who had been able to make a so-called dry Botanical collection of great interest and instruction to the ordinary public.

The collection of fibres and fibre-products is quite extensive. I noticed with surprise what a fine white quality of paper is already being made out of cornstalks. In woods, they are just beginning to form a collection and they possess already a good many samples from Japan and Russia. Grains, too, and beans are growing collections. In beans, though, a great number of even common Chinese beans were absent.

In the herbarium there is a well-nigh total absence of Chinese and Asiatic plants, though West Indian and Mexican and Central American plants are well represented.

Now their wishes are many in regard to collected material. For instance, Fibres and products made of fibres are very welcome. Samples of wood and certain small objects made out of various woods are desired. Then all kinds of grains and samples of foods for so far they can be preserved made out of grains. Then, beans and other seeds having economic or other uses are needed. Oil and varnish and resin producing plants with samples of products are eagerly desired, especially to provide American manufacturers with reliable data and information and last, but not least, all herbarium specimens from Central Asia are wanted. These last ones could be exchanged with; they having many duplicates of Central American and Mexican plants.

the only people who had been able to make a so-called dye. Botanical collection of great interest and importance to the ordinary public.

The collection of fibres and fibre-products is quite extensive. I noticed with surprise what a fine white quality of jute is already being made out of asparagus. In woods, they are just beginning to form a collection and it promises already a good one; many of the woods are valuable. Grains, leaf, oil-seeds are growing rapidly. In fruits, there is great variety of some quite delicious ones there.

In the herbarium there is a well-nigh total absence of Chinese and Asiatic plants, though Sam Indian and Siamese and Central American plants are well represented.

The study albums are now in regard to collected material. The instrument, fibres and specimens make of fibres are very valuable. Models of wood and certain small objects made out of Indian woods are useful. Then all kinds of grains and samples of their use so far they can be produced made out of grains. Flour, lemon and other fruits having economic or other uses are needed. Oil and vanilla and yeast producing plants with samples of products are especially needed, especially in tropic countries manufacturers with reliable data and information and help, for our land, all kinds of wanted Central Asia are sought. Some land seeds could be exchanged with any living many displayed in Central American and Indian plants.

Any photos showing typical scenes or interesting details concerning collected material will always enhance the value of such collections and are very welcome.

Well, Dr. Greenman kept me nearly the whole day in the Museum and late in the afternoon I called upon Mr. J. Frank Foster, general superintendent of the South Parks, Chicago, and inquired for wishes and suggestions in the line of trees and plants. He was not well versed in these matters, as he confessed, but referred me to Mr. Fred Kanst, head gardener of the South Parks. Well, it being quite late, Mr. Kanst suggested to return the next day.

As such, I visited him on Wednesday morning, August 18, and walked and drove through Washington, Jackson, and several minor parks. Chicago certainly is working hard to supply breathing room for her ever-growing population. They do not go in much for growing rare or strange trees but they like to please the general public and satisfy the demand of the ordinary man in the street. As such, one finds in the parks big expanses of sand upon which people play all kinds of ball games, smaller fields in turf for golf and tennis and croquet, then again small swimming pools for children, many benches for the weary, etc.

Mr. Kanst told me that the main obstacle with growing trees in Chicago was the smoke in the atmosphere. Formerly there not being so many factories, things were much better. As such, any trees that might be seen anywhere as being able

Any modes showing typical scenes or interesting details concerning collected material will always enhance the value of such collections and are very welcome.

Well, Mr. Bowman had to hurry the whole day in the Museum and late in the afternoon I called upon Mr. Frank Archer, general superintendent of the South Parks, Chicago, and inquired for window and suggestions in the line of house and plants. He was not well versed in these matters, as he confessed, but referred me to Mr. Jens Jensen, head gardener of the South Parks. Well, it being quite late, Mr. Jensen was gone to return the next day.

In sum, I visited the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lincoln Park, and walked and drove through Humboldt, Douglas, and several minor parks. Chicago evidently is working hard to supply breathing room for her overgrowing population. They do not go in much for growing trees or shrubs there but they like to plant the general public and actually too dense of the ordinary man in the street. In park, one finds in the parks big expanses of sand upon which people play all kinds of ball games, smaller fields in hard for golf and tennis and croquet, then again small swimming pools for children, many benches for the weary, etc.

Mr. Jensen told me that the main obstacle with growing trees in Chicago was the smoke in the atmosphere. Evidently there are being no smoke ordinances, things are not better. In sum, my ideas that might be some suggestions as being able

to withstand smoke would be worth fortunes in Chicago. Also shrubs having some variation in the green of their leaves would be very welcome. On account of certain landscape gardeners being very much opposed in using cultivated varieties of shrubs with golden or purple leaves and as such falsely influencing the public, the gardeners of the large city parks in Chicago find much trouble in bringing about the desired color-effects.

In the afternoon I went to Garfield Park where I met Mr. Selz, the head gardener. He took me through the various green houses they have there and where I noticed quite a lot of orchids, tropical plants, ferns, etc. They just completed a new range of green houses of immense dimensions. The palm house is 65 feet high and over 200 feet long. Whether they will be able to heat such an immense house is a thing they themselves are not quite certain about. Beside that palm house, they have a gigantic show house, a cool conifer house, an economic plant house, a Cape of Good Hope and Australian house, a purely tropical house and a fernery with masses of rocks imported from Ohio and an artificial waterfall and a ditto well in it. I was informed that the total cost of this titanic range of plant houses amounts to $200,000.

Late in the afternoon I saw Mr. Jens Jensen, general superintendent of the West Chicago Parks, who has his office in Union park. I had to wait for him a couple of hours as he tours around the whole day sometimes in his automobile, inspecting the many parks he has charge of. He informed me that the

to efficient people would be very fortunate in Chicago. Also shrubs having some variation in the green of their leaves would be very welcome. On account of certain landscape gardeners being very much opposed in using cultivated varieties of shrubs with golden or purple leaves and as such falsely influencing the public, the gardeners of the large city parks in Chicago find much trouble in bringing about the desired color-effects.

In the afternoon I went to Garfield Park where I met Mr. Dale, the head gardener. He took me through the various green houses they have there and where I noticed quite a lot of orchids, tropical plants, ferns, etc. They just completed a new range of green houses of immense dimensions. The palm house is 65 feet high and over 800 feet long. Whether they will be able to keep such an immense house in a thing they themselves are not quite certain about. Beside that palm house, they have a flower show house, a cool house, a fern house, an economic plant house, a pair of food flow and nutritious house, a tropical house and a formery with masses of works imported from Italy and an artificial waterfall and a fifty well in it. I was informed that the total cost of this titanic range of plant houses amounts to $400,000.

Late in the afternoon I saw Mr. Jens Jensen, general superintendent of the Cook County Forest Preserves, who has his office in Dunn park. I had to wait for him a couple of hours as he was around the whole day inspecting in his automobile, laying-out the new parks he has charge of. He informed me that the

things he would like best of all for the Chicago parks were hardy shrubs that flowered in the spring time, like Pyrus japonica and Forsythias. Anything in those lines is always much appreciated by the public at large. Of course, shade trees which are smoke-resistent are much wanted, but as he said, truly "Where are we going to get them?"

In the evening I visited Humboldt Park, saw the fine water lilies there and noted some rare shrubs like a Xanthoceras sorbifolia from North China; a weeping, small-leaved Prunus, very silvery-leaved willows, Acanthopanax pentaphylla and some privet hybrids.

Of course, I went only hurriedly through these parks. They are so large and so widely scattered that Mr. Kanst alone has to drive 40 miles in going through the South Parks and I think Mr. Jensen has more yet in the West Parks. Still, I think I saw and heard what I wanted to know.

Both Mr. Kanst and Mr. Jensen expressed pleasure and gratification in seeing how the U. S. Department is taking these matters up and Mr. Kanst said that it was once in ten years that they received a call from a person like myself not commercially interested in the supply of a park.

Chicago certainly spends an enormous amount of money upon her parks system. Do you know that the general superintendents receive the royal salaries of between $5000 and $7000 per annum and that even head gardeners and their assistants get as much as from $2000 to $4000.

In general I was struck with the uncongeniality to plant growth in Chicago of both climate and soil. Man has a hard job there in making a good show with plants that thrive well nearly everywhere else and yet do only poorly here. The willow, poplar and black ash looked the best of all shade trees with Lindens, soft maples and elms coming second, while hard maples, sycamores and oaks were third. Conifers can't be grown any more. The sulphuric acid in the atmosphere kills them right out and as such I saw in the big hot house in Garfield Park our ordinary Retinospores and Thuyas treated as choice greenhouse plants.

A thing I omitted to mention yet is this, that in some of the greenhouses in Garfield Park the only wood seen in evidence are the bars upon which the glass panes rest. Otherwise, everything is made of concrete, the benches are, water tanks, sliding panels in the propagating house, even the posts upon which the benches rest. Nothing can rot or rust in such a house and no fungi can bother the plants and no insects can multiply in old rotten timbers.

One item I noticed in Chicago is this; that in their desire to give the public a quick show they very great part of all their shrubs and trees is only the most common material while there must be a great number of various things that would do well if they were experimented with. As such, I think they need some kind of a testing station where specimens of all things could be kept and where new things could be experimented with and where, if necessary, hardy things could be originated,

In general I was shock with the unsuccessfulness to plant growth in Chicago of both climate and soil. Man has a hard job there in making a good show with plants that thrive well nearly everywhere else but in city parks. The climate, people and plants are based upon at all times with climate, soil maples and elms coming second, while hard maples, sycamores and oaks were third. Conifers don't be given any note. The sulphuric acid in the atmosphere kills them right out and as much I saw in the City not house in Hartford Park was evergreens and cedars trees (Chinese juniper).

A thing I omitted to mention yet is this, that in some of the greenhouses in Hartford Park the only good ones in existence are the Dark Eyes (Black Eyes Susan). Otherwise, everything is made of concrete, the benches are, water tanks, sitting panels in the propagating house, even the cross upon which the benches rest. Nothing can rot or rust in such a house and no frost can bother the plants and no insects can multiply in its rather climate.

One idea I noticed in Chicago is that they look in their desire to give the public a quick idea of very great work of all their efforts and taxes is only the most common material while there may be a great number of matters which would be well if they were experimented with. As such, I think they need some kind of a training station where gardeners of all kinds would be sent and where the things would be originated with and then, if necessary, many things could be originated,

like, for instance, more smoke-resistent varieties. Among the ashes, for instance, I noticed a few varieties much better looking than others while growing side by side.

Well, this is the last report upon my trip which lasted three weeks and on which I saw and learned a good many things that will prove to me of great value when in Central and Mastern Asia in search for hardier and useful trees and plants.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

August 22, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I enclose my weekly report on the past trip to the Chief of the Bureau. Would you be so kind as to overlook it and amend it if necessary and have it forwarded to Dr. Galloway's office.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ing, for instance, more microscopical and careful. More the same, for instance, I noticed a few varieties much better looking than others while growing side by side.

Well, this is the last report upon my trip which lasted three weeks and on which I saw and learned a good many things that will prove to me of great value when in Central and Western Asia in search for hardier and sweeter fruit and plants.

I remain, Mr. Swingle,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

August 22, 1906.

Mr. Swingle:

Herewith is another my weekly report on the plant trip to the Chief of the Bureau. Could you be so kind as to overlook it and make it necessary and then it forwarded to Mr. Galloway's office.

I am, Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

August 25, 1908.

Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr.,

In Charge of Plant Introduction Garden,

Chico, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tr acy:

Upon my return to Washington after a three weeks' trip through Canada and the Northern United States, I find your letter of August 1, 1908, awaiting me.

Well, this number S.P.I. 21924 (my number 186) ought never to have been put in a sandbed, as I expressly stated on the card accompanying it, "Bud-wood". However, that is not your fault, of course.

No. S.P.I. 22345 was given to my No. 829a, and as such you may be able to tell us how these seeds are doing.

Mr. Fairchild turned your letters of July 21st and 29th over to me. I certainly am glad to nitice that the bamboos are apparently reviving again, for these are really the most valuable of all my recent introductions.

I also see that you noted nine of the ten Rosa xanthina (S.P.I. No. 23034) as apparently dead. I hope you will give them a severe pruning before throwing them out. Really they ought to have been pruned heavily upon planting as their roots were relatively small.

mas.

Do you know that the Roberts ms., No. 3056, is extremely rare, even in Qatar, and it may fill a place in gardens in arid regions similar to what the small conifers do in western horticulture.

Mr. Metcalfe will let you know later on how we want some of these plants dissembarked.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

Washington, D. C.,

September 1, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Alex. Kennedy, Grace Mission, Tangsi near Hanchou, China, who writes me that the seeds he received from the Department are all doing very well with the exception of some flower seeds. He would like to obtain some books which would enable him to recognize various trees and plants, but as we have nothing we could send which would be helpful to him in China upon this subject I wish you would be so kind as to send him some Farmers' Bulletins upon growing plants in general, upon which topic he could assimilate considerable.

As it is mostly through Mr. Kennedy's efforts that we were able to collect so many bamboos and to obtain the white-fruited loquats, I think we are somewhat indebted to him, and by favoring him in this matter could show our appreciation of his assistance.

The bulletins could be sent to the American Post Office at Shanghai, and as Mr. Kennedy frequently visits Shanghai he could get them there, saving us a considerable amount on postage.

Very respectfully,

CRAWFORD. M YER.

Washington, D. C.,

September 1, 1900.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. H. W. Kennedy, Grove Hilston, Tangal near Kandern, China, who writes me that the seeds he received from the Department are all doing very well with the exception of some Plume seeds. He would like to obtain some books which would enable him to recognize various trees and plants, but as we have nothing we could send which would be helpful to him in China upon this subject I wish you would be so kind as to send him some Farmers' Bulletins upon growing plants in general, upon which topic he could assimilate information.

It is merely through Mr. Kennedy's efforts that we were able to collect so many Cashews and to obtain the white fruited Lagenaria, I think we are somewhat indebted to him, and by favoring him in this matter could show our appreciation of his assistance.

The bulletins could be sent to the American Consul, Kiffoe at Canton, and as Mr. Kennedy frequently visits Canton in spelling the time, it may be a considerable saving.

Very respectfully,

[illegible]

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 10, 1908.

Mr. C. G. Knight,

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Knight:

As you see, I landed at last in Woods Hole, somewhat later than I intended to, but safe and sound, though. I suppose you didn't send my trunk yet, at least I made inquiries but found that nothing has arrived yet. Well, as such, I wish you would forward it to me together with some things Mrs. Bell will supply you with, at your very earliest convenience.

With best of Greetings,

Yours very trully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 10, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

This morning I landed at last in Woods Hole and am stopping at the "Dexter House," where I would be pleased to have my mail and other things forwarded.

Has Mr. Fairchild finished with my two letter of authorization? If so, I wish you would be kind enough to send them to me at your earliest convenience.

Iowa City, Iowa.

September 10, 1920.

Dr. G. O. Knight,

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dear Dr. Knight:

As you know, I looked at last in Iowa City, somewhat later than I intended to, but well and round. Though, I suppose you didn't meet my train yet, at least I hadn't telegraphed that there was nothing you arrived yet. Well, as ever, I wish you would forward it to me together with some things here. Will will supply you with, at your very earliest convenience.

With best of Greetings,

Yours very truly,

FRANK K. BRYAN.

Iowa City, Iowa.

September 10, 1920.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

This morning I looked at last in Iowa City and am stopping at the "Jeffers House," where I would be pleased to have my mail and one or things forwarded.

Has Dr. Reinmiller visited with Mr. the Letter of Authorization? If so, I wish you would be kind enough to send them to me at your earliest convenience.

With best regards to you all, I am, Madam,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 11, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Wednesday, ult., while talking to Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, he expressed his regrets that while the Department wanted some specimen fruits from the Arboretum they failed to send him a sufficient number of franks and he said he found it too expensive to pay postage on such matters.

As such, I would suggest that we send him as early as convenient some light, small boxes and 20 or 30 mailing franks, so as to enable him to send us some samples of fruits from the very interesting forms of Pyrus which are just ripening now in the Arboretum.

Professor Sargent is still absent, but is expected back early in October.

I am very busy with writing, for President Roosevelt wants a report from me upon the deforestation of China.

With best greetings, I am

Yours respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer.

With best regards to you all, I am, Madam,

Yours very truly,

Frank S. Bates.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts,

September 11, 1928.

Dear Dr. Reinhold:

Wednesday, rlt., while talking to Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, he expressed his regrets that while the Department sended some specimen fruits from the Arboretum they failed to send him a sufficient number of frames and he said he found it too expensive to pay postage on such matters.

As ever, I would suggest that we send him as early as convenient some light, small boxes and 50 or 60 mailing frames, so as to enable him to send us some samples of fruits from the very interesting fruit of Ilex which we just viewing now in the Arboretum.

Professor Sargent is still absent, but is expected back early in October.

I am very busy with writing for President Roosevelt a report from us upon the determination of Ohio.

With best greetings, I am

Yours respectfully,

Frank S. Bates.

P.S. Are my letters and photos on the road to me? If not, please hurry them!

Woods Hole, Massachusetts,

September 12, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This evening I am starting to write you a report of what I heard or saw or experienced during the last ten days since I left Washington.

Well, when I came home at the St. James Hotel, Washington, Tuesday night, September 1, I found a telegram awaiting me from Mr. Hicks informing me that the President would see me Wednesday morning at 10:30. It was a good thing I had inquired just before Departmental closing hours that I was allowed to go for it wouldn't have made a good impression if I couldn't have come at the appointed hour.

I took as such the night train and landed Wednesday morning at 9 A.M. in Westbury, L.I., and found Mr. Henry Hicks awaiting me with his automobile. We hurried up to his home and after a brief greeting to his wife who still remembered me, we puffed away to Oysterbay. As the auto climbed up Sagamore Hill we saw our high executive strenuously engaged in a game of tennis, his highly colored cheeks and bronzed neck looking all the healthier in contrast with his white woolen sweater while his broad shoulders and strong calves, together with his massive

P.S. Are my letters satisfactory on the road to me? If not, please hurry home!

Wenda Hole, Massachusetts,

September 16, 1930.

Dear Mr. Heinfeld:

This evening I am starting to write you a report of what I heard or saw or experienced during the last ten days since I left Washington.

Well, when I came home at the Mt. Jesse Hotel, Washington, Tuesday night, September 1, I found a telegram awaiting me from Mr. Hicks informing me that the President would see me Wednesday morning at 10:30. It was a good thing I had inquired just before departmental closing hours that I was allowed to go for it wouldn't have made a good impression if I couldn't have come at the appointed hour.

I took as much the night train and landed Wednesday morning at 9 A.M. in Woonsocket, R.I., and found Mr. Henry Hicks awaiting me with his automobile. We hurried up to his home and after a brief greeting to his wife who still remembered me, we sped away to Oyesterbay. As the cars climbed up Sugar-Loaf Hill we saw our high executive strategically engaged in a game of tennis, his highly colored cheeks and bronzed neck looking all the healthier in contrast with his white woolen sweater while his broad shoulders and strong arms, together with his massive

head, gave one at once the impression of seeing an all-around strong man.

We were shown into the big hall by a colored young man and had time enough while we were waiting to observe the Buffalo and Moose heads against the walls, the big grizzly and black bear skins upon the floor and to notice some small nice metal bears in an antique show case. One of those ornaments had even diamond eyes.

Well, soon the President came in and shook hands heartily with Mr. Hicks and me and told us he was so glad to see us. He dropped into a leather cushioned arm chair and looked the picture of health and strength. We soon came to talk about conditions in China, about reforestation in America, the pleasures of country life, the tigers of Siberia, of which he told us, that eminent Zoologists have the opinion nowadays that the tigers instead of having migrated to the North are supposed to have originated up North and to have descended to the South; then we spoke about his own hunting trip in the wilds of Africa of which he told us that he will go under the auspices of the National Museum and will take two scientific assistants with him. When Mr. Hicks told him that the papers told all kinds of stories about his hunting, he waxed really angry and said, "Mr. Hicks, those New York newspapers are the wickedest, lowest newspapers in the whole world!" Then we came again to the work of the Department of Agriculture, in having me explore Central Asia to obtain hardy fruits for the people in the North

head, gave one at once the impression of being an all-around strong man.

We were shown into the big hall by a colored young man and had time enough while we were waiting to observe the Buffalo and Moose heads against the walls, the big grizzly and black bear skins upon the floor and to notice some small kids metal bears in an antique show case. One of these creatures had even diamond eyes.

Well, soon the President came in and shook hands heartily with Mr. Hicks and me and told us he was so glad to see us. He dropped into a leather cushioned arm chair and looked the picture of health and strength. We soon came to talk about conditions in China, about reforestation in America, the pleasures of country life, the tigers of Africa, of which he told us, that eminent zoologists have the opinion nowadays that the tigers instead of having migrated to the North are supposed to have originated up North and to have descended to the South; then we spoke about his own hunting trip in the wilds of Africa of which he told us that he will go under the auspices of the National Museum and all the two scientific assistants with him. When Mr. Hicks told him that the papers told all kinds of stories about his hunting, he said smilingly enough and said, "Mr. Hicks, these New York newspapers are the wickedest, lowest newspapers in the world-well!" Then we came again to the work of the Department of Agriculture, in having me explore Owaissi Isle to obtain hardy fruits for the people in the North

West and the President looked over some of my photos and told us that when he was out West buffalo berries and wild plums were considered a fine delicacy when preserved with sugar. He highly praised our Department by saying"that of the good work that was being done in the country by different institutions and men, that of the Department of Agriculture ranks in my opinion among the foremost."

The President was very much interested in the pictures about the deforestation of China and requested me to draw up a realistic and concise report about its disastrous effects and send it up to him, illustrated with photographs so that he may use it in his next message to Congress, adding with a chuckled voice and with broad jaws, "That will be my last chance of getting at them, you see." The tone he said this sentence in was so amusing that we all three burst out. Well, we had a few more talks about the blessings of having good neighbors, etc., and then the President rose and said it had been a delight to him, etc., and we thanked him profoundly and soon we whirled again along the roads.

After lunch we visited the Carnegie Institutional Experimental Station at Cold Spring, Long Island, and were received by Professor Chas. B. Davenport. We spoke about various problems of evolution and experimentation and I noted down that Professor Davenport is especially interested in getting various breeds of fowls from the Orient whenever they possess peculiar characteristics. Plants also are welcome if

Now and the President looked over some of my photographs till we that when he was out West, buffalo herds and wild pigeons were commonplace, the railways were preserved with vigor. He highly praised our Department by saying "that of the good work that was being done in the country by different institutions and men, that of the Department of Agriculture ranks in my opinion above the Congress."

The President was very much interested in the pictures about the deforestation of China and requested me to draw up a realistic and graphic report about the disastrous effects and send it up to him, illustrated with photographs so that he may see it in his next message to Congress, acting with a clenched voice and with broad jaws, "This will be my last chance of getting at them, you see." The time he said this sentence in was so amusing that we all three burst out. Well, we had a few more talks about the blessings of having good neighbors, etc., and then the President rose and said it had been a delight to him, etc., and we thanked him profusely and soon we strolled again along the roads.

After lunch we visited the Carnegie Institution, Department Station at Cold Spring Long Island, and very pleased by Professor Shaw, Director. We spoke about various problems of statistics and experimentation and I noted down that Professor Shaw is especially interested in pulse varieties breeds of fowls from the Indian shamans that possess peculiar characteristics. Their eggs are valuable if

they show a thing like mutation and beans more especially are desired, as they are working with them already at this station and have obtained some remarkable results in color variation. Now in regard to these beans, I sent a bag of seeds from the Wu tai shan region under No. 921a. These are pears, however, but they looked to me as perhaps being in a state of great variation and could as such be utilized. Then under No. 933a, I sent a strange variety of soy bean from Tsin-sse, Shansi, also varying a good deal. I wish the Department would send a sample of each of those two numbers to Dr. Davenport. We spoke at length about the hardy monkeys and I found that they are still wanted, only a couple of them and that the total expenses for a healthy pair of such monkeys might not run over $100.

We were shown over the plots of ground they have there at the Station and I saw the many Oenothera Lamarckiana, they cultivate to corroborate deVrie's theories about mutation, etc. I was asked a good many questions about these mutants, after which Mr. Hicks informed them that I had worked for so many years with them while under Professor Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Hicks and I repaired to the famous Dana's Arboretum at Glen Cove, Long Island. I was struck with the size and the beauty of the fine collection of Conifers they possess. There are some splendid specimens of various Asiatic conifers, like Picea ajanensis, P. alcockiana,

They were a fairly large medium and these were especially are desired, as they are working with them already at this station and have obtained some remarkable results in color variation. Now in regard to these beans, I sent a bag of seeds from the Mt. Sinai region under No. 9214. These are yours, however, but they looked to me as perhaps being in a state of great variation and could as much be utilized. Then under No. 9224, I sent a strange variety of my bean from Fair-one, Hawaii, also varying a good deal. I also the Department world send a sample of each of these two number to Dr. Swingle. We spoke at length about the tardy monkeys and I found that they are still wanted, only a couple of them and that the total expense for a healthy pair of such monkeys might not run over $100.

We were shown over the plots of ground they have there at the Station and I saw the many Sumatra Lamerkiana, they cultivate to corroborate de Vries's theories about mutation, etc. I was asked a good many questions about these mutants, after which Mr. Hicks informed them that I had worked for so many years with Khan while under Professor Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Hicks and I repaired to the Jardin Jean's Botanica at Ban Dove, long Island. I was struck with the size and the beauty of the fine collection of dahlias they raised. There are some splendid specimens of various cactus species, like Pleon elumenis, C. cleistocactus,

Abris firma, A. Veitchii, Cryptomeria japonica, Pseudo-larix Kaempferi, Thuya orientalis, Juniperis chinensis and various forms of Taxus cuspidata. I noticed also two specimens of the white-barked pine (Pinus Bungeana) but as they were growing in the shade of tall trees they didn't look at their best for this pine needs all the light and sun it can get to thrive to perfection.

I noticed some large trees of Magnolia Yulan, Cornus Kousa, Gingko biloba and Sophora japonica, showing that in general East Asiatic plants thrive in the climate of Eastern America.

On Tursday, September 3, we went to New York City. I called upon Mr. Caspar Whitney, editor of the Outing Magazine, but found him outing himself and so where Dr. Louis L. Seaman, the African explorer, Dr. Robert T. Morris, a fruit grower, and Dr. Thomas Gaunt. Some of these gentlemen were out in the country and Dr. Seaman was even as far as Europe. I want to see some of them, however, and will call upon them on my return trip.

At about 11 A.M. we arrived at the New York Museum of Natural History where we found Dr. H. C. Bumpus, the director, temprcarily absent. Mr. Hicks, however, had received word from him by letter that he would see us at 1 P.M. and as such we spent our time in looking over the beautifully arranged exhibit of native woods, with splendidly-made imitation leaves, fruits and flowers attached to each piece of wood, while a photograph

Doris Fisher, A. Natcott, Cryptomeria Japonica, Taxodium Sempervirens, Thuya orientalis, Taxodium distichum and various forms of Taxus cuspidata. I noticed also two specimens of the white-barked pine (Pinus Bungeana) but as they were growing in the shade of tall trees they didn't look at their best for this pine needs all the light and sun it can get to thrive to perfection.

I noticed some large trees of Magnolia Fraseri, Cornus florida, Ginkgo biloba and various Ilexes, showing that in general that Asiatic plants thrive in the climate of Western America.

On Tuesday, September, we met to see the city. I walked with Dr. Oliver Kinney, editor of the Public Opinion, but found him setting himself and so where Dr. Louis L. Seaman, the African explorer, Dr. Robert H. Morris, a fruit grower, and Dr. Thomas Dunn. Some of these gentlemen were not in the country and Dr. Seaman was even as far as Europe. I went to see some of them, however, and will call upon them on my return trip.

At about 11 A.M. we arrived at the New York Museum of Natural History where we found Dr. H. F. Bumpus, the director, temporarily absent. Dr. Miers, however, had received word from him by letter that he would be at 1 P.M. and so we spent our time in looking over the beautifully arranged models of native birds, with wonderfully-made imitation leaves, trees and flowers attached to each tree or bush, while a patient

of a tree as it is seen wher growing, and a small map giving its native habitat, make the collection all the more interesting.

At about 1 o'clok Dr. Bumpus appeared and we had some talks with him about collecting of desirable material in Central and Eastern Asia.

Well, Dr. Bumps was somewhat sour and had apparently recently been stung by some one for he said that they had had a collector in China for three years at great expense and that when he came back he knew next to nothing about industries they wanted to know about, although he had bought tools and instruments relating to such industries. He said that the left the Botanical collecting religiously alone; the Bronx Botanical Garden took that upon itself. The only things he wanted were ants and spiders collected in different parts of the world and put up in alcohol. We were shown many cases with material from China, Japan, Korea and Siberia and as Dr. Bumpus said, there is always lots of material that can't be exhibitied either for lack of space or for being not of sufficient interest or not being perfect or complete or for other reasons. Well, such material is of the highest interest to students just the same and they were installing now new fireproof rooms for safe-keeping such material. A feature of these new rooms is that they can be easily fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or with carbon bisulphide, doing away as such with evil-smelling naphtaline or other preservatives.

of a tree as it is seen on pottery, and a small man giving life-giving insight, may be collection all the more interesting.

As soon I arrived in Jamaica approached me to had some talks with him about collecting of ceramic material in Central and Eastern Asia.

Well, Dr. Hunter was somewhat sour and had apparently recently been stung by some one for he said that they had had a collector in China for three years at great expense and that when he came back he had not a thinking about furniture they wanted to know about, although he had brought back and inter-ments relating to such interiors. He said that the left the Oriental collecting religiously alone; the Oriental Garden been that upon itself. The only things he wanted were ants and spiders collected in different parts of the world and put up in alcohol. We were shown many cases with material from China, Japan, Java and Siberia and as Dr. Hunter said, there is always less of material that must be solidified either less of space or for being not so well-looking insects or not being perfect or complete or for other reasons. Well, such material is of the highest interest to students just the same and they were installing new new Fingerpost rooms for self-keeping such material. A feature of these new rooms is that they can be easily fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or with carbon bisulphide, using any as much with anti-smelling napthalene or other preservatives.

In the afternoon we flew over the elevated railway to the Bronx Botanical Garden. Dr. Britton was in Europe but Dr. W. A. Murril as acting Director was very kind to us and had some of the lesser lights show us several groups of plants in the herbarium, like Pyrus, Ligustrum, Syringa, Prunus, Juglans, Pistacia, Populus and Castanea. What a mass of beautiful species of nearly all of these plants have to be introduced yet from China,--it is simply amazing so few of the plants collected by Dr. Henry have been introduced. Of course, I suppose that Veitch will possess several of these plants since Wilson sent in so many seeds, but I assume that they haven't as yet a sufficient stock at hand to advertise them.

I noticed that the Herbarium was exceedingly poor in Central Asiatic plants and I was informed that they will gladly receive anything from there in exchange for their duplicate material. Dr. Murril would also like very much to obtain specimens of all kinds of fungi from Asia, especially the forms, growing on old wood and the terrestrial kinds. He wants to describe them in a to-be-published book. I do not know what became of the few fungi I have sent in, but if they are not needed in the Department they might be given to him, for it is much better to have one or two very good collections in a country than to have lots of small accumulations which serve only a few people.

We looked through some books on Central Asian travels in regard to habitats of plants but we didn't find much and then Mr. Nash, the curator of the Botanical Garden, took us

In the afternoon we flew over the elevated railway to the Bronx Botanical Garden. Dr. Britton was in Europe but Dr. W. A. Murrill as acting Director was very kind to us and had some of the lower flight course several groups of plants in the herbarium, like Cycas, Liquidrvae, Cycles, Cycas, Dioscorea, Tiatoria, Lopsiva and Dracaena. That a mass of beautiful species of nearly all of these plants have to be introduced yet from China,—it is simply amazing so few of the plants collected by Dr. Henry have been introduced. Of course, I suppose that Kelsey will possess several of these plants since Wilson sent in so many seeds, but I assume that they haven't as yet a sufficient stock at hand to advertise them.

I noticed that the Herbarium was exceedingly poor in Central Asiatic plants and I was informed that they will gladly receive anything from there in exchange for their duplicate material. Dr. Murrill would also like very much to obtain specimens of all kinds of fungi from Asia, especially the Cycas, strange as it may seem, the Cycadical kind. He wants to describe them in a to-be-published book. I do not know what became of the few fungi I have sent in, but if they are not needed in the Department they might be given to him, for it is much better to have one or two very good collections in a country than to have lots of small accumulations which serve only a few people.

We looked through some books on Central Asian travels in regard to habitats of plants but we didn't find much and then Dr. Mack, the curator of the Botanical Garden, took us

through the Arboretum and showed us the various forms of Berberis they have. I noticed one particularly handsome one, called B. amurensis, but in all probability a hybrid as every one of the 6 or 8 bushes under that name looked different from the others. Well, no matter what it may be, its vigorous looks, combined with a wealth of large racemes of big scarlet-colored berries, couldn't fail to attract one's attentions. Mr. Nash is of the opinion that this Berberis will put B. Thunbergii in the shade.

Several forms of Ligustrum's they have also. One kind called Ligustrum vulgare var. Soulangeana was quite distinct from the ordinary privet. There is some valuable material among the privets for breeding hardier and handsomer things.

I noticed among the Forsythias a hybrid between F. suspensa and F. viridissima and Mr. Nash considers it as the most ornamental of any of the Forsythias. It is named F. intermedia and may be obtained through the trade. Several Viburnums and Cornus they possess, two groups of plants among each of which some hybridizing ought to be done to obtain more handsome types.

We overlooked the Poplars in particular as I am in doubt about the names of certain species in North China. I see that the poplar with small leaves which Bretschneider calls Populus suaveolens is in reality P. Simonii, as I saw it also under that name in the Arnold Arboretum a few days ago. So some of my introduced poplars will have to be looked over, I suspect there are perhaps novelties among them.

through the Arboretum and showed us the various kinds of Berberis they have. I noticed one particularly handsome one, called B. amurensis, but in all probability a hybrid as every one of the B. or B. thunbergii seems to have lost their distinctness from the wild. Well, no matter what it may be, its vigorous habit, combined with a wealth of large racemes of big scarlet-colored berries, should suffice to attract one's attention. Mr. Hesse is of the opinion that this Berberis will put B. Thunbergii in the shade.

Several forms of Alyssum they have also. One also called Iberiss vulgaris var. coronaria was quite distinct from the ordinary sorts. There is some valuable material among the private for breeding hardier and handsomer things.

I noticed among the Forsythias a hybrid between F. suspensa and F. viridissima and Mr. Hesse considers it as the most ornamental of any of the Forsythias. It is named F. intermedia and may be obtained through the trade. Several Viburnum and Cornus they possess, two groups of plants among each of which some hybridizing ought to be done to obtain more handsome types.

We overlooked the Hepiaca in particular as I am sorry to name of certain species in Dorn Ulm. I saw that the dollar with small leaves which Breitenmeier calls Hepiaca sarcoplera is in reality H. triloba, as I saw it also under that name in the Lemoli collection a few days ago. In some of my introduced seedlings will have to be labeled "?", I suppose these are perhaps Dorniliae anyway.

A few things in the Arboretum are worth imitating when we in Washington start laying out and planting the National Arboretum, viz., they never plant a single specimen as the only representative of a species, they always plant several; and that is a wise principle for there is a far greater variability and individuality among trees and shrubs than people generally know of and it is just through that variability that one is able to select certain points one needs in hybridization.

Another thing experimenting with or perhaps even adopting as it is are the black-painted, incorruptible antimony-leaden labels in which the name of the plant and its country of origin have been impressed with white painted letters. These labels can be read easily at even a distance, never corrode or break and are inexpensive. The leaden tablet is screwed with 4 brazen screws against a wooden board on the back of which is attached a strong bent galvanized wire with two legs by which it is stuck in the ground.

At parting, Mr. Nash said that he would be pleased to receive anything for the Garden that might be thought hardy in New York but above all things various species of Barberries and poplars are especially welcome.

Well, we came home late that night after having had a very busy day.

On Friday, September 4, we went out again in Mr. Hick's automobile taking with us Professor Judson of Cornell who was stopping at Garden City, Long Island, studying up vegetable

A few things in the laboratory are worth listening when we in Huntington start laying out and planting the national laboratory, viz., they never plant a single specimen as the only representative of a species, they always plant several; and that is a nice principle for there is a lot greater variability and individuality among trees and shrubs than people generally know of and it is just through that variability that one is able to select certain points one needs in hybridization.

Before this conversation with Mr Hedge was adjusting as it is now the standard, inexpensive aluminum labels in which the name of the plant and the country of origin have been impressed with white painted letters. These labels can be read easily at even a distance, never corrode or rust and are inexpensive. The labels table is covered with a brass screw against a wooden board on the back of which is attached a strong hook galvanized wire with two loops by which it is stuck in the ground.

At parting, Mr. Hedge said that he would be pleased to receive anything for the Garden that might be thought hardy in New York but above all things various species of Barberries and poplars are especially welcome.

Well, we came home late that night after having had a very long day.

On Friday, September 6, we went out again in Mr. Hicks's automobile taking with us Professor Bakon of Cornell who was staying at Garden City, Long Island, studying up vegetable

growing in Long Island. We first visited the Cottage Gardens Nursery at Queens, Long Island, where I noticed some remarkably fine nursery stock of various ornamental conifers like Retinospora, Thuyas, Picea, etc. The conifers with blue hues especially seem to thrive better here in Northeastern America than the green varieties. I also hear that all the conifers from the Eastern Rocky Mountain slopes are perfectly hardy almost everywhere, while those from the damp-atmosphered West slopes and from the Pacific coast are nearly all tender. If that really should prove to be the case, then the Department certainly ought to establish a plant-breeding garden somewhere in Colorado or thereabouts to create all-around hardy forms of plants which could be of use over the greater part of the world. Many plant breeders like Burbank, for instance, have gone too far South and as such their creations can only be grown in restricted locations.

Beside those nice blue conifers I noticed the ordinary nursery stock like one finds anywhere and which needs on commentation. I saw here for the first time, though, how that new Chestnut disease is killing off beautiful, large trees, some measuring a couple of feet in diameter. Strange, that nature does do such things!

From Queens we went to Flushing and wandered over the old, abandoned Parson's Nurseries, where one still can observe many a rare form of Asiatic trees and shrubs. The whole place, though, is in a forlorn state and makes the impression of a plant cemetery. The city of New York owns the greater part now

growing in Long Island. We first visited the Cottage Gardens Nursery at Queens, Long Island, where I noticed some remarkably fine nursery stock of various ornamental conifers like Retinosporas, Thuyas, Piceas, etc. The conifers with blue hues especially seem to thrive better here in Northeastern America than the green varieties. I also found that all the conifers from the Western Rocky Mountain slopes are perfectly hardy almost everywhere, while those from the Rocky-almost-desert West slopes and from the Pacific coast are nearly all tender. If that really should prove to be the rule, then the Japanese would certainly urge to establish a plant-breeding station somewhere in Colorado or thereabouts to create all-around hardy forms of plants which could be of use over the greater part of the world. Many plant breeders like Burbank, for instance, have gone too far South and as such their creations can only be grown in restricted locations.

Beside those blue conifers I noticed the ordinary nursery stock like Ilex species and which look so commonplace. I saw here for the first time, though, how that new Chestnut disease is killing off beautiful, large trees, some measuring a couple of feet in diameter. Strange, that nature does do such things!

From Queens we went to Flushing and wandered over the old, abandoned Parsons's Nursery, where one still can observe many a rare form of hardy trees and shrubs. The whole place, though, is in a derelict state and makes the impression of a plant cemetery. The city of New York was the greater part of

and has the intentions of converting it into a park but there are rumors in the air of bribery and graft and Heaven knows what courses may be taken yet.

We saw some splendid specimens in Flushing and vicinity of weeping beeches, Pseudo-larix Kaempferi, Zelkova Keaki, Tilia argentea, etc. The climate here seems to resemble that of Western Europe more than any other section of North Eastern America.

In the afternoon we proceeded on to several vegetable gardens in the neighborhood of Long Island City. We paid visits to some Italian and Chinese vegetable growers. In the Italian garden I noticed a many-headed form of cauliflower or perhaps Broccoli, green celery, celeriac and sweet fennel, all three of which are much in demand among the sons of Italy up in New York City.

The long-queued Chinese, however, had lots of Balsam apples (Momordica charantia), wax gourds (Benincasia cerifera), Bottle gourds (Lagenaria vulgaris var.), several kinds of Pai tsai, of mustard, some Koriander and a vegetable, new to me, called "Young tsai," used like spinach as greens. It is apparently a species of Ipomoea or Convolvulus, though it can be cut several times during the season. As these Chinese gardeners nearly all hail from Canton or thereabouts, they grow quite different varieties of Pai tsai and of gourds than I have seen in Northern China.

and has the intention of converting it into a park but there are rumors in the air of bribery and graft and lawsuits know what courses may be taken yet.

We saw some splendid specimens in climbing and vicinity of weeping beeches, *Jacob-Linin Hemlock*, *Maiden Tomb*, *Pine Arbutus*, etc. The climate here seems to resemble that of eastern Europe more than any other section of North Eastern America.

In the afternoon we proceeded on to several vegetable gardens in the neighborhood of Long Island City. We paid visits to some Italian and Chinese vegetable growers. In the Italian gardens I noticed a many-headed form of cauliflower or perhaps broccoli, green celery, celeriac and sweet fennel, all three of which are much in demand among the sons of Italy so in New York City.

The long-rooted Chinese, however, had lots of Italian apiae (*Apiaceae chinensis*), sea grass (*Zostaceae marina*), bubble grass (*Lagenaria vulgaris var.*), several kinds of kai tsai, or mustard, some *Boniaceae* and a vegetable, now in re, called "Young tsai" used like spinach as greens. It is apparently a species of *Ipomoea* or *Convolvulus*, though it can be cut several times during the season. As these Chinese growers nearly all hail from Canton or thereabouts, they grow quite different varieties of kai tsai and of grass than I have seen in Northern China.

Saturday, September 5, saw us leave again early in the morning by auto, train, ferry, underground railroad, etc. heading for Little Silver, New Jersey, where we drove up to Dr. Wm. van Vleet's residence and were fortunate enough to find him home. I handed your letter of introduction to him and after that Dr. van Vleet showed us over his place.

He also selected a very nice location upon a gentle sloping knoll overlooking the landscape and many are the things he grows like Gladioli, Roses, Rhododendrons, pears, apples, walnuts, lilies, Hemerocallis and many minor things.

Of course, he doesn't grow a great number of things, Gladiolus excepted, of which he has several thousand bulbs. His time, funds and limited area of land wouldn't permit such, but altogether it is remarkable, though, so many plants he has been able to crowd into such a small area. His hybridizations, as such, have been limited to small numbers but altogether it seems that he has the knack of getting something out of what he does. Among his Gladioli there are some very fine forms in my opinion and in the crosses between Rosa rugosa and other roses, there are also some very promising novelties. It seems that this Rosa rugosa can be hybridized with almost all forms of roses and imparts to its offspring a hardiness, greater than any of our modern roses possess.

While talking, Mr. Hicks asked Dr. Van Vleet's opinion about the nitrogen collecting capacities of the Elaeagni. Mr. Hicks stated that he had some rows of Privet growing upon very

Saturday, September 8, saw us leave again early in the morning by auto, train, ferry, underground railroad, etc. heading for Little Silver, New Jersey, where we drove up to Dr. Wm. van Fleet's residence and were fortunate enough to find him home. I handed your letter of introduction to him and after that Dr. van Fleet showed us over his place.

He also selected a very nice location upon a gentle sloping knoll overlooking the landscape and many are the things to cross like Dahlia, Iris, Gladiolus, Peony, Aster, Salvia, Lilies, Hemerocallis and many other things.

Of course, he doesn't grow a great number of things. Gladiolus excepted, of which he has several thousand bulbs. His time, funds and limited area of land wouldn't permit such, but altogether it is remarkable, though, so many plants he has been able to crowd into such a small area. His hybridizations, as such, have been limited to small numbers but altogether it seems that he has the knack of getting something out of what he does. Among his Gladioli there are some very fine forms in my opinion and in the crosses between Iris tenax and other forms, there are also some very promising novelties. It seems that this Iris tenax can be hybridized with almost all forms of irises and imparts to its offspring a hardiness, greater than any of our modern irises possess.

While talking, Mr. Hiers asked Dr. Van Fleet's opinion about the nitrogen collecting capacities of the Tenax. Dr. Hiers stated that he had some rows of Tenax growing very

sandy land, all of the bushes had very yellowish-tinted foliage with the exception of those privets that were growing near a couple of Eleagnus umbellatus bushes where they were intense green as if they had been manured. Dr. Van Vleet, too, said that he found that where Eleagnus had been grown, the ground was as rich as if a few crops of cowpeas had been plowed under and he also observed that Eleagnus longipes and E. umbellatus were always dark green, even upon very sandy soil.

Now, what do we know about these matters, Mr. Fairchild? I have been out so long that I haven't heard anything about these discoveries. I personally have often marvelled at the ability of the alders to grow upon the poorest of soils and yet be dark green and I suspect that when Eleagnus is found to possess fertilizing capacities, Alnus may also have them.

Dr. van Vleet would like to receive from us for crossing purposes, various forms of wild roses, lilies, Pyrus and nut-bearing trees or bushes.

After luncheon with Dr. van Vleet we started out for New Brunswick. We couldn't take any through train so we went by several systems of streetcars and it took us pretty nearly four hours to reach our destination. Neither one of us had expected the distances between Little Silver and New Brunswick to be that big. We arrived at the Experimental Station in time, however, where Dr. Van Voorhees received us and took us through the newly build greenhouses. After that, Dr. Byron D. Halsted, to whom I gave your letter of introduction, showed us some of

his interesting crosses between various varieties and species of eggplants. The efforts, though, in trying to create an oblong-shaped, heavy meated tomato with a minimum of seeds took my fancy for I hardly expected man could breed up such qualities. I certainly is a piece or remarkably intelligent effort and of decided practical use. What a world of achievement lies there yet open to us in the line of plant breeding!

We saw a large collection of various varieties of Chili peppers which weren't all sweet, though, by no means, as I found out to my sorrow. Many squashes, too, were in evidence. The beans, however, we were not able to see as our time got too limited for Westbury is a long way off.

I found Dr. Halsted an exceedingly kind man and gladly would have stayed somewhat longer with him. He would like to receive from us all varieties of Chili peppers and of eggplants also. And any squash that I may find possessing few seeds will be appreciated, as Dr. Halsted says there is a demand for squashes with more meat and fewer seeds. Some seeds of good Chinese cabbages will also be appreciated for purpose of crossing our cabbages with the Chinese ones. In regard to the eggplants, did we send Dr. Halsted some of Nos. 756a and 825a , and can we still send some seeds of the Pumpkin No. 895a, Chili pepper 757a and of the very large cabbage No. 750a. A very small quantity of each is sufficient.

On Sunday, September 6, there was a drizzling rain coming down the whole morning so Mr. Hicks looked over the last all of the notes he made upon observations while he read my

his interesting crosses between various varieties and species of eggplants. The efforts, though, in trying to create an oblong-shaped, heavy wooded tomato with a minimum of seeds took my fancy for I hardly expected man could breed up such qualities. I certainly is a place or remarkably intelligent effort and of decided practical use. What a world of achievement lies there yet open to us in the line of plant breeding!

We saw a large collection of various varieties of Chili peppers which weren't all sweet, though, by no means, as I found out to my sorrow. Many squashes, too, were in evidence. The beans, however, we were not able to see as our time got too limited for Hackbury is a long way off.

I found Dr. Halsted as exceedingly kind man and gladly would have stayed somewhat longer with him. He would like to receive from us all varieties of Chili peppers and of eggplants also. And any sweet that I may find possessing few seeds will be appreciated, as Dr. Halsted says there is a demand for varieties with more meat and fewer seeds. Some seeds of good Chinese cabbages will also be appreciated for purpose of crossing our cabbages with the Chinese ones. In regard to the eggplants, did we send Dr. Halsted some of Nos. 7586 and 8886, and can we still send some seeds of the Pumpkin No. 8896, Chili pepper 7576 and of the very large cabbage No. 7520. A very small quantity of seed is sufficient.

On Sunday, September 6, there was a drizzling rain coming down the while morning as Dr. Hess looked over the list all of the notes be made upon observations will - he send my

letters and saw my photos while in Washington. In the afternoon it cleared up and we tramped through his extensive nurseries and got full of mud. However, I noticed the small number of plants he received through the Department and which I collected in China. They seem for the majority to be able to thrive here in Long Island. The Hicks grow very large numbers of rather large trees, all to be disposed of, but as the cost of removing is pretty high there doesn't seem to be a very brisk demand. There are not very many rare plants in his nurseries and of some things they have grown apparently more than there is a demand for. I noticed two small specimens of a pyramidal form of the golden larch, Pseudo-larix Kaempferi, a very rare variety! They also have some bushes of the rare Berberis Thunbergii minor, a small minima form of the well-known Japanese barberry.

In general, Mr. Hicks hasn't got facilities for propagation of rare or of delicate plants and we ought, as a rule, not to supply ordinary nursery men with seeds or cuttings of our introduced material. I personally think that it would be much better that we should bring all our plants up to a decent size and then send them out. We would be much less subject to criticism and would have incidentally far fewer chances of having the people lose our hard-to-be-gotten material.

Here are a few things Mr. Hicks would like to get hold of for the needs of Long Island and neighboring main land. All forms of conifers from the colder regions of Asia, especially faster-growing forms of Taxus are needed. All kinds of hardy

Lighter and more my lately while in Cambridge. In the adjacent it slurred my coat as trudged through the extremely muddy and got full of mud. However, I noticed the small number of plants be removed through the Department and which I collected in China. They seem for the majority to be able to thrive here in Long Island. The Mines are very large numbers of rather large trees, all to be disposed of, but as the cost of removing is worthy high there doesn't seem to be a very brisk demand. There are not very many rare plants in his nurseries and of some things they have grown commercially more than there is a demand for. I noticed his small specimens of a pyramidal form of the Cedar Lark, Pseudolarix Amabilis, a very rare variety. They also have some [illegible] of the rare Dichroia Febrifugia which a small white, fruit of the mid-ocean Japanese category.

In general, Mr. Dixie Lee's not facilities for propagation of rare or of delicate plants and he ought, as a rule, not to supply ordinary nurseries with seeds or cuttings of our introduced material. I personally think that it would be much better that we should bring all our plants up to a decent size and then send them out. It would be much less subject to criticism and would save incidentally the lower chance of having the people lose our hard-to-gotten material.

Here are a few things Mr. Dixie would like to get hold of for his nurse of Long Island and neighboring main land. All forms of conifers from the colder regions of Asia, especially Japanese from [illegible] Japan are needed. All kinds of berry,

creeping evergreens for ground cover as Euonimus radicans, etc., are desired. Hardy, pyramidal trees of all descriptions are much in demand by the possessors of country homes; hardier privets are wanted, also wild cherries for stock as the present-used stocks are very unsatisfactory from a nurseryman's point of view. Blight-resistent, hardy pears are needed and any promising variety of Asiatic pear will be hailed with delight. Well, that is about all of his wishes.

On Sunday evening we paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday of the well-known publishers firm. We had some very interesting talks about China and about publishing my experiences in book or magazine form, etc.

On Monday, September 7, I bade goodbye to Mr. Hicks after tendering him my best thanks for his assistance in bringing me in contact with somany people and for the hospitality of his home.

It hasn't been, of course, altogether unprofitable for Mr. Hicks himself to come through us in contact with the people, a good many of whom he had never met before and of whom he had obtained some valuable information. A few people, like Dr. Bumpus, were really more interested in consulting him in regard to the needs of their country homes than they were in our work. And I was able to tell Mr. Hicks a good many things in regard to my observations that may be of great value to him in his work.

Sunday afternoon for grand story of Benjamin Colgate, also, co-lessee. Lady, grandchildren of all description are much in demand by the possessors of country houses nearer. Private cars wanted, also villa charter for week as the present-used stocks are very unsatisfactory from a merchant's point of view. Bright-weather, hardy poors are needed and any presentable variety of lateite peas will be hailed with delight, well, that is about all of his wishes.

On Sunday evening we paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday at the well-known penitentiary firm. We had some very interesting talks about Ohio and other politicians, my experiences in Yale or Kingston Inns, etc.

On Monday, September 7, I bade goodbye to Mr. Hicks after tendering him my best thanks for his assistance in bringing me in contact with numerous people and for the hospitality of his home.

It hasn't been, of course, altogether unprofitable for Mr. Hicks himself to come through us in contact with the people, a-good many of whom he had never met before and of whom he had entertained some valuable information. A few people, like Mr. Thomas, were really more interested in assisting him in regard to the needs of their country homes than they were in our work. And I was able to tell Mr. Hicks a good many things in regard to my observations that may be of great value to him in his work.

On Monday evening I landed in Boston after having sat in over-crowded railway carriages for it was Labor Day that day!

Next morning, Tuesday, September 8, I went tt the Arnold Arboretum where I found Professor Sargent still absent in Europe. I met, however, Mr. Alfred Rehder, Mr. Jach. and Professor Chas. Sargson. I looked over some notes in regard to Asiatic plants and then went with Mr. Jackson Dawson through the nursery section of the Arboretum. I saw the many seed pans and small flats containing the material Wilson has sent from China. It certainly is a very large amount not great quantities but many varieties. I noticed among them many forms of cherries, of Prunus in general, of maples, of Vitis, of Clematis, of Rubus, of Rhododendrons and of many other things like a new Catalpa, a new Cercis, the real Aesculus chinensis, of which Wilson sent the seeds from Hupeh packed in clay, and of which they possess perhaps 50 young plants now, a few Pistacia chinensis and some larches. The opinion is, though, that the majority of the material will not be hardy in the Arnold Arboretum.

I inquired from the gentlemen in the Museum whether Wilson had sent them many photographs, but I heard that up until now none have come in as yet and as such, nobody knew whether he has been successful in that line or not.

Mr. Dawson told me that he had just sent up to Wilson a quantity of Sphagnum moss for they received from him this early summer a shipment of live plants weighing 10 or more tons

of which nearly every plant was stone dead, as Wilson had packed them in large lumps of sand and clay instead of in Sphagnum. So, although Wilson was of the opinion that his methods were the best, it seems that I, in my shipments of live material, acting more upon intuition and my own previous experiences, didn't fare so very bad after all.

Mr. Dawson and I went on Wednesday morning, September 9, to the Cambridge Botanical Garden where Mr. Robert Cameron, the head gardener, one of the aspirants for my present position, received us and showed us around. They have some very pretty hot houses there where besides botanical plants roses, chrysanthemums, poinsettias, etc., may be found for decorative work, etc., a la the Department.

In the herbaceous garden one notices beds of carrots, beet roots and cabbages, probably as a reminder to the students that Botany first started with the vegetables.

Among the trees and shrubs there is a large Magnolia cordata, a tree that never has been found wild and yet probably came from somewhere down South. A large shrub of Buckleya distichifolia which lives parasitically upon the roots of hemlocks was a huge novelty to me. I had never heard of it. A large specimen of the queer Viburnum opulus nana came in for a share of my curiosity. This quaint form of the snowball ought to become more known as a low shrub to be grown at corners of lawns or near steps or pillars.

I intended to see Professor B. L. Robinson of the

of which scarcely every stem has stone dead, he tilede had packed them in large lumps of sand and clay instead of in Sphagnum. So, although willow was of the opinion that his methods were the best, it seems that I, in my shipments of live material, acting more upon intuition and my own previous experiences, didn't fare so very bad after all.

Mr. Dawson and I went on Wednesday morning, September 9, to the Cambridge Botanical Garden where Mr. Robert Cameron, the head gardener, one of the applicants for my previous position, received us and showed us around. They have some very pretty hot houses there where besides botanical plants roses, chrysanthemums, poinsettias, etc., may be found for decorative work, etc., a la the Department.

In the horticulture garden one notices beds of cannas, bedding plants and shrubs, usually as a reminder to the students that Spring first started with the vegetables.

Among the trees and shrubs there is a large Magnolia grandiflora, a tree that never has been found old and yet probably came from somewhere down South. A large stump of Podocarpus glandulosa which lives vegetatively upon the roots of Sassafras was a huge novelty to me. I had never heard of it. A large specimen of the genus Viburnum plicatum was done in for a time of my curiosity. This genus from of the mayfall could to venture more than as a low shrub to be grown on corners of large or near shade or dilate.

I intended to see Professor A. S. Rehlmann of the

Gray Herbarium to whom I bore a letter of introduction from Professor Davenport. I heard however, that he was in Europe but is expected back pretty soon and as such I will see him upon my return trip and look over some Central Asian plants they are said to possess.

In the afternoon we returned again to the Arboretum and I saw among other things that the so-called Tientsin Vine which I also collected in Northern China is Ampelopsis aconitifolia. Mr. Dawson drew my attention to a large bunched form of Vitis amurensis which he suggested should be taken up by the Department for breeding purposes. We also went carefully over the many forms and species of Pyrus they possess. The shrubby low-growing Pyrus Sargentii was loaded with masses of scarlet little fruits; a most ornamental thing it is, well worth becoming known to the world. There is also a fine form of Berberis Thunbergii in the Arboretum of which we ought to get cuttings when we once start laying out and planting a National Arboretum in Rock Creek Park or thereabouts. I personally think we ought to begin already with making preparations for such a project, the more as many of Wilson's plants may seem to prove too tender for this Northern Arboretum and may become as such lost again to the world unless they are placed in competent hands farther South. Even now it seems that funds are not quite sufficient here in the Arboretum to furnish all that is needed. Propagation facilities, for instance, are quite insufficient now for such a large amount of material as they received from Wilson.

Poor Mr. Dawson, too, has aged considerably in these three years that I have been away. This spring he was seriously ill and his daughter told me they were afraid father was going to die. However, he has partly recovered again, but to me he doesn't seem to be exactly the same.

He and Professor Sargent both are fast approaching the regions from where none return but let us hope that the Arnold Arboretum, one of the only good collections of live arboreal material in the world, may not suffer when they go.

On Thursday morning, September 10, I left Boston and arrived at noon here in Woods Hole. I spent about the whole afternoon with Mr. M. H. Walsh, the successful rose-grower. We walked for a couple of miles over his widely scattered fields and I saw several acres of rambling roses of many varieties, all his own creations.

Mr. Walsh is a man of small frame and of quiet, unassuming habits, but he is of that peculiar breed of men who are working out certain problems with fixed ideals in mind and who are not being boomed by an ignorant press all over the whole creation as being wizzards and miracle workers.

Mr. Walsh told me that when he first saw the crimson rambler roses with their big trusses of flowers of attractive colors but with rather unsightly foliage and then looking upon the semi-evergreen Rosa Wichuriana with its beautiful glossy green leaves, but with its single, rather insignificant flowers, he at once conceived the idea that a combination of the handsome

Dr. Jones, too, has got emotionally in those three years that I've been away. This worship he was evidently all and his daughter held on they were afraid they'd lose him if he died. Dorcas, he has partly recovered again, but is so he doesn't seem to be exactly his own.

He and Professor Morgan both are that appreciative the regions from where here return but let us hope that the Dr. Jones's discoveries, one of the early good collections of life-material material in the world, may not suffer when they go.

On Thursday morning, September 10, I left Boston and arrived at Mark Twain in Point City. I spent about the whole afternoon with Dr. Jones, the presently recovered. He making for a couple of miles upon his widely scattered field and I saw several dozens of exhibits of many varieties, all his own creations.

Dr. Jones is a man of small frame and of quiet, unassuming bearing, but he is of that peculiar breed of men who are working out certain problems with final labors in mind and who are not being bossed by an ignorant press all over the whole creation as being wizards and miracle workers.

Dr. Jones said to Mark Twain in first saw the orchard region from this truly big bunch of flowers of attractive color and with rather unusually fullness and then looking upon the semi-arrangement then examined with his beautiful glass more leaves, but with the single, rather fundamental flower, he at once recalled the like that a specimen of the Bahama

flowers of the rambler rose with the beautiful foliage of the Wichuaiana Rose would be a most acceptable creation and he set to work, with results the world knows now.

I must say that for cheerful effedts, this "Hiawatha" rambler will be hard to beat. It retains enough of the beauty of a wild flower and yet is not weedy in any way. I was told that the English especially are raving at its simple elegance.

His "Lady Gray" reminds me of the roses upon the wall paper that may be seen once in awhile in some very old English house, a pattern where the roses of real rose color overleap one another. And such a grower this rose is! I measured a branch of it grown this year upon the rather sterile soil here in Woods Hole and it measured nearly 25 feet. For bank covering especially when one is able to command a look upon them from a window, they will be hard to beat. And for forcing, my, I didn't know that people pay such prices for roses. Mr. Walsh told me that a well-forced plant in an 18-inch tub sells in early spring in New York for $18 to $20.00. They are in big demand by the high class hotels for hall decorations.

Mr. Walsh's ideal is to create, if possible, a rambler with yellow flowers and incidentally to give them more scent, for they are now like so many of our modern roses pretty near scentless. He would like as such to get any material we may be able to supply him with. I spoke to him about the need of building up and taking care of a collection of Botanical roses, upon which he could draw for material. He is quite willing to

start forming such a Rosetum, but knows not where he can get all the so-called botanical roses for they are not for sale. So I would suggest that we place in his hands any botanical material we may see fit to give him, but that we will be privileged to draw upon his collection within reasonable bounds when we need some material.

As I have been sending several roses from China, among which even a yellow rambler, No. 249, and of which the cuttings were just beginning to grow in Chico when I was there in June, and seeds and cuttings of the single and double yellow-flowered roses, I trust we can send him some useful material. Mr. Walsh said he would gladly exchange with his plants. He also spoke to me about the fact that rose seeds lay sometimes dormant for five years before germinating and prove to be as such a great loss of time and opportunities.

I suggested to him to try the methods of immersing the seeds for a second or two in boiling water, or to dip them in strong acid for a moment and then rinse them off again or to pour hot water over the soil in which they are sown. All these methods are used by gardeners to hasten the germination of such seeds that have an impregnable outer cover.

Now, has anyone in the Department ever made any experiments with hastening the germination of such seeds and if not, couldn't some one make some experiments with rose seeds especially and put his results in printed form in some horticultural paper.

Hart Trading and a Forestry, but Jones not wants to see yet all the so-called botanical terms for they are not for sale. He would suggest that we place on his desk any botanical material we may see fit to give him, but that we will be privileged to draw upon his collection within reasonable hours when we need any material.

As I have been sending several boxes from Guam, among which even a valley pedler, No. 348, and at which the natives were just beginning to pay it back when I was there in June, and seeds and cuttings of the elegant and durable yellow-flowered tree, I trust we can send him some useful material. Mr. Walsh said he would gladly exchange with his friend. He also spoke to me about the fact that some sweet lily sometimes forwards for five years before flowering and prove so be as such a great loss of time and opportunities.

I suggested to him to try the methods of immersing the seeds for a second or two in boiling water, so to dip them in strong salt for a second and then rinse them all again in fresh water before the seed is sent. It is these methods are just beginning to be used for preliminary of such seeds that have so far resisted other worry.

Mr. Jones says in his letter that he was very much encouraged with the prospect of the botanical work and if not, Orlando's case can make some experiments with these seeds accordingly and get his results in political lots in some instances.

Another thing I would like to see somebody take up is this. Mr. Hicks told me that a hardier privet was desired by the people and in his opinion a Ligustrum that combined the beauty and habits of the California privet together with the hardiness of Ligustrum Ibota would be an ideal combination. Well, do you know somebody who would be willing to make a number of crosses. If I didn't go to Asia again I certainly would take up some of these hybridization problems.

This report has, as usual, become rather lengthy but to abbreviate it would mean to lose things we ought to know, so I hope you will find time to plod through it.

Tuesday, September 15, 1908.

Yesterday I have been to Boston studying in the library there about Marco Polo's observations in regard to forestry and navigability of rivers in China which observations the President wants inserted in my report to him.

Your letter dated September 10 was received here in Woods Hole on September 14, at 10 A.M. That is pretty slow service but I saw on the postmark that it hadn't been posted in Washington until September 12 at 3 P.M. I found the enclosures in it of Mr. Sappone's letter with duplicate Certificate of Deposit No. 1172 and Mr. Page's letter of September 5, 1908.

Yes, I see Mr. Page's office. I think I had better accept it, but he doesn't mention a word about photographs wanted. I will write him as you suggest and await results.

Another thing I would like to see somebody take up is this. Mr. Hicks told me that a popular priest was desired by the people and in his sermons a dignitary lost emphasis the beauty and merits of the Philippine priest together with the brilliant of Monsignor Dora would be an item worthwhile. Well, if you know somebody who might be willing to make a number of sermons. If I didn't go to late again I certainly would take on some of these hybridization problems.

This report has, as usual, become rather lengthy but to abbreviate it would mean to lose things we ought to know, so I hope you will find time to plod through it.

Sunday, November 19, 1922.

Yesterday I saw you in Bacon studying in my library and came about Mario Tolo's observations in regard to forestry and navigability of rivers in Luzon which observations the president wants inserted in my report to him.

Your letter dated September 10 was received here in Dodge Hall on September 14, at 10 A.M. That is pretty slow service but I saw on the postmark that it hadn't been posted in Washington until September 12 at 3 P.M. I found the certificates in it of Mr. Burgess's father with Equitable Certificate of Deposit No. 1172 and Mr. Page's letter of September 5, 1922.

Yes, I see Mr. Page's office. I think I had better answer it, but I doesn't mention a word about photographs wanted. I will write him as you suggest as soon as I can.

With all this writing coming, I certainly haven't exactly what one would call a rest.

What time do you go off for a vacation? I hope not before you receive this letter. I am waiting now for my photographs and correspondence, for I can't even write my report to the President without reference to them and the President wants it right now. Please tell Mrs. Bell or any one else to hurry these things through to me.

I find Woods Hole a very quiet place, in fact, it is almost too quiet. The place is nearly deserted and we are only with four guests left in the Dexter House. I had no idea that people went away to the cities that soon. It may be that I move up to Boston when I find things getting to be too lonely, for it is not a pleasant feeling to live in a place which is going to be closed up soon.

My trunk arrive today so I was able to get access to my inventory cards and to number certain things in this letter.

With best of regards to all, I am, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

With all this writing coming, I actually haven't enough energy left to write half a page.

Have time to you on air for a vacation? I hope not before you reality this letter. I am waiting now for my photographs and [illegible], for I can't even write my report to the President without references to them and the President wants it right now. Please tell him, Bell or any one else to hurry these things through to me.

I find Boston a very pale place, in fact, it is almost too quiet. The place is nearly deserted and we are only with four guests left in the Porter House. I had no idea that people went away to the cities that soon. It may be that I move up to Boston when I find things getting to be too lonely, for it is not a pleasant feeling to live in a place which is going to be closed up soon.

My trunk arrive today so I was able to get access to my laboratory cards and to number certain things in this letter.

With best of regards to all, I am Yr. Haive lik,

Yours respectfully,

Frank H. Mitre.

Woods Holes Massachusetts,

September 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among my mail I found the two enclosed letters. I do sympathize with this Mr. Groth especially and would suggest to you to bring this letter to the notice of Mr. Carleton, who has possession of all my dry rices, isn't it?

I will write both people that I haven't got the charge of the distribution work, but that I will turn their mail over to you.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 19, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Let me thank you for your letter of September 14, your footnote on letter of September 10 and for the troubles you took in sending me my various private and official letters. Yesterday afternoon the long-waited-for box with my former correspondence and with photographs arrived, but--you had omitted to add some writing paper to its contents. Please be so kind and send me a good amount of it by return mail. As I wrote Mr. Knight by postal, I received my trunk O.K. I

I also notified Mr. Fairchild of this fact.

Herewith I enclose five letters which I would like to see inserted in the official files. They are all received by me in connection with official business and as a traveller, I find out that this mail is better preserved by the Department than by myself, so I gladly part with them.

I see that my large official envelopes are running short, so a few of them might be added to the writing paper.

With best regards to you all in the office, I am

Yours very truly,

FRANK S. WITON.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 21, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fischer:

Your letter of September 18 but posted September 19, 2:30 P.M. came in a few minutes ago.

What my opinion is. Well, the same as yours, but I would add a few things yet to the disadvantages of shipping in January; viz., the cold weather. Seattle gets heavy snows and not only that, but the plants get the cold currents from the polar regions when going via the Great Northern and that surely cannot be without damaging evidences upon plants which may not be too strongly established.

And, as you say, the big freight expenses! It will make the whole thing twice as costly!

And the temperature of the neighborhood of the Hawaiian Islands isn't torrid at all. I cannot understand why Mr. Hills wants to change this whole program; especially the shipping in mid-winter. If things couldn't be made in shape, let him postpone it until early spring, but surely not in the midst of winter.

Could you give me by next mail the real reasons Mr. Hills gave in his letter? There may be something we haven't counted upon.

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter of a few hours ago I wrote about photographs which I wanted to send yet to President Roosevelt. Well, I looked over all the pictures I took to have the best pictures made, that we can produce, of the numbers 48, 79, 80, 91, 92, 93, 146, 169, 186, 195, 247, 256, 259, 260, 262, 263, 265, 267, 271, 328, 363, 364, 394, 421 and 422.

And, as you say, how bl. Irwight argument! It will make the whole thing look so easily!

Let the transcript of the conversation of the Prentiss Talbots isn't terrie at all. I cannot understand why Mr. Hille works to change this book, especially the ending in mid-stream. It really requires by some in change, let him postpone it until early spring, but surely not in the midst of winter.

Could you give me by much will be real reason Mr. Hille gave in his letter? There may be something on Irwin's mind.

With best regards to all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Robert G. Prentiss.

Miss Tilly, Secretary,

Scribner's,

New York.

In my letter of a few hours ago I wrote about photographs which I wanted to send to President Roosevelt. Well, I located over all the pictures I had to have the best pictures made, that we can produce, of the numbers 48, 72, 80, 81, 82, 83, 116, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 220, 228, 229, 272, 320, 330, 334, 341 and 422.

And when they are finished, I would like to have them returned to me so that I might write the descriptions on the backs of them and after that I will return them to you so they may be mounted and presented by the Department to the President. There is one thing--I wish we could give a hint to the President not to give them out to the press, otherwise, we can't use any of them in our bulletins, lectures or whatsoever it may be. I trust you will be able to find a way out of this.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 22, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of September 21 just came in. I was surprised to see you were still in Washington. If I had known that, I would have acknowledged your letters.

Well, thank you for the information that Mr. Clarke has arrived. I suppose he told you that we were quite well acquainted with each other and I surely hope to see him.

Then, I am in possession of your letter of September 15, informing me that you saw by the papers that I saw the President.

And when they are finished, I would like to have them returned to me so that I might write the descriptions on the backs of them and after that I will return them to you so they may be mounted and presented by the Department to the President. There is one thing--I wish we could give a hint to the President not to give them out to the press, otherwise, we can't use any of them in our bulletins, lectures or wherever it may be. I trust you will be able to find a way out of this.

I remain, Mr. Reinhold,

Very sincerely,

FRANK E. RIVES.

Mrs. Rives, Washington.

September 27, 1928.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Your letter of September 21 just came in. I was surprised to see you were still in Washington. If I had known that, I would have acknowledged your letter.

Well, thank you for the information that Mr. Clarke has arrived. I suppose he told you that we were quite well acquainted with each other and I surely hope to see him.

Now, I am in receipt of your letter of September 19, informing me that you saw by the papers that I saw the President.

Well, I got a note from Secretary Loeb that the President wanted my report quickly and I was obliged to send it without having had time to have it copied and typewritten in Washington. I also could send him only a few photos on account of my photographs not having arrived until a few days ago.

I am glad Mr. Dawson will be sent some franks. It is worth our while to get more seeds from that Arnold Arboretum.

In your letter of September 16 you inform me about the preliminary arrangements you have been making with Dr. Wm. van Vleet in regard to proposed breeding work upon his little place. Yes, if things could be arranged satisfactorily, we probably will gain quite some benefit from it.

About this address before the Society of American Foresters. Well, I received a letter from that Society, asking whether I will be able to give them a talk of about twenty minutes on November 5 or November12 at one of their open meetings. What that word open means is somewhat of a puzzle to me. I suppose it is a substitute for public.

Well, I will write them that I will accept on either one of the two dates, for I do not think I will be able to settle all of my work before November 15th anyway.

Then, I got a letter that my appointment as temporary special disbursing agent of the United States Department of Agriculture has terminated with the day of September 11, 1908, on account of my financial affairs with the U. S. Government being settled. Hoorah!

Well, I got a note from Secretary Lock that the President wanted my recent speech and I was obliged to send it without having had time to have it copied and typewritten in duplicate. I also sent him only a few phrases on a card of my photographs not having arrived until a few days ago.

I am glad the Women will be with you Tuesday. It is worth one while to get some work from Mr. Joseph Lippincott.

In your letter of December 16 you inform me regarding the preliminary arrangements you have been making with Mr. Lippincott for securing your name upon his list. Yes, it might be a wonderful advertisement, we probably will gain quite some benefit from it.

About this address before the Society of American Foresters. Well, I received a letter from that Society, asking whether I will be able to give them a talk of about twenty minutes on December 9 or December 16 of one of their open meetings. What that word open means is somewhat of a puzzle to me. I suppose it is a substitute for public.

Well, I will write them that I will accept on either one of the two dates, for I do not think I will be able to accept elsewhere with Public Service Life Insurance.

Then, I got a letter that my appointment as temporary special disbursing agent of the United States Department of Agriculture has terminated with the date of November 15, 1913, on account of my financial affairs with the U. S. Government being settled. Hooray!

A circular from Dr. Galloway informs me that I do not have to turn in a weekly report any longer. That's a blessing! I had been informed already about this before I left (verbally, though) but on the strength of that I didn't send in such weekly reports during these last times.

I also see out of a letter from Mr. A. Zappone, of September 11, 1908, that I am entitled to a reimbursement by the Treasury of the United States of America to the amount of 64 cents!!! My, that's an unexpected windfall. I will use it as the foundation for a to-be-built-up fortune.

Then, I enclose herewith a letter I received from the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester. Would you be kind enough and peruse this letter and tell me what you think of a "Naturalist's Graflex Camera," as they advise me to take. Is there anyone in the Department who is acquainted with this particular apparatus. Mrs. Bell might be able to ask Mr. Clime whether we should experiment with one. You also see that they can't fit our handy 4x5 screen focus with longer bellows. Very strange, for such a big concern to explain their impossibility of doing such a rather simple affair.

I wish this letter of this Kodak Company would be returned again to me or retained until I arrive in Washington as I want really all things pertaining to photographic matters to be settled before I leave again for another 3 or 4 years.

I also received a letter from Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr., dated September 1, 1908. Mr. Tracy speaks therein of cracking

A circular from Dr. Mallory tempts me that I do not have to turn in a weekly report any longer. That's a blessing! I had been informed already about this before I left (verbally, though) but on the strength of that I didn't send in such weekly reports during those last times.

I also see out of a letter from Mr. A. Hopkins, of September 11, 1908, that I am entitled to a reimbursement by the Treasury of the United States of America to the amount of 64 cents!!! My, that's an unexpected windfall. I will use it as the foundation for a be-to-build-up fortune.

Then, I enclose herewith a letter I received from the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester. Would you be kind enough and peruse this letter and tell me what you think of a "Naturalist's Outfit Camera," as they advise me to take. Is there anyone in the Department who is acquainted with this particular apparatus. Mr. Hall might be able to ask Mr. Olive whether we should experiment with one. You also see that they can't fit our family 4x5 screen focus with longer bellows. Mr. Olive, in such a fix, wrote to ascertain their possibility of doing such a rather simple affair.

I wish this letter of this Kodak Company could be returned again to me or retained until I arrive in Washington as I want really all things pertaining to photographic matters to be settled before I leave again for another 2 or 3 years.

I also received a letter from Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr., dated September 1, 1908. Mr. Tracy speaks therein of creating

hardshelled seeds like those of Olives, etc., or boiling them in lye. Well, I never heard of that. They are both pretty dangerous methods and I am writing now to Mr. Oliver to hear whether he ever heard of such methods. We freeze, file, and soak seeds, immerse them also in boiling water or in strong acid, but to boil them in lye or to crack them is new to me.

I enclose the letter herewith so that it may be filed. I am busy on my report, but find out that it is a great deal of writing, more indeed, than I first expected and Woods Hole is a real Hole. There is hardly a soul left to talk to once in awhile. I may go to Boston some of these days. There I have at least a Library and can eat the food I want to eat. Of course, the scenery and the climate are delightful here, but the feeling of being the last "bird of summer" offsets some of these charms.

Well, I wonder when and where you will enjoy your vacation. I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

With two enclosures.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing to you an article I wrote to Mr. C. T. Perkins, Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service in Chicago, who asked me for such a contribution.

I left the names out of my various chiefs and I leave it over to you to make such alterations or additions as you thing well.

I herewith write the numbers down of the photos of which I would like to see a good copy made of each and sent with the article to Mr. Perkins. I also added as the last pages to the article, the description of the photos.

Here are the numbers: 33, 49, 97, 117, 134, 183, 237, 262, 289, 327, 373, 407, 433, 451 and 453. There are 15 in all, but of course, if you think that too many, just reduce them to a smaller number.

I enclose herewith Mr. Perkins' letter of August 26, 1908, which I do not need any longer.

Remaining as ever,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK M. MEYER.

Hotel Gale, Sacramento.

September 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Hirschfeld:

Herewith I am enclosing to you an article I wrote to Dr. G. E. Hopkins, Surgeon of the U. S. Quarantine Service in Chicago, who asked me for such a contribution.

I left the manuscript of my various chiefs and I leave it over to you to make such alterations or additions as you think well.

I herewith write the numbers down of the photos of which I would like to see a good copy made of each and send with the article to Dr. Perkins. I also added at the last pages to the article, the description of the photos.

They are the numbers 60, 61, 67, 147, 148, 243, 247, 268, 289, 327, 372, 407, 422, 481 and 485. There are 13 in all, but of course, if you think that too many, just reduce them to a smaller number.

I receive herewith Dr. Hopkins' letter of August 24, 1908, which I do not need any longer.

Remaining as ever,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 25, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Wednesday afternoon I received your letter of September 22 with enclosures of one personal letter and two newspaper clippings and last night the package with correspondence paper arrived. It must have seen some hard knocks for a good many sheets are somewhat damaged.

I return herewith the clippings to you and wish you would give them to Mr. Fairchild. One statement, that about South Dakota, is entirely fiction!

So long to you all,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 26, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This evening I received two letters from you, both dated September 24, 1908.

I notice your mentioning of Mr. Estabrook wanting Duplicate Certificate of Deposit No. 1172 back again. All right! I herewith enclose it.

Wade Hole, Massachusetts,

September 25, 1908.

Dear Mr. Neil:

Wednesday afternoon I received your letter of September 22 with enclosure of the personal letter and two newspaper clippings and last night the package with correspondence paper arrived. It must have come pretty hard knocks for a good many sheets are somewhat damaged.

I return herewith the clippings to you and wish you would give them to Mr. Daiswill. The statement, that about ends, is entirely

So long to you all,

Yours very truly,

MARK E. NUTTS.

Wade Hole, Massachusetts,

September 28, 1908.

Dear Mr. Daiswill:

This evening I received the letters from you, both dated September 24, 1908.

I notice your mentioning of Mr. Hatchcock sending Duplicate Certificate of Deposit No. 1172 back again. All right! I herewith enclose it.

In your other letter you say that you enclose a copy of Mr. Hill's letter concerning the bamboo shipment, but------the enclosure was left out. If, however, it is the same letter as Mr. Fisher wrote me about, then I gave my opinion already to him; viz., that the month of January is a bad time to ship bamboos in and especially wanting to take them then to cold Seattle. I do not understand why Mr. Hill wants to change his whole plan!

I am also in receipt of your letter of September 21, 1908, in which you mention the possibilities of having to visit Tariffville (what an ugly name) in Connecticut to talk with Mr. J. B. Stewart about cover-crops for tobacco lands.

Well, I hope the authorization comes soon for I won't stay very much longer in Woods Hole. It is not interesting enough here and I can't stand this steady writing all the time.

Many thanks for your personal letter and for letter and card enclosed.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

In your other letter you say that you enclose a copy of Mr. Hill's letter concerning the bamboo shipment, but------the enclosure was left out. If, however, it is the same letter as Mr. Fisher wrote me about, then I gave my opinion already to him viz., that the month of January is a bad time to ship bamboos in and especially wanting to take them from to cold Seattle. I do not understand why Mr. Hill wants to change his whole plan!

I am also in receipt of your letter of September 21, 1908, in which you mention the possibilities of having to visit Tarkville (what an ugly name) in Connecticut to talk with Mr. J. S. Stewart about cover-crops for tobacco lands.

Well, I hope the authorization comes soon for I won't stay very much longer in Uncle Sam's Hole. It is not interesting enough here and I can't stand this steady writing all the time.

Many thanks for your personal letter and for letter and card enclosed.

I remain, Yr. Sincerely,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. NEWS.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts,

September 27, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Maybe you remember that I wrote you some days ago that I had received a letter from Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr., in which he mentioned the fact of intending to crack hard-shelled seeds or to boil them in lye. Well, these proposed methods seemed so strange to me that I wrote Mr. Oliver about it and his reply coincides with my own opinions; viz., we cannot allow our rare seeds to be submitted to these methods unless we know more about them and as such, I enclose herewith a lead-pencil-written letter to Mr. Tracy, which letter I would like to see typewritten so as to have a copy of it for reference in our files and to have another copy sent to Mr. Tracy. In case you might have to add some, please do, for Mr. Tracy is not quite expert in all matters relating to the lesser known practices of horticulture.

Then, in connection with my talk before the Foresters, in early November, I would like to see lantern slides made from a good many pictures; viz., of the following numbers, 3, 7, 61, 70, 91, 92, 93, 114, 146, 151, 155, 161, 168, 170, 172, 180, 183, 186, 187, 196, 200, 211, 242, 245, 247, 258, 260, 261, 262, 265, 267, 349, 352, 357, 363, 390, 391, 394, 406, 409, 410, 417, 420, 421, 422 and 440; altogether 46 pictures. It seems a good many but probably there will be several not quite fit for this lantern slide work and any way it is better to have a few too

many to select from than not having enough.

As a third and last item, I would like to know whether you received my report I made about the trip with Mr. Hicks and alone and which report must have reached you at least ten or twelve days ago.

I hope to leave this place on October 1st and my address will be after September 29, c/o Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

many to select from than not having enough.

As a third and last item, I would like to know whether you received my report I made about the trip with Mr. Miers and Alone and which report must have reached you at least ten or twelve days ago.

I hope to leave this place on October 1st and my address will be after September 29, c/o Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 28, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Would you be kind enough to send this enclosed package to Mr. Saunders, the Entomologist? I do not know his initials and as such send it through you.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 28, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Just a minute or ten ago I got your note of September 26, 1908, mailed in Washington September 26, 1908, 5:00 P.M. (which is most unusual for Saturday) with the enclosure of Mr. Wm. H. Hill's letter with drawings of August 28.

I herewith hurry off the enclosed letter to Mr. Fairchild, which letter I wish you would bring at once to the notice of Mr. Fisher as it may alter his plans of sending a cablegram.

I would suggest in general to have patience with Mr. Hill's affairs. Things do not seem to be in the best of shape apparently!

Enclosed again the copy of Mr. Hill's letter of August 28 with drawings.

I remain, Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 28, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

Just a minute or two ago I got your note of September 26, 1908, mailed in Washington September 26, 1908, 5:00 P.M. (which is most unusual for Saturday) with the enclosure of Mr. Wm. H. Hill's letter with drawings of August 28.

I herewith hurry off the enclosed letter to Mr. Hairchild, which letter I wish you would bring at once to the notice of Mr. Fisher so it may alter his plans of sending a subagent.

I would suggest in general to have patience with Mr. Hill's efforts. Things do not seem to be in the best of shape apparently.

Enclosed again the copy of Mr. Hill's letter of August 28 with drawings.

I remain, Yours very truly,

FRANK H. MITCH.

Woods Holo, Massachusetts.

September 28, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Mrs. Bell sent me a copy of Mr. Hill's letter of August 28, 1908, this very day and I looked it over critically.

The great mistake Mr. Hill made was not planting his plants in boxes so that they could have made roots in them and been taken up any time. However, we will see now how they are going to arrive.

Well, if October is really far too early and warm, as Mr. Hill says, and the danger is that the plants would dry out too quick, then we may make it somewhat later, say sometime in November, but I wouldn't make it too late for if the roots get chilled, they very soon rot and a lot of dead stumps would be the result.

These few days in Honolulu are not perhaps the best for the plants but it won't harm them. Bamboos do not sprout out as quick as that. If such was the case, they wouldn't be so very hard to transport.

About fumigation in Japan. Well, if necessary, it should be done, but a certificate of an entomologist pronouncing them to be clean certainly ought to be obtained. It will save us lots of trouble in San Francisco and we would "gain face" with certain authorities in the Golden State.

I didn't see any references in this letter about the preference of Seattle to San Francisco as a shipping point.

Costa Rica, Guanacaste,

September 23, 1908.

Dear Mr. Reinfrid,

Mrs. Hall sent me a copy of Mr. Hill's letter of August 28, 1908, this very day and I looked it over critically.

The great mistake Mr. Hill made was not planting his plants in boxes so that they could have made roots in them and been taken up any time. However, we will see how they are going to arrive.

Well, if October is really far too early and warm, as Mr. Hill says, and the danger is that the plants would dry out too quick, then we may make it somewhat later, say sometime in November, but I wouldn't make it too late for if the roots get chilled, they very soon rot and a lot of dead stumps would be the result.

These few days in Honolulu are not perhaps the best for the plants but it won't harm them. Bamboos do not grow out as quick as that. If such was the case, they wouldn't be so very hard to transport.

About fumigation in Japan. Well, if necessary, it should be done, but a certificate of an entomologist pronouncing them to be clean certainly ought to be obtained. It will save us lots of trouble in San Francisco and we would "gain face" with certain authorities in the Golden State.

I didn't see any reference in this letter about the preference of Smith to the Pueblos as a supply rout.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

September 30, 1908.

Mr. E. G. Knight,

Shipping Dept. for Foreign Explorations.

Dear Mr. Knight:

This afternoon I shipped by express to the Department one brown leather trunk, one large box with books and one small box with photos and correspondence. I gave the value of all three as $200. I wish that when you receive them you leave them unopened for I need them all three again when I am back in Washington which may be a week or so from now.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. Did the two parcels arrive already that were sent from Chico?

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

MARK M. MILES.

Hon. Hill, Secretary of State.

Home Note, Sacramento.

December 30, 1909.

Mr. H. G. Knight,

Shipping Dept. Our Private Telephone.

Dear Sir, Knight:

This afternoon I shipped by express to the Department the brown leather trunk, one large box with books and one small box with photos and correspondence. I gave the value of all these as $200. I also that some pre venity than you have been engaged for I need them all there again when I am back in Washington which may be a week or so from now.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

MARK M. MILES.

P. S. Did the two pianola scrive already that were sent from Chicago?

Boston, Massachusetts.

October 3, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Ball:

Herewith I beg to state that I am in receipt of two letters from you both dated September 28, 1908. Also one letter dictated by Mr. Fairchild, dated September 28.

These three letters contained as enclosures one letter of instructions, under L. of A. No. 1046; one paper entitled Notice of Right, etc., etc., one letter of introduction to Prof. Hirth of the Columbia University at New York City and two personal letters.

If perchance any more mail might arrive, please send it c/o Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut, where I hope to arrive on Tuesday, October 6.

Did you get already for me a letter of authorization to visit Tariffville, Connecticut, to have a conference with Mr. J. B. Stewart who is in charge there of Tobacco-Growing Experiments? Mr. Fairchild's letter on this topic is dated September 21, 1908.

Next Monday, October 4, I will have my last conference with Professor Sargent and by the end of the week I will probably appear again at the old stand. Good-bye.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Dewey, Humphreys.

October 5, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Neill:

Herewith I beg to acknowledge that I am in receipt of two letters from you both dated November 24, 1903. Also one letter dictated by Mr. Pritchett, dated September 24.

These three letters contained an enclosure one letter of instructions, under L. of A. No. 1046; one paper entitled Notice of Night, etc., etc., one letter of introduction to Prof. Hirth of the Columbia University at New York City and two personal letters.

If perchance any more mail might arrive, please send it c/o Dr. Alexander Dorlington, Jai-yuelin, Pa Kiang, Cumnecliang, where I hope to arrive on October, October 5.

Did you get already for me a letter of introduction to Miss Merrifield, Connecticut, to have a conference with Mr. A. C. Stewart who is in charge there of Tobacco-Growing Experiment? Mr. Pritchett's letter on this topic is dated September 24, 1904.

Next Monday, October 4, I will have my last conference with Superintendent Sargent and by the end of the week I will probably appear again at the old stand. Cheer-Up.

Yours very truly,

FRANK H. KEYES.

Washington, D. C.

October 6, 1908.

Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr.,

P. I. Garden,

Chico, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tracy:

It afforded me pleasure to receive your letter of September 1st, in which you mention that some of the seeds sent in from China are still alive.

You mention in this letter the fact that you have intentions to "either crack or boil in lye hardshelled seeds, like those of olives, etc." Unless you thoroughly understand these dangerous methods I most assuredly would not try them upon our rare introduced seeds. I have written to Mr. Oliver about boiling seeds in lye or cracking them, but he never heard of either of these methods and pronounces them unsafe.

The safest way is to sow all hard shelled seeds in flat seed pans, keep them in a cool frame (not too cold, though), keep them moist and free from weeds and plunge the pans in the soil or in ashes or any other material that retains moisture but does not harbor insects.

To prevent mosses and algae from overgrowing them, cover the seeds with a mixture of 2/5 sand, 2/5 sifted peaty soil and 1/5 soot. That keeps all kinds of troublesome cryptogames away and does not injure the seeds.

However, I wish you would make some tests in this

Washington, D. C.

October 6, 1902.

Mr. W. W. Tracy, Jr.,

T. I. Garden,

Ohio, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tracy:

It afforded me pleasure to receive your letter of September 1st, in which you mention that some of the seeds sent in from China are still alive.

You mention in this letter the fact that you have intentions to "either crack or boil in lye hardshelled seeds, like those of olives, etc." Unless you thoroughly understand these dangerous methods I most earnestly would not try them upon our rare introduced seeds. I have written to Mr. Oliver about boiling seeds in lye or cracking them, but he never heard of either of these methods and pronounces them unsafe.

The safest way is to sow all hard shelled seeds in flat seed pans, keep them in a cool frame (not too cold, though), keep them moist and free from weeds and plunge the pans in the soil or in sawdust or any other material that retains moisture but does not harbor insects.

To prevent mosses and algae from overgrowing them, cover the seeds with a mixture of 2/5 sand, 2/5 sifted peaty soil and 1/5 soot. That keeps all kinds of troublesome cryptogamous away and does not injure the seeds.

However, I wish you would make some tests in this

germination-facilitation matter with some ordinary seeds. For instance, there are plenty of olives on the ground underneath the trees in the old Bidwell grounds and suppose you have several hundred collected and make the following tests:

100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 5 seconds.
100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 30 seconds.
100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 1 minute.
100 seeds boiled in lye, according to your method.
100 seeds dipped in strong sulphuric acid for 1 minute.
100 seeds mixed with moist soil and slowly heated up to 125°.
100 seeds each given a good file stroke, so as to let the moisture penetrate.

Then have all these seeds sown and careful notes made of their behavior, and this Office will be only too pleased to receive your observations. If you could also take some rose seeds into these tests we would be all the more pleased, for we have just received inquiries from an important rose grower in Massachusetts with regard to the hastening of the germination of rose seeds, as they often lay dormant all the way from one to fine years and prove as such a great waste of time and opportunities.

Trusting you will find time and opportunity to experiment some in these germination matters, of which we know only too little, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer. cr

Approved by Mr. Fairchild.

germination-facilitation matter with some collaboratory study. For instance, there are plenty of olives on the ground underneath the trees in the old Bidwell grounds and suppose you have several hundred collected and make the following tests:

100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 5 seconds.
100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 30 seconds.
100 seeds dipped in boiling water for 1 minute.
100 seeds boiled in lye, according to your method.
100 seeds dipped in strong sulphuric acid for 1 minute.
100 seeds mixed with moist soil and slowly heated up to 150°.
100 seeds each given a good file stroke, so as to let the moisture penetrate.

Then have all these seeds sown and careful notes made of their behavior, and this Office will be only too pleased to receive your observations. If you could also take some rose seeds into these tests we would be all the more pleased, for we have just received tentative from an important rose grower in Massachusetts with regard to the hastening of the germination of rose seeds, as they often lay dormant all the way from one to five years and prove as such a great waste of time and opportunities.

Trusting you will find time and opportunity to experiment some in these germination matters, of which we know only too little, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer, etc.

Approved by Mr. Meinshild.

New Haven, Connecticut.

October 7, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Herewith I am informing you that I reached New Haven safe and sound and had yesterday for pretty near the whole afternoon and night conferences with Mr. Ellsworth Huntington and several other gentlemen.

I am in receipt of six letters from you in which you mention the transmission of the entomological specimens to Mr. J. G. Saunders; that the Chinese candy is colored with aniline; that Mr. Clarke expects to take a vacation; that two parcels sent from Chico haven't arrive yet. We'll have to look into this matter!

I also see that Mr. Clime will look into this camera matter. The letter of instructions to Tariffville came in too and the draft for------sixty-four----------cents--------.

Beside this official mail, several personal letters and cards were received, enclosed in the various official envelopes. My thanks to you for all these labors.

This afternoon I hope to leave for Tariffville, O, glorious, poetical name, and after having seen Mr. J. B. Stewart I may sail forth to Greater New York. I would as such suggest to you <u>not</u> to send me any more mail but to retain it until I appear again in the flesh.

I am, Madam,

Your most humble servant,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Rev. Dave, Cincinnati.

October 7, 1900.

Dear Uncle Will:

Recently I am informed you that I received Dr Dave's and Grand and had yesterday for Nesty and the Moore affairs and night conference with Dr. Silverstein Hastings and several other gentlemen.

I am in receipt of six letters from you in which you mention the transmission of the ornamological questions to Dr. J. G. Gardner; that the Chinese candy is colored with anilines; that Dr. Clarke expects to make a wonderful rich for parents; and from Grace Baron's arrive yet. Will have to look into this matter.

I also see that Dr. Chase will look into this matter. The letter of instructions to Tarifville came in too late for first for ——————————.

Beside this official mail, several personal letters and cards were received, enclosed in the various official envelopes. My thanks to you for all these labors.

This afternoon I hope to leave for Tarifville, Conn. Dr. Dave, Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. Dr. J. G. Gardner I may call forth to Greater New York. I would as much suggest to you not to send no any more mail but to retain it until I appear again in the Flesh.

I am, Dr. Dave,

Your most humble servant,

Paul S. Dave.

Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I have the pleasure of handing over to you a collection of various seeds and samples of products composed of 192 numbers all told, with the Chinese characters given on separate slips of paper wherever I was able to obtain them.

There is a collection of seeds among them consisting of 177 numbers, of various vegetables, herbs, and flowering plants which I purchased in Peking. As I did not see those things actually growing, it may be that I made a few errors in the classification of said seeds, but in general I don't think I went far from the mark.

These seeds also are far from being pure, but that is the way one has to put up with Chinese methods.

I suspect there may be even a few novelties among this lot, and wish that as such if you see fit, you would retain a part of each number and grow them on your place, "In the Woods." This relates especially to the cucurbitaceae and the flowering plants.

Of the Althaeas, Asters, Balsoms, and Ipomoeas, I would suggest sending some to some specialist nurserymen, for I suppose that there are new, or anyway hardier, types among them than we possess at present.

The vegetables I also wish to see turned over to some expert truck-farmer, for it seems to me that not the proper

Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1901.

Dear Dr. Patrick:

Herewith I have the pleasure of handing over to you a collection of weeds and wildflowers presents consisted of 147 numbers all told, with the Chinese characters given in separate slips of paper wherever I was able to obtain them.

There is a collection of weeds among them consisting of 177 numbers, of various vegetables, herbs, and flowering plants which I purchased in Peking. As I did not see these things actually growing, it may be that I made a few errors in the classification of said weeds, but in general I don't think I went far from the mark.

These weeds also are far from being pure, but that is the way one has to put up with Chinese medicine.

I suspect there may be even a few novelties among this lot, and wish that at such if you see fit, you would retain a part of each number and grow them on your place, "in the Park." This relates especially to the chrysanthemum and the flowering plants.

Of the altheas, asters, balsams, and flowers, I would suggest another time to make specialty measurements, for I suppose that there are many, or enough habits, types among them to warrant it.

The vegetables I also wish to see turned over to some expert truck-farmer, for it seems to me that not the proper

attention has been paid to Chinese vegetables which I formerly sent in. Especially the radish-turnips, Nos. 1024a and 1025a, I wish to see given a good trial for they are worth growing.

No. 986a is a most important leguminous cover-crop for the rice fields in the South, and I wish the few seeds would be given expert treatment; also the Medicago sp. No. 987a. Of No. 986a Mr. D. McGregor of Shanghai wrote me that he had sent me more material but it has failed as yet to reach me. If it comes, however, I should like to see it given its share in expert treatment.

The Savory herbs, Nos. 1026a, 1028a, and the pepper, 1031a, I wish to see turned over to Dr. True, while the samples 1173a, 1174a, 1175a, 1176a, 1177a and 1178a might be analyzed so as to test their various chemical properties. I should especially like to hear more about the nuts Nos. 1173a and 1174a.

I herewith enclose in duplicate the inventory notes to this collection.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

attention has been paid to Chinese varieties which I formerly sent in. Especially the yellow-tuning, Nos. 1094a and 1094b, I wish to see given a good trial for they are worth growing.

No. 998a is a most important leguminous cover-crop for the plus fields in the south, and I wish the few seeds would be given our strongest, also the Indigo, No. 897a. Of No. 998a Dr. Dabeyor of Kangwal wrote to that he had sent us more material but it has failed as yet to reach me. If it comes, however, I should like to see it given its share in expert treatment.

The heavy sorts, Nos. 1108, 1109, and the purple, 1031a, I wish to see turned over to Dr. Swan, while the sorts 1175a, 1176a, 1177a, 1178a, 1179a and 1179b might be analyzed so as to test their various chemical proportions. I should especially like to hear more about the sorts No. 1179a and 1179b.

I hereafter confine in supplied the inventory notes to this collection.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

October 31, 1903.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I shall try herewith to give you a report of how I spent my time during the last few weeks.

The last days I was in Woods Hole became pretty lonesome for me, for I was about the only guest in the whole house, so I concluded to leave, especially as I did not advance very much with my writing work which became too tiresome.

I received some letters from Professor Sargent and also from Mr. Ellsworth Huntington stating that they wished to see me and on September 30th I had a long talk with Mr. Walsh, the rose grower, who would like to hear more about our plans in regard to cooperating with him in the establishment of a rosetum where all the original types of wild roses could be grown, and he, from his side, is quite willing to send us much of his roses as we might want in our work here in Washington.

On Thursday, October 1st, I left Woods Hole in the early morning and went to Boston. From there I went straight to the Arnold Arboretum, where I spent the whole day in having conferences with Professor Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson and in looking over material in the herbarium and in the garden.

On Friday, October 2nd, I went again to the Arboretum and spent the forenoon with Professor Sargent in looking over the various species of Pyrus which are grown there; and it seems that it is far from certain that several of those various species

Washington, D. C.

October 31, 1926.

Dear Mr. Kilworth:

I shall try herewith to give you a report of how I spend my time during the last few weeks.

The last days I was in Cook Inlet became pretty lonesome for me, for I was about the only guest in the whole house, so I concluded to leave, especially as I did not advance very much with my writing work which became too strenuous.

I received some letters from Professor Sargent and also from Mr. Kilworth Muhlenberg stating that they wished to see me and on September 30th I had a long talk with Mr. Kelsey, the rose grower, who would like to hear more about our plans in regard to cooperating with him in the establishment of a museum where all the original types of wild roses could be grown, and he, from his side, is quite willing to send us much of his roses as we might want in our work here in Washington.

On Thursday, October 14, I left Cook Inlet in the early morning and went to Boston. From there I went straight to the Arnold Arboretum, where I spent the whole day in having conferences with Professor Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson and in looking over material in the herbarium and in the garden.

On Friday, October 22d, I went again to the Arboretum and spent the forenoon with Professor Sargent in looking over the various species of Pyrus which are grown there, and it seems that it is far from certain that several of these various species

of Pyrus from China can be brought under one name as the Kew authorities apparently have done.

In the afternoon I went to the Cambridge Botanic Garden and called upon Professor B. L. Robinson in charge of the Grey Herbarium and with his assistance I looked over, in the Herbarium, the Poplars, the Ficus, and the Pistaches which came from Central Asia; but to my sorrow, I found there is very little material there from these regions and they will be very glad indeed if we will send them some later on. I got a pretty good idea, though, of what the various Pistacias look like. Pistacia vera has the largest nuts of them all, and P. khinjuk, P. cabulica, P. lentiscus, P. mutica, and P. thorebinthus all have small berries. There seems to be a great variability among them and some species apparently run one into the other. Of the Ficus afghanistanica they have not got a single specimen. I shall have to go somewhere else to see it--perhaps to Kew or St. Petersburg.

Saturday and Sunday, October 3rd and 4th, were spent by me in attending to my correspondence and in visiting several parks and museums in Boston.

On Monday, October 5th, I visited the Arnold Arboretum again for the last time and had some long talks with Professor Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson, and I looked over some more plants. The gist of all these talks and conferences was as follows:

I observed that there are a good many plants grown in

of Cyrus from China can be brought under one name as the New Anthrolite apparently has done.

In the afternoon I went to the Conservatory in Garden and called upon Professor E. L. Robinson in charge of the Grey Herbarium and with his assistance I looked over, in the Herbarium, the Lichens, the Fungi, and the Mosses which came from Central Asia; but to my sorrow, I found there is very little material there from those regions and they will be very glad indeed if we will send them some later on. I got a pretty good idea, though, of what the various Flatonias look like. Flatonia verna has the largest seed of them all, and F. stylosa, F. ovalis, F. latifolia, F. rubra, and F. Drummondii all have small seeds. There seems to be a great variability among them and some species apparently run into the other. Of the New Flatonias they have not got a single specimen. I shall have to go somewhere else to see it--perhaps to New or St. Petersburg.

Saturday and Monday, October 3rd and 4th, were spent by me in attending to my correspondence and in visiting several parks and museums in Boston.

On Monday, October 4th, I visited the Arnold Arboretum again for the last time and had some long talks with Professor Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson, and I learned what some plants. The gist of all these talks and conferences was as follows:

I observed that there are a good many plants grown in

the Arboretum of which I sent the material from China. Professor Sargent promised to send me a list of all this material and they were working on it when I left, so I suppose you have received it by this time.

Then, Professor Sargent duly impressed upon me the fact that I had paid so little attention to the collecting of herbarium material, which fact, he says, has made my exploration work far less useful all around than it could have been. Well, of course, there is a great deal in this, especially now that I see, myself, how essential it really is to have authentic types in the herbarium. But I also told Professor Sargent that when I went out first it was primarily for the collection of economic material, and that he himself has never deemed it worth his while to write me andappreciative or encouraging letter while I was in China, and that I have had a great deal of bad luck with my collections; for instance, more than half was destroyed in a typhoon, and another big lot was lost through the lack of care on the part of some official parties. Then Professor Sargent complained that he did not get, apparently, all of the things I had found, especially of maples and oaks he had received very little. How far this is the case I do not know, of course, having almost nothing to do with the distribution of things. He also wanted to get a copy of my letter describing things near Jehol. He would also like to get a set of herbarium specimens of all the arborescent plants I collected, and I personally think we had better give him most of the herbarium material I brought with

the laboratory of which I sent the material from China. Professor Sargent promised to send me a list of all this material and they were working on it when I left, so I suppose you have received it by this time.

Then, Professor Sargent duly impressed upon me the fact that I had paid so little attention to the collecting of herbarium material, which fact, he says, has made my exploration work far less useful all around than it could have been. Well, of course, there is a great deal in this, especially now that I see, myself, how essential it really is to have authentic types in the herbarium. But I also told Professor Sargent that when I sent you first it was primarily for the collecting of economic material, and that he himself has never demanded it with his while to write me inappropriately or encouraging letter while I was in China, and that I have had a great deal of bad luck with my collections; for instance, more than half was destroyed in a typhoon, and another big lot was lost through the lack of care on the part of some official parties. Then Professor Sargent complained that he did not get, apparently, all of the things I had found, especially of maples and oaks he had received very little. How far this is the case I do not know, of course, having almost nothing to do with the distribution of things. He also wanted to get a copy of my letter describing things near Ichang. He would also like to get a set of herbarium specimens of all the herbaceous plants I collected, and I personally think we had better give him each of the herbarium material I brought with

me. It is much better that if there are rare specimens among them, they be placed in such a fine herbarium as that of the Arnold Arboretum, instead of being buried with us where very few people would look at them. One thing Professor Sargent is very anxious to obtain, namely, some seeds of Pyrus usuriensis, of which I sent a quantity this year under No. 839a and scions under No. 184; and in 1906 I sent seeds under Nos. 565a and 566a. Professor Sargent also said that he never received any Rhododendron material. I wish you would kindly inform him where the numbers 406a and 180, 189 and 273 went. We had many talks about future exploration work in Asia and I heard that he intended to send a man out into the provinces of Kansu and Shensi, North China, but that the man whom he intended to send cabled at the last minute that he did not want to go. Then, in regard to my own proposed journey to Central Asia, Professor Sargent suggested to me that above all things I should go to Kew to study the rich herbarium material there, then to go to Veitch's Nurseries to see the newly introduced plants from China; also to visit the Vilmorin Arboretum near Paris; to see the Botanic Garden near Berlin; to see the Spath's Nurseries close by; and last but not least, to study in the Botanic Gardens in St. Petersburg and in the herbarium which is said to have the richest collections of all Asiatic plants. There is also a Mr. Kesselring with whom it would be worth our while to get in touch, so Professor Sargent says. As the Russians are very peculiar in some ways, Pro-

ma. It is much better that if there are two specimens among them, they be placed in one a Kiln herbarium as that of the Arnold Arboretum, instead of being mailed with me where very few people would look at them. One thing Professor Sargent is very anxious to obtain, namely, some seeds of Picea mariana, of which I sent a quantity this year under No. 6254 and yellow birch No. 1844; and in 1906 I sent seeds under Nos. 3606 and 3606. Professor Sargent also said that he never received any Rhododendron material. I wish you would kindly inform him where the numbers 4006 and 180, 189 and 273 went. He had very kind words about future exploration work in Asia and I feared that he Rockhill would a man who has the privilege of Hanes and Shensi, North China, but that the man when he intended to send replied at the last minute that he did not want to go. Then, in regard to my own proposed journey to Central Asia, Professor Sargent suggested to me that above all things I should go to Moscow to study the rich herbarium material there, then to go to Watch's Presidency to see the newly introduced plants from China; also to visit the Minusin Arboretum near Perm; to see the Botanic Garden near Berlin; to see the Kew's Herbarium also by; and last but not least, to study in the Botanic Garden in St. Petersburg and in the herbarium which is said to have the richest collections of all Asiatic plants. There is also a Dr. Sewerzow with whom it would be worth our while to get in touch, to Professor Sargent says. As the Russians are very peculiar in some ways, Pro-

fessor Sargent suggested that I obtain the very best letters of introduction to various officials in Russia and he suggested that the State Department should write a letter to our own Embassador at St. Petersburgh, and also a letter to the Russian Minister of Agriculture. In the last named letter we should ask for permission to explore certain sections of the Russian Empire, and to send seeds and plants from Russia to America by the quickest possible ways.

In connection with this, Mr. Fairchild, I will just mention that Mr. Ellsworth Huntington told me a few days ago that I will have to get special permits to visit the regions in Turkestan in which the Pistacia forests occur, near the Afghanistan and near the Persian frontiers. Any letters to influential or interesting people you may know in St. Petersburg will be very much appreciated by me.

Professor Sargent also said that the Botanic Gardens at Tiflis are very interesting and may have to offer something new to us for the mild-wintered regions of the United States.

With Mr. Jackson Dawson I had some talks about seeds and plants and he showed me a little Japanese book he possesses which contains over one thousand little plates of various plants. Of the title I am not quite sure, but it is sold by K. Kishimoto, No. 188 Oimatsucho Sanchome, Kitaku, Osaka, Japan, and if we do not have it as yet in our library, it might be worth our while to write to this man asking for his catalogue and for prices. I saw in this book that the plant I collected under

Professor Sargent suggested that I obtain the very best letters of introduction to various officials in Russia and he suggested that the State Department should write a letter to our own Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and also a letter to the Russian Minister of Agriculture. In the last named letter we should ask for permission to explore certain portions of the Russian Empire, and to send seeds and plants from Russia to America by the quickest possible ways.

In connection with this, Mr. Mulvihill, I will just mention that Mr. Ilsworth Huntington told me a few days ago that I will have to get special permits to visit the regions in Turkestan in which the Tibetan forests occur, near the Afghanistan and near the Persian frontiers. Any letters to influential or interesting people you may know in St. Petersburg will be very much appreciated by me.

Professor Sargent also said that the Botanic Garden at Tiflis are very interesting and may have to offer something new to us for the mild-winterd regions of the United States.

With Mr. Jackson Dawson I had some talks about seeds and plants and he showed me a little Japanese book in Japanese which contains over one thousand little plates of various plants. If the title I am not quite sure, but it is said by K. Kamisoto, on, his distinguished Japanese, Kiyoshi, Tokio, Japan, and if we do not have it as yet in our library, it might be worth our while to write to this man asking for his catalogue and for prices. I saw in this book that the plant I collected under

the name Ardaine bispinosa, No. 355, is called there Damnacanthus indicus, which is probably correct. A plant I collected in Northern Korea under the name Aralia sp, No. 376a, is called there Fatsia horrida.

In regard to the germination of seeds, I would call your attention to the fact that Mr. Dawson told me the seeds of most of the different species of Asiatic maples and of Cornus often remain dormant for two or three years, and I wish you would call the attention of Mr. Tracy, especially, to this fact.

In the Arboretum I noticed that a plant of which I sent in cuttings under the No. 153, bears the name of Cissus heterophylla. Another plant which I collected in Port Arthur, seeds of which were sent in under No. 371a, seems to be Fontanesia phillyraeoides. The Rhamnus sp., No. 94fa, appears to be Rhamnus saxatilis. I also noticed in the Arboretum a beautiful haw, Crataegus arcanana, a low-headed shrub, bearing an abundance of large, scarlet colored fruits, making it one of the most beautiful fruiting haws I have as yet seen.

Well, the rest of this trip I shall record in another letter.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

the genus *Lobelia* Plukenet, Gn. 520, is called Indian tobacco *Lobelia inflata*, which is probably *L. syphilitica*. A plant I collected in Portland Oregon which has been *Lobelia* by Mr. Ottley, is called there *Lobelia erectus*.

In regard to the generalization of seeds, I would call your attention to the fact that Dr. Gordon told me the seeds of most of the different species of *Lobelia* *Lobelia* and of Cornus *Cornus* would lose their for two or three years, and I wish you would call the attention of Dr. Gray, and ability in this field.

In the Arboretum I noticed that a plant of which I was in exactly under the Mr. Gray the name of *Cornus laterifolia*. Another plant which I collected in Jack County, Texas of which even next to under Dr. Ottley, seems to be *Cornus florida utilitarcolia*. The *Cornus* sp. Dr. Ottley, appears to be *Cornus sericea*. I also noticed in the Arboretum a beautiful bar, *Berberis aquifolium*, a lion-leaved shrub, having an abundance of large, edible natural fruits, making it one of the most beautiful trailing bars I have as yet seen.

Well, the part of this MS. I shall report in another letter.

Yours respectfully,

ERNST H. ROTH.

Washington, D. C.

November 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I herewith continue my report on my past trip, which lasted fourteen days, all told.

In the forenoon of October 5th, after having bid good-bye to Professor Sargent and Mr. Dawson, I went to the Hunningwell estate at Wellesley, Massachusetts, to see the fine collection of Conifers which Professor Sargent had advised me to see. Mr. T. D. Hatfield, the head gardener, took me around and I saw the splendid specimens of various Abies, Piceae, Pinus, etc., growing there. I also met Mr. W. Hunningwell, the owner of the Pinetum. I noticed a few specimens of the White Barked Pine tree, (Pinus bungeanum) and they will be glad to receive anything new or remarkable in the line of Conifers we may find in Central Asia. I noticed that of the weeping Juniper which I sent in under No. 687, there is a rather large specimen here on this Hunningwell estate, and it is named Juniperis taxifolia.

On Tuesday, October 6, I bade good-bye to Boston and arrived by train a little after noon in New Haven, Connecticut, where I hunted up Mr. Ellsworth Huntington and had a good many talks to our mutual benefit, until it was well-nigh midnight. I obtained some real good information, the substance of which I give below.

Mr. Huntington told me that in Mongolia in the environs of Turfan, 89° Long. and 43° Lat., there are fine pears and fine

Washington, D. C.

November 2, 1908.

Dear Mr. Reinwald:

I herewith continue my report on my past trip, which lasted fourteen days, all told.

In the forenoon of October 5th, after having bid good-bye to Professor Sargent and Mr. Dawson, I went to the Munnigwell estate at Wellesley, Massachusetts, to see the fine collection of Conifers which Professor Sargent had advised me to see. Mr. T. R. Mayfield, the head gardener, took me around and I saw the splendid specimens of various kinds, Pines, Firs, etc., growing there. I also met Mr. W. Munnigwell, the owner of the Fineries. I noticed a few specimens of the White Barked Pine tree, (Pinus bungeanus) and they will be glad to receive anything new or remarkable in the line of Conifers we may find in Central Asia. I noticed that of the weeping Juniper which I sent in under No. 607, there is a rather large specimen here on this Munnigwell estate, and it is named Juniperis tamifolia.

On Tuesday, October 6, I made good-bye to Davies and arrived by train a little after noon in New Haven, Connecticut, where I hunted up Mr. Ellsworth Huntington and had a good many talks to our mutual benefit, until it was well-nigh midnight. I obtained some real good information, the substance of which I give below.

Mr. Huntington told me that in Mongolia in the environs of Turfan, 89° long. and 42° lat., there are fine pears and fine

seedless grapes grown, the grapes being reputed to be so good that they are carried to the Imperial Court at Peking. I presume they are dried, however, as no grapes would carry for six or eight months.

In the Alai Valley, South of Magellan, about 72° Long. and 40° Lat., there are hardy grains to be found, grown way up in the mountains. South of Osh, about 73° Long. and 41° Lat., there are good tasted plums called Kitchick. At Kiria, about 81° 30' Long. and 37° Lat., there are found pears and peaches. In the mountains between Turkestan and the Indian frontier there are several fine valleys where apricots, peaches, and other fruits grow, and cultivation runs up as high as 10,000 feet above sea level. In the Pulsky and the Missa valleys we may find some very hardy varieties of barley and wheat. In the Kilyang Valley there are many groves of fruit trees. Pistache forests exist near Sarakhs, near the Persian frontier, in Panjdeh, near the Afghanistan frontier, and in the mountains near Hissar, Bokhara, of which last item Dr. Bessey also informed me as he had seen them there.

To visit those places I must get special permits from the Russian administration, even for the exploration of the mountains near Gok Tepe, 58° Long. and 38° Lat., where the hardy fig, Ficus afghanistanica grows, of the existence of which Mr. Swingle informed me and which he wants very much for his work of breeding hardier figs.

wedding-grape grown, the grapes being reported to be so good that they are carried to the Imperial Court at Peking. I presume they are dried, however, as no grapes would carry for six or eight months.

In the Alai Valley, south of Kugaliam, about 72° long. and 40° lat., there are hardly grapes to be found, grown way up in the mountains. South of Osh, about 72° long. and 41° lat., there are good hardy plums called Ichkiki. At Kirin, about 69° 30' long. and 37° lat., there are found pears and peaches. In the mountains between Turkestan and the Indian frontier there are several fine valleys where apricots, peaches, and other fruits grow, and cultivation runs up as high as 10,000 feet above sea level. In the Pulsky and the Nisa valleys we may find some very hardy varieties of barley and wheat. In the Kilyang Valley there are many groves of fruit trees. Mistaken foreign ethnologists near Darjiling, near the Tibetan frontier, in Sikkim, near the Afghanistan frontier, and in the mountains near Hunzar, Nagar, of which last item Dr. Henry also informed me as he had seen them there.

To visit these places I must get special permits from the Russian administration, even for the exploration of the alps near Osh Tepe, 30° long. and 39° lat., where the hardy fig, Ficus elegantissima grows, of the existence of which Dr. Weigle informed me and which he wants very much for his work of breeding hardier figs.

Mr. Huntington also told me that in the mountains near the Lake Issyk-Kul, between 76° and 80° Long. and 42° and 44° Lat., there are grand forests of various coniferous and other trees in which, in my opinion, we may find some very valuable material, especially as it gets intensely cold in those regions - 40 degrees below zero, it is said.

Mr. Huntington impressed upon me the fact that I should get a letter of Introduction to Mr. McCarthy, the British Political agent in Kashgar, who may facilitate greatly our sending of mail and parcels from the interior.

I think that when my naturalization matters have been cleared up - which I hope will happen soon, so that I can really claim citizenship here, we should take these various passport matters up, and I wish you and I might go together to call on the British, the Russian and the Chinese Legations.

Mr. Huntington suggested that I should buy maps in Berlin and St. Petersburg, which suggestion Dr. Bessey also made with regard to the last named city. I was also advised to take some presents with me for various officials in Central Asia, a matter which I want to talk over with you.

Mr. Huntington asked me a good many questions about observations I had made in China with regard to the increasing aridness and its probable causes, and we both had a profitable time in discussing these matters.

Mr. Burlingham also told me that in the mountains near the Lake Issyk-Kul, between 75° and 80° long. and 40° and 42° lat., there are great tracts of various coniferous and other trees in which, in my opinion, we may find some very valuable material, especially as it grows luxuriantly also in those regions - of whatever value are, it is said.

Mr. Burlingham impressed upon me the fact that I should get a letter of introduction to Mr. Bunsen, the British political agent in Kashgar, who may facilitate greatly our sending of mail and parcels from the interior.

I think that when my naturalization matters have been cleared up - which I hope will happen soon, so that I can really claim citizenship here, we should take these various passport matters up, and I wish you and I might go together to call on the Minister, the Russian and the Chinese legations.

Mr. Burlingham suggested that I should buy maps in Berlin and St. Petersburg, which suggestion Mr. Bussey also made with regard to the last named city. I was also advised to take some presents with me for various officials in Central Asia, a matter which I want to talk over with you.

Mr. Burlingham asked me a good many questions about observations I had made in China with regard to the increasing aridness and its possible causes, and he felt had a [illegible] also in discussing those matters.

The next day, Wednesday, October 7, I bade good-bye to Mr. Huntington and went afterwards to the small stretch of a Botanic Garden which the Yale School of Forestry maintains, but there was very little of interest there, with the exception of an intelligent gardener whom I met and who may be of use to us in the future. I wish to speak to you of him later on.

In the afternoon of the same day I went to Hartford, Connecticut, and from there took the train to Tariffville, Connecticut, where I met Mr. J. B. Steward, whom I had been written to see in connection with investigations in regard to leguminous cover crops on tobacco plantations. I found that the letter I had sent Mr. Steward the day previous had not been received on account of the city of Hartford celebrating the opening of a new bridge across the Connecticut, and that practically all business had been stopped in the city, including even postal deliveries. Mr. Steward had guests, and the hotel in Tariffville was of a very poor quality, so I was advised to go back to Hartford for the night, especially as the journey cost only thirty-five cents.

The next day being the final of the three days' celebration, all of the people of importance had gone to the city, and so I saw Mr. Steward in Hartford that day and we met a few tobacco growers there and made arrangements to visit them the following day.

On Friday, October 9th, I went again in the early morning to Tariffville where Mr. Steward met me at the station.

The next day, Wednesday, October 7, I made good-bye to Mr. Hartington and went afterwards to the small sketch of a School's Garden which the Yale School of Forestry maintains, but there was very little of interest except the enthusiasm of an intelligent gardener whom I met and who may be of use to us in the future. I wish to speak to you of him later on.

In the afternoon of the same day I went to Hartford, Connecticut, and from there took the train to Martfville, Connecticut, where I met Mr. F. S. Howard, upon I had been written to see in connection with instructions in regard to lagerstroem cover crops on tobacco plantations. I found that the letter I had sent Mr. Howard the day previous had not been received on account of the city of Hartford celebrating the opening of a new bridge across the Connecticut, and that practically all business had been stopped in the city, including even postal deliveries. Mr. Howard has grafts, and the hotel in Martfville was of a very poor quality, so I was advised to go back to Hartford for the night, especially as the journey cost only thirty-five cents.

The next day being the final of the three days' celebration, all of the people of importance had gone to the city, and so I saw Mr. Howard in Hartford that day and to get a few tobacco growers there and made arrangements to visit them the following day.

On Friday, October 9th, I went again to the early morning to Martfville where Mr. Howard met me at the station,

From there we went to the tobacco plantation of which Mr. Floyd, formerly of this Department, has charge. I saw an immense stretch of land where tobacco is grown under cheese cloth, and we visited the drying sheds and curing rooms, but as Mr. Floyd has experimented very little with cover crops we did not get very much information out of him.

Mr. D. P. Cooley's place, near Granby, Connecticut, was our next stop. Mr. Cooley is experimenting a good deal with leguminous plants for fertilizers, and he drew our attention particularly to one field where he had not sown any hairy vetches this year and yet he had a fine stand of them, which he says can only be explained by the fact that the roots from last year's plants have kept dormant during the whole summer and have sprouted again in the autumn, when moisture and cool nights came; for he had cultivated the field the whole summer and not a sign of a plant had ever been seen.

I was also experimenting with spring vetches, principally different varieties of Vicia sativa, which are not so satisfactory in tobacco plantations as the winter vetches are, for they prevent the land from being planted with tobacco for a whole summer.

Mr. Cooley has very little success with his alfalfa, and he and others want badly a variety which can be grown on shallow lands in the Connecticut Valley. They want alfalfa as a cattle forage, not as a green manure crop. I told him that I would talk about these matters to you and others and let him know results.

from there we went to the tobacco plantation of which Mr. Floyd, formerly of this neighborhood, has charge. I saw an immense stretch of land where tobacco is grown under cheese cloth, and we visited the drying sheds and curing rooms, but as Mr. Floyd has experimented very little with shade grown we did not get very much information out of him.

Mr. J. A. Dailey's farm was ready, therefore, inspected, we set out also. Mr. Dailey is experimenting a good deal with leguminous plants for fertilizers, and he drew our attention particularly to one field where he had set apart any daily watches this year and yet he had a time about of them, which he says was only to explained by the fact that the white Irish Jack Spurts plants have very advance during the early summer and have arrested again in the autumn. Also molasses and real mighty cheap; for he had cultivated the field the whole summer and not a sign of a plant had ever been seen.

I was also experimenting with spring watches, principally different varieties of Cuba matives, which are not so satisfactory in tobacco plantations as the winter watches are, for they prevent the land from being planted with tobacco for a whole summer.

Mr. Dailey has very little summer with his alfalfa, and he and others were hoping a variety which can be grown in winter beds in the Connecticut Valley. They want alfalfa as a matter injury, and as a green manure crop. I told him that I would talk about these matters to you and others and let him know results.

In the afternoon of the same day we saw another tobacco grower, Mr. Dewey, and from his place we went to Mr. Griffin's grounds, where Messrs. Shamel and Stewart carry on their experiments. I saw some samples of the selection work which has been, and is still being done with tobacco, but of course, it was too late to see anything in the field, all the crops having been harvested. I obtained the information, though, that the ideal of the Connecticut Valley tobacco growers is to produce a tobacco plant which furnishes a great many leaves of silky texture, which leaves must assume a light chocolate color when cured, must be of medium nicotine contents, and above all, must be free burners. It seems that in a variety called "The Cooley" they come pretty close to their ideal. Careful selection of certain types for certain localities probably will give them in the near future the things they are striving after.

On Saturday, October 9th, I went by train from Hartford to Suffield, Connecticut, where I again met Mr. Steward. We called upon Messrs. Harmon, Halladay, and Pinney, all of these gentlemen living in and around Suffield, and I saw, especially upon the land of Mr. Pinney, how over-manuring with potash fertilizers causes artificial alkali which destroys the fine roots of the tobacco plants and makes a good yield utterly impossible. However, this evil can soon be remedied by no longer manuring with high grade potash fertilizers. The general impressions which I obtained, after having talked with all

In the afternoon of the same day we saw another tobacco grower, Mr. Henry, and from his place we went to Mr. Griffin's grounds, where Hansen, Shaul and Stewart carry on their experiments. I saw some samples of the solution with which the beds, and in still being done with tobacco, but of course, it was too late to see anything in the field, all the crops having been harvested. I obtained the information, though, that the idea of the Connecticut Valley tobacco growers is to produce a tobacco plant which includes a great deal leaves of silk texture, which leaves are seldom a light chocolate color when cured, must be of medium nicotine content, and above all, must be free burners. It seems that in a society called "The Dodge" they come pretty close to their ideal. Several selections of varied types for certain localities probably will grow than in the near future the things they are striving after.

On Saturday, October 6th, I went by train from Hartford to Suffield, Connecticut, where I again met Dr. Stewart. We called upon Henry, Hanson, Salisbury, and Henry, all of whom continue living in and around Suffield, and I saw, especially upon the farm of Mr. Henry, how cut-worming with paris fertilizers causes artificial shrill which destroys the fine roots of the tobacco plants and causes a good yield entirely impossible. However, this evil can soon be remedied by an longer measuring with Bi-S grade paris fertilizers. The general impression which I obtained, after having talked with all

these gentlemen and having observed the various conditions of their land, are that the hairy vetch at the present time is the best of all the leguminous cover crops, but that a hardy, faster growing legume is ardently desired, especially one which has the capacity of stooling out much in spring before it is ready to be plowed under, for I heard that such a cover crop may mean a saving of more than half of the money spent for manure ordinarily applied. When one figures out that it costs from seventy to eighty dollars to fertilize an acre of tobacco land, this means an enormous saving. On my coming trips to foreign countries, I shall be on the lookout for such desired leguminous crops.

Saturday evening I parted from Mr. Steward and went back to Hartford, and on Sunday morning, October 11th, I left for New York.

On Monday I called on Dr. Gaunt, 547 Fifth Avenue, New York, and gave him your letter of introduction. Dr. Gaunt was very busy and so I had to wait quite awhile, but we had a good lunch together during which we had long talks about plants and conditions in China, etc.

Dr. Gaunt said he would like to have some hardy grasses for his place in Long Island, and he put down the names of the Peking Lawn Sedge, No. 70, and the Korean Lawn Grass, No.s 470a, 471a, and 760a; but I would suggest to you that you ask him when and where he wants some of these things.

These gentlemen not lately observed the various conditions of their land, are that the hairy vetch at the present time is the best of all the legume cover crops, but that a hardy, faster growing legume is evidently desired, especially one which has the capacity of attaching one much in spring before it is ready to be plowed under, for I heard that such a cover crop may make a saving of many kinds half of the money spent for manure ordinarily applied. When one figures out that it costs from seventy to eighty dollars to fertilize an acre of tobacco land, this means an enormous saving. On my coming trips to foreign countries, I shall be on the lookout for some desired legumious crops.

Saturday evening I parted from Dr. Howard and went back to Hartford, and on Monday morning, October 11th, I left for New York.

On Monday I called on Dr. Gaunt, 847 Fifth Avenue, for tea, and gave him your letter of introduction. Dr. Gaunt was very busy and so I had to wait quite awhile, but we had a good lunch together during which we had long talk about plants and conditions in China, etc.

Dr. Gaunt said he would like to have some hardy grasses for his place in Long Island, and he put down the names of the Tuning Lawn Lodge, No. 70, and the Brown Lawn Grass, No.s 470, 471a, and 700a; but I would suggest to you that you ask him when out where he wants some of these things.

I also saw Dr. Seaman, of African fame, but this gentleman told me that, to his sorrow, he had never been in Turkestan and therefore could not give me any information; and besides that, he was overloaded with work just now, having returned only a day or so ago from the Far East.

I called twice on Mr. Caspar Whitney, the editor of the Outing, and although his secretary told him I was coming, he left before the appointed time. Well, I personally do not care to call much on these editors; they allow too much "rot" to be published in their magazines, thinking that it pleases the public.

Tuesday, October 12th, I visited some camping outfit stores in New York, especially Abercrombe & Fitch Company's store, 57 Reade Street, New York, where I spent a long time in looking over a large assortment of camping goods, about which I should like to speak with you at your leisure.

All that going about in New York by underground, by elevated, and by various other railways proved to be extremely tiresome to me and made me feel bad, and on October 13, unlucky number, I felt quite played out. However, on Wednesday, October 14th, when a fresh breeze was blowing, I decided to leave the big city behind and arrived via the Baltimore & Ohio in quiet Washington again the same afternoon.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I also met Mr. Hanson, of African Lure, but this gentleman told me that, to his across, he had never been in Rhodesia and therefore could not give me any information; and besides that, he was overloaded with work just now, having returned only a day or so ago from the far West.

I called twice on Mr. Grover Whitney, the editor of the Dabing, and although his secretary told him I was waiting, he left before he appeared also. Well, I personally do not care to call much on these editors; they allow too much "rot" to be published in their magazine, thinking that it pleases the public.

Tuesday, October 17th, I visited some carpet outfit stores in New York, especially Abercrombe & Fitch Company's store, 57 Maide Street, New York, where I spent a long time in looking over a large assortment of camping goods, about which I should like to speak with you at your leisure.

All that going about in New York by underground, by elevated, and by various other railways proved to be extremely tiresome to me and made me feel bad, and on October 18, my secretary member, I felt quite played out. However, on Wednesday, October 18th, when a break forward was blowing, I decided to leave the city early Sunday and arrived via the Baltimore & Ohio in good condition again the same afternoon.

Yours respectfully,

Peter E. Stone.

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In regard to the various wild pears I found in China, I will herewith sned you a few lead pencil notes on two distinct species, which I see are all the time put under the same name.

Pyrus ussuriensis and Pyrus sinensis are, in my opinion, distinct species and Professor Sargent seems also to favor this opinion.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I enclose to you a small package of seeds from a wild pear from the Himalayan foot hills near Simla, India, which seeds I received from Mr. E. Cates, Greenwood Court, Simla, India, S.W. I met Mr. Cates a few years ago in Manchuria when he was making a trip around the world and we have been in correspondence off and on.

I send, for instance, Mr. Cates some seeds of the Chinese persimmon upon which they graft the large seedless

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1920.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In regard to the various wild peers I found in China, I will herewith send you a few lead pencil notes on two distinct species, which I see are all the time put under the same name.

Ligre sanglanis and Ligre chinensis are, in my opinion, distinct species and Jefferson Burgess seems also to favor this opinion.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MATTHES.

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1920.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Herewith I enclose to you a small package of seeds from a wild peer from the Himalayan that bills near Simla, India, which seeds I received from Mr. E. Cohen, Greenwood Court, Simla, India, S.W. I met Mr. Cohen a few years ago in Honolulu when he was making a trip around the world and we have been in correspondence off and on.

I said, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Cohen some seeds of the Chinese parkinson soon which they grow the large seedless

ones and he wrote me that they had come up very nicely.

He writes me that he is trying to get for us seeds of the wild apricots, peaches, pears, and plums, all growing in his district. Then they have cherries that flower in November and ripen in early spring, the snow notwithstanding. Their peaches and apricots are not unlike ours, but the pears are very acrid and Mr. Cates claims it imparts its acridity to fruits that have been grafted upon it. The trees are very hardy in the Simla regions, but the temperatures do not go very low there, of course, although snow lies for a couple of months. The monkeys only deem the fruits of these wild pears worthy of eating.

Mr. Cates suggests to us to enter into communication with Mr. James Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in Incida, as Mr. Mollison wrote Mr. Cates that he will be very glad to supply us with plants or seeds of wild pears, peaches, etc.

And as such I would suggest to you to enter into correspondence with said gentleman, mentioning Mr. Cates' suggestions.

Mr. Cates, himself, would be very pleased if we could supply him a year or two from now with some persimmon grafts of the large Chinese persimmons.

I personally think we may be able to get a few interesting things from this Mr. Mollison.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ones and he wrote me that they had come up very nicely.

He writes me that he is trying to get for us seeds of the wild apricots, peaches, pears, and plums, all growing in his district. When they have chronicles that flower in November and ripen in early spring, the snow-whitenessmingly. Their peaches and apricots are not mellow ones, but the pears are very merid and Mr. Oates claims it imparts its acridity to trees that have had grafts upon it. The trees are very hardy in the China region, but the temperatures do not go very low there, of course, although snow lies for a couple of months. The monkeys only eat the fruits of those wild pears worthy of notice.

Mr. Oates suggests to me to enter into communication with Mr. James Hollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, as Mr. Hollison wrote Mr. Oates that he will be very glad to supply us with plants or seeds of wild peach, peaches, etc.

And as such I would suggest to you to enter into correspondence with said gentleman, mentioning Mr. Oates' suggestions.

Mr. Oates, himself, would be very pleased if we could supply him a year or two from now with some persimmon plants of the large Oriental variety.

I particularly think we may be able to get a few interesting things from Mr. Hollison.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The thought just comes to me that it would not be a bad thing to advocate the planting of camphor trees, not only for its well-known resin but also as a timber tree out of which fragrant trunks and boxes could be made. This sample of wood is nearly two years old and you will find by splitting it how very strong its perfume is still.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1908.

Professor C. V. Piper, Agrostologist,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Department of Agriculture,

Dear Professor Piper:

Mr. Fairchild has just asked me whether you have not something to say about the various legumes and grasses which I sent in from time to time from the Far East, a few words, for instance, about Nos. 319a, 320a, 321a, 322a, 323a, 324a, 325a, 326a, 327a, 328a, 329a, 330a, 331a, 721a, 727a, 758a, and 759a. Also, some information about the many beans I sent in will be much appreciated by us.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.,

November 13, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The thought just comes to me that it would not be a bad thing to advocate the planting of another trees, not only for its well-known roots but also as a timber tree out of which frequent trunks and boxes could be made. This sample of wood is nearly two years old and you will find by sniffing it how very strong its perfume is still.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1908.

Professor C. V. Piper, Agrostologist,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Department of Agriculture,

Dear Professor Piper:

Mr. Fairchild has just asked me whether you have not something to say about the various legumes and grasses which I sent in from time to time from the Far East, a few words, for instance, about No. 6198, 3809, 3819, 3828, 3837, 3844, 3849, 3866, 3874, 3875, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916,

Washington, D. C.,

November 16, 1908

Dear Mr. Tracy:

It would afford us a pleasure to hear from you how the plants which I brought with me from China are getting along. Have the spruces recovered from their fumigation? and did the small elms make a satisfactory growth?

But the things we are most interested in just now are the bamboos. How have they been behaving? Mr. Oliver told me that when he was in Chico they had made a nice new growth. Now I wish, Mr. Tracy, that you would look them over critically, and if necessary suggest any improvements we ought to install to carry them successfully through your cool and wet winter. The main danger is that they become waterlogged and that the roots begin to rot. So if you could have a trench dug alongside those boxes so that the water might run off easily, that would be a good help to them. Of course I leave that to your judgment; you being on the spot can easily decide whether they need more drainage or not.

No. 316, the square bamboo, does not like too much cold or rain, and if you have some sheltered spot it may be well to move them to it.

In all probability it will be spring or early summer before we will start sending out those bamboos, and even then there is a great likelihood that, when the climate seems suitable and propagation facilities adequate, we may leave the major part of the plants at Chico.

Trusting to hear from you, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C.,

November 16, 1908

Dear Mr. Tracy:

It would afford me a pleasure to hear from you how the plants which I brought with me from China are getting along. Have the spruces recovered from their transplanting and did the seeds also make a satisfactory growth?

But the things we are most interested in just now are the bamboos. Do have they been behaving? Mr. Oliver told me that when he was in China they had made a nice new growth. Now I wish, Mr. Tracy, that you would look them over critically, and if necessary suggest any improvements we ought to install to carry them successfully through your cool and wet winter. The main danger is that they become waterlogged and that the roots begin to rot. So if you could have a trench dug alongside those boxes so that the water might run off easily, that would be a good help to them. Of course I leave that to your judgment; you being on the spot can easily decide whether they need more drainage or not.

No. 316, the square bamboo, does not like too much cold or rain, and if you have some sheltered spot it may be well to move them to it.

In all probability it will be spring or early summer before we will start sending out these bamboos, and even then there is a great likelihood that, when the climate seems suitable and propagation facilities adequate, we may leave the major part of the plants at Chico.

Trusting to hear from you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mark L. Miller

Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1908.

Dear Mr. Knight:

Herewith I send you a bundle of rice which Mr. Fairchild requests me to have your men clean it, please.

However, you might reserve a few plants with seeds and all on the ears and send them to Mr. Chambliss of Mr. Carleton's office.

Yours very trully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Charleston, S. C.,

December 3, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I arrived safe and sound in this old sleepy city where I found it to be just as cold as in Washington and with some greater amount of humidity in the atmosphere and as such, feeling really colder than up in the capital. Mr. Clarke was awaiting me and we discussed our plans for this coming trip and phoned and wrote to several people.

The results are that we will visit Dr. Shepard tomorrow in Summerville, South Carolina. On Saturday, December 5, we will try to see Mr. J. B. Wiggins at Holly Hill, South Carolina, whom Mr. Clarke knows well and who has already some of our bamboos.

Washington, D. C.

December 23, 1921.

Dear Mr. Knight:

Herewith I send you a bundle of rice which Mr. Mulvihill requests me to have your men clean it, please.

However, you might reserve a few plants with seeds and all on the very end and then to Dr. Dunlap or to Marlatt's office.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.,

December 3, 1921.

Dear Mr. Mulvihill:

This morning I arrived safe and sound in this old sleepy city where I found it to be just as cold as in Washington and with some previous amount of humidity in the atmosphere and so much, feeling really colder than up in the capital.

Mr. Pierce was awaiting me and we discussed our plans for this coming trip and [illegible] it seems probable.

The results are that we will visit Mr. Smart, nurse in Lawrenville, Dunn County, on Saturday, December 3, we will try to see Mr. C. H. Quigley at Holly Hill, South Carolina, where Mr. Pierce knows well and who has already some of our business.

Monday, December 7, is the day we have set apart for visiting Dr. W. H. Haskell at Jacksonsboro, South Carolina, and on December 8 we intend to reach Augusta, Georgia, where I expect to get some solid pointers from the veteran nuseryman, Mr. P. J. Berckmans.

Please do not send any mail to me up here, but address all things up to December 9 to me care of the Albian Hotel, August, Georgia.

I am returning herewith the set of photos you wanted me to write descriptions with. I find, however, that not having all my notebooks with me my poor head refuses to supply me with the exact data and you will have to overlook my other photos for them and you may, perhaps, find some more minute statements on these photos.

One question before I conclude. Would you be so kind and save the President's message for me when it appears in your Washington papers, especially if anything is said about illustrating, etc. I am truly anxious to know how our strenuous Executive will handle this matter.

With best of wishes to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Monday, December 7, is the day we have set apart for visiting Mr. W. E. Buckell at Jacksonboro, South Carolina, and on December 8 we intend to reach Augusta, Georgia, where I expect to get some valid pointers from the veteran newspaper, Mr. T. J. Boardman.

Please do not send any mail to me up here, but address all things up to December 3 to me care of the Albion Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

I am returning herewith the set of photos you wanted me to write descriptions with. I find, however, that not having all my notebooks with me my poor head refuses to supply me with the exact date and you will have to overlook my other photos for them and you may, perhaps, find some more minute statements on these photos.

One question before I conclude. Would you be so kind and save the President's message for me when it appears in your Washington papers, especially if objection is made [illegible] trading, etc. I am truly anxious to know how our strenuous sensitive will handle this matter.

With best of wishes to you all,

Yours respectfully,

Frank E. Evans.

Savannah, Georgia,

December 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night, just before leaving Augusta, your three letters were handed over to me. They contained three books of transportation requests, envelopes for returning stubs and the expense account for July 29 to September 1, 1908, which I answered already.

The Package of 6 lantern slides hasn't reached me as yet, but I am informing the Albian Hotel to forward them to me, c/o U. S. Subtropical Laboratory, Miami, Florida, where I also hope to receive some mail from you, if there is any.

Our bamboo project hasn't advanced very much as yet. Most of these regions around here are just a trifle too cold for the real timber bamboos and the soil too is too light. Within a couple of days I will send you a report upon what we saw and heard. Tomorrow we hope to visit the State Agricultural College in Statesboro.

With best regards to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Savannah, Georgia.

December 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am returning to you my expense account for July 29, 1908 to September 1, 1908, and I wish you would be so kind as to inform Mr. E. D. Yerby, Auditor for the Division of Accounts and Disbursements, that the various changes and alterations on Subvoucher No. 1 were made by me on account of having filled out the receipt in the wrong way and not having many subvouchers at hand, decided not to destroy that voucher. As the Kirkwood Hotel in Geneva, New York, is European plan anyway, I didn't think it would matter much.

I trust this explanation is satisfactory to Mr. Yerby.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I will write you some of my observations made during these last fourteen days while in the road.

Sarasota, Florida.

December 9, 1922.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Herewith I am returning to you my expense account for July 29, 1922 to September 1, 1922, and I wish you would be so kind as to inform Mr. H. Verity, Auditor for the Division of Accounts and Disbursements, that the various changes and alterations on Subvoucher No. 1 were made by me on account of having filled out the receipt in the wrong way and not having many subvouchers at hand, decided not to destroy that voucher. As the Elkwood Hotel in Geneva, New York, is European plan anyway, I didn't think it would matter much.

I trust this explanation is satisfactory to Mr. Verity.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] B. [illegible].

Miami, Florida,

December 11, 1922.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Now I will write you some of my observations made during these past fourteen days while in the road.

As you know, I left Wednesday afternoon in a great hurry, my transportation requests arriving just at the very last minute. Well, the next morning I landed in good shape and spirits in Charleston, South Carolina, where I found Mr. Clarke. We spend the day in writing, phoning, and making our plans and visited some parks and a nursery. I noticed at once that we had entered a mild wintered region for the Spanish moss, Tillandsia usneides, hung in big festoons all over the trees, giving all things a somewhat funeral look. In the parks and gardens one noticed Camellia japonica, Gardenia florida, Podocarpus sinensis, Olea fragrans, Azalea indica, Eriobotrya japonica, Ligustrum lucidum, L. amurense, L. nepalense and various other species and varieties.

I found to my surprise that the California palm, Washingtonia sonorae does well here. The Magnolia grandiflora varies a very great deal here in the South. I never thought it to be such a variable plant. Of bamboos I saw nothing, not even the smaller kinds, although they could easily be grown here.

On Friday, December 3, Mr. Clarke and I went up to Summerville where we met Dr. Charles U. Shepard at his tea plantation, "Pinehurst." We talked about a good many things, among others about tea varieties, existing in China. Dr. Sheppard is very anxious to get those long-tipped Pekoe teas from the Fokien province and I see by your letter of December 10 that you are already in correspondence with him about these

As you know, I left Wednesday afternoon in a great hurry, my transportation requests arriving just at the very last minute. Well, the next morning I landed in good shape and spirits in Charleston, South Carolina, where I found Mr. [illegible]. We went the day in sitting, standing, and meeting our plane and visited some parks and a nursery. I noticed at once that we had entered a mild climated region for the Jurian area, Pittosporum tenuifolia, huge in big Tectons all over the town, lying on [illegible] Camellias, Ixoras, in the parks and gardens are noticed Chinese Hibiscus, Bougainvillea Florida, Tecomaria Capensis, Jasminum Sambac, Cape Jasmine, Plumbago Capensis, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, C. Sesamum, C. Bignonia and various other shrubs and vegetables.

I hope to be accepted that the California Pittosporum Rhododendron Sinense does well here. The Pittosporum tenuifolia varies a very great deal here in the South. I never thought it to be such a variable plant. Of bamboos I saw nothing, not even the smaller kinds, although they could easily be grown here.

On Friday, December 6, Mr. Fairchild and I went by to Summerville where we met Dr. Charles E. Shepard at his Ion plantation, "Pinehurst." We talked about a good many things, among others about tea varieties, making in China. Dr. Shepard is very anxious to get those long-tipped Tecos tea from the Chinese province and I see by your letter of December 10 that you are already in correspondence with him about these

things. Dr. Shepard didn't feel well the time we visited him and so Mr. F. J. Mitchell, with whom you, too, are acquainted, took us around the tea farm. It seems that tea growing has been demonstrated to be a commercial success in certain regions of the Southeastern section of the United States and it has cost Dr. Shepard probably a few hundred thousand dollars to bring this about. Truly a noble thing to have established a new industry.

I noticed that there is an appalling variation among the tea bushes, scarcely two being entirely alike. Mr. Mitchell said they constantly hybridize among each other and out of a batch of seeds one is bound to get all kinds of varieties. A good point about this fact is that we may be able to breed strains of tea adapted to certain localities and extend as such this industry.

The grounds and the atmosphere of Pinehurst make the impression upon one to be somewhere in Japan or China. The climate is cool and fairly moist and the atmosphere somewhat hazy and many of the hardier Japanese plants like Camellias, tea-olives, Gardenias, etc., thrive very well; the temperature drops, however, occasionally to about zero and as such the larger species of Bamboos would get hurt very badly in such a spell. Smaller varieties, however, will do splendidly and I would suggest to experiment there with some of our smaller bamboos.

On Friday night we went to Mr. J. B. Wiggins at Holly, Hill, South Carolina, and spent there the next day overlooking

things. Dr. Shepard didn't feel well the time we visited him and so Mr. H. L. Mitchell, with whom you, too, are acquainted, took us around the tea farm. It seems that tea growing has been demonstrated to be a commercial success in certain regions of the Southeastern section of the United States and it has cost Dr. Shepard probably a few hundred thousand dollars to bring this about. Truly a noble thing to have established a new industry.

I noticed that there is an appalling variation among the tea bushes, scarcely two being entirely alike. Mr. Mitchell said they constantly hybridize among each other and out of a bush of seeds one is bound to get all kinds of varieties. A good point about this fact is that we may be able to breed strains of tea adapted to certain localities and extend as such this industry.

The grounds and the atmosphere of Pinehurst make the impression upon one to be somewhere in Japan or China. The climate is cool and fairly moist and the atmosphere somewhat hazy and many of the hardier Japanese plants like Camellias, tea-olives, Jardenias, etc., thrive very well. The temperature drops, however, occasionally to about zero and so such the larger species of bamboos would get hurt very badly in such a spell. Smaller varieties, however, will do splendidly and I would suggest to experiment there with some of our smaller bamboos.

On Friday night we went to Dr. L. E. Wiggins at Holly Hill, South Carolina, and spent there the next day overlooking

his premises. Mr. Wiggins' place consists of sandy soil, mostly formerly pine lands. His main crops are cotton, cowpeas, and sugar cane, cotton though being the staple crop. He also is very much interested in Pecans and has set out already several hundred budded trees while he is trying to raise better varieties of pomegranates from seeds. He showed us some young plants of Bambusa arundinacea he had received from us, but the frost had caught them and I do not think that the more tender species of Bamboos will ever grow in his locality. The land, too, is much too sandy for real timber bamboos.

On Sunday, December 6, we went to Mt. Pleasant, across the bay from Charleston, and spent the afternoon with Mr. Mitchell and family. Sea-island cotton, asparagus, cabbages, and some minor things are the products grown in this neighborhood. The land is light and sandy, but lays low, so crops grow luxuriantly. Some of the smaller bamboos could be grown here quite well.

Monday, December 7, saw us leave for Jacksonboro. To our sorrow we didn't meet Mr. W. E. Haskell, to whom I bore a letter of introduction from you. Mr. Haskell was away for several days, attending to some important business deals. He met, as such, his next-door neighbor, Mr. Bisshel. This gentleman took us over his place on horseback and I saw how fine a soil they possess there, for the successful growth of excellent rice. The land is nearly all very low and has a tendency to sour somewhat, when not being worked and as such I do not think that bamboos would thrive well there. I noticed that no winter crops are

his problem. Mr. Higgins' place consists of sandy soil, mostly formerly pine lands. His main crops are cotton, cowpeas, and sugar cane, cotton though being the staple crop. He also is very much interested in feeds and has set out already several hundred budded trees while he is trying to raise better varieties of pomegranates from seeds. He showed us some young plants of Bamboos grandiloccos he had received from us, but the frost had caught them and I do not think that the more tender species of bamboos will ever grow in this locality. The land, too, is much too sandy for real timber bamboos.

On Sunday, December 6, we went to Mr. Pleasant, across the bay from Charleston, and spent the afternoon with Mr. Mitchell and family. Sea-Island cotton, arrowroot, rabbiqua, and some minor things are the products grown in this neighborhood. The land is light and sandy, but lays low, so crops grow luxuriantly. Some of the smaller bamboos could be grown here quite well.

Monday, December 7, saw us leave for Beaufort. To our sorrow we didn't meet Mr. W. H. Mankell, to whom I bore a letter of introduction from you. Mr. Mankell was away for several days, attending to some important business deals. We met an man, his next-door neighbor, Mr. Blanchel. This gentleman took us over his place on horseback and I saw how fine a soil they possess there, for the successful growth of excellent rice. The land is nearly all very low and has a tendency to soon sweetend, even not being worked and as such I do not think that bamboos would thrive well there. I noticed that no winter crops are

grown and yet broad beans and mustard seed could be raised to perfection all on these ricelands as winter crops. If Chinese were living there, they would get far greater returns. I saw that the rushes, (Juncus sp.) grow wild everywhere and believe as such that this country is naturally fit for these important matting material producing plants. The climate, however, seems not to be conducive to the breeding of very energetic people and if some Chinese blood could be infused into the local population, I hardly think that we would suffer any more from inactivity among the people.

On Tuesday, December 8, we landed in Augusta, Georgia, and the very first thing we did after having had our breakfast was to hunt up Mr. P. J. Berckmans. We found this gentleman at home and spent the very greater part of the day with him. Many are the plants he has; indeed, too many to emmerate. I only may say that he possesses the largest specimens of Cunninghamia sinensis in this country, then beautiful Camellias, tea-olives, Yuccas, conifers in varieties, privets in many species, and hosts of fruit bearing trees and bushes and the ordinary collections of roses and ornamental shrubs that one always finds in a large nursery.

They are doing a very large business all over the land, but especially in the South. Mr. Berckmans was exceedingly pleasant to us, spreading luncheon for us and showing Mr. Clarke and me his whole place. Mr. Berckmans told me that he doesn't think this section of Georgia fit at all for bamboos, the winters

grown and yet broad beans and mustard seed could be raised to perfection all on these islands as winter crops. If Chinese were living there, they would get far greater returns. I saw that the weeds, (*Amoma sp.*) grow wild everywhere and believe it was that this country is naturally fit for these important selling material producing plants. The m'lasi, however, seems not to be peculiar to the growing of very amazing yields and if some Chinese blood could be injected into the local population, I hardly think that we would suffer any more from inactivity among the people.

On Tuesday, December 8, we landed in Lautoka, Fiji, and the very first thing we did after unloading our luggage was to hunt up Dr. J. C. Jerusum. We found this gentleman at home and spent the very greater part of the day with him. Many are the plants he has indeed, too many to enumerate. I only may say that he possesses the largest specimens of (*Dracaena*) dracaena in this country, then vanilla, coffee, tea-olives, theses, orchids in varieties, palms in many species, and bowls of fruit bearing trees and vines and the ordinary collections of rare and ornamental shrubs that one always finds in a large nursery.

They are doing a very large business all over the land, but especially in the north. Dr. Jerusum was especially pleased to see, expecting lunchson for us and showing Dr. Clarke and me his whole place. Dr. Jerusum told me that he doesn't think this section of Fiji is at all for bachers, the climate

get every so many years too cold for them and the damage done to them in one cold spell, sets them back for 3 or 4 years. He also said that he personally never had been very successful with bamboos and advised us to go farther south to find congenial localities for them. In regard to testing some kinds himself, he hinted that as he had retired entirely from the business and as his sons were not so interested in the botanical nature of the growing of plants and besides that the business requiring all of their time and energy, he better be excused from experimenting with too many things. Well, we bade goodbye to one of the pioneers of the nursery business in the United States, a man whose influence will be felt hundreds of years from now wherever plants are grown in the South. Then, we boarded the train to Savannah, Georgia, where we landed early Wednesday morning, December 9, 1908.

We visited the old Bonaventura cemetery which is famous for its live oaks, camellias and other southern shrubs. It is not kept, however, as nice as it could be and much improvement could be made yet by sticking to one system of planting and arranging.

We inquired in the cemetery whether they had any bamboos but got a negative answer. We got, however, information some time after that about the existence of various clumps of bamboo throughout the city. We managed to find one place on 32nd Street, near Bull Street, Savannah, where a family lives by the name of Paperd. They had some bamboos there about 30 feet high and looking very much like Bambusa metake. An old negro who lived close by there told us that he had had a whole yard full of them but by building

got every so many years his pull for them and the change from to them in one night's visit, made them more than a year. He also said that he practically never had been very successful with Japanese and advised us to go further south to find congenial journeyman for them. In regard to building a new stock farm, he stated that he had replied negatively from two reasons and as his sons were not so interested in the botanical nature of the growing of plants and bulbs that the business requiring all of their time and energy, he rather is amused from experimenting with too many things. Well, we bade goodbye to one of the pioneers of the nursery business in the United States, a man whose influence will be felt hundreds of years from now wherever plants are grown in the South. Then, we boarded the train to Savannah, Georgia, where we landed early Wednesday morning, December 9, 1908.

We visited the old Bonaventure cemetery which is famous for its live oaks, camellias and other evergreen shrubs. It is not kept, however, as nice as it could be and much improvement could be made yet by adopting to one system of planting and arranging.

We inquired in the nursery whether they had any Satsuma and got a negative answer. We got, however, information some time after that about the existence of various clumps of bamboo throughout the city. We managed to find one place on Bull street, near Bull Street, Savannah, where a family alive by the name of Bryant. They had some bamboos there about 30 feet high and 10 inches, more much like Bambusa Tuldoides. In old years the Japanese claim by tons said or that he had had a whole yard full of them but by building

a new house they had to occupy that land and all the bamboos were cut down. He said they didn't like at all excess of moisture and that he manured them regularly and got then very much better poles from them.

We went to the Chamber of Commerce to get more information about bamboos being grown in Savannah, but the Secretary was absent and other knew nothing about it. We were recommended to see a lawyer, by the name of Oliver. He said we had better go to the Experimental Station at Statesboro, Georgia, where they certainly would know more about such things, the more as there are big clumps of Bamboos in Reidsville, Tatnall County, which is not far from Statesborer.

So, on Thursday, December 10, we went to Statesboro, visited the Experimental Station there, were received by Mr. J. L. Hendricks, who bears the title of principal, First District Agricultural School, and we looked over the situation. This gentleman, however, had never heard of bamboos and couldn't give us a jota of information. The land, too, around Statesboro which we had been informed was of a red clayey loam, proved to be pure sand almost with the water deep down in the ground and as such entirely unsuitable to those heavy-feeding timber bamboos.

We left Thursday evening for Jacksonville, Florida, and arrived there Friday morning, December 11, 1908. We phoned Dr. M. Sonvielle who informed us he would see us at his office in Jacksonville, 211 West Adam Street. After an hour or so waiting, this gentleman turned up and almost one of the first

a few horses they had to occupy that land and all the bamboo was cut down. He said they didn't like at all snakes or alligators and that he measured them regularly and got them very much better poles from them.

We went to the Chamber of Commerce to get more information about bamboo being grown in Savannah, but the Secretary was absent and other have nothing even in. He was recommended to see a lawyer, by the name of Oliver. He said we had better go to the Experimental Station at Statesboro, Georgia, where they certainly could give more about our things, the more as there are big clumps of Bamboos in Reidsville, Tattnall County, which is not far from Statesboro.

So, on Thursday, December 10, we went to Statesboro, visited the Experimental Station there, were received by Mr. C. Hamilton, who bears the title of professor, Head Director Agricultural School, and we looked over the situation. This gentleman, however, had never heard of bamboos and couldn't give us a job of information. The land, too, around Statesboro which we had been informed was of a red clayey loam, proved to be pure sand almost with the water deep down in the ground and as such entirely unsuitable to those heavy-feeding timber bamboos.

We left Thursday evening for Jacksonville, Florida, and arrived there Friday morning, December 11, 1908. We found Mr. T. Dorsalis who informed us he would see us at his office in Jacksonville, all that time there. After an hour or so waiting, this gentleman turned up and almost one of the first

things he asked was whether the Government was going to spend some money on these bamboo projects. He directed us how to reach his place about three miles from Jacksonville and after having crossed the St. Johns River we landed there. We found his gardener there, who showed us around. Well, Dr. Sonvielle himself has only a few sickened bamboos but on his neighbors' places we found quite a few. There are some Indian bamboos, too, and one species is apparently the Phyllostachys nitis from Japan or China. The soil is very sandly all over his place and not fit for timber bamboos, that is, not on a paying commercial basis. Not only that, but both Dr. and Mrs. Sonvielle are far from being able to handle labor and as such the place is badly neglected and it would not pay us to place rare plants with them. They also do not shrink from telling and writing perfect falsehoods about their place as we found by experience and for this reason alone such people are not the best ones for us to handle a new thing, like the timber bamboos. I enclose the booklet that Dr. Sonvielle trusted in my hands and I wish you could see the place itself.

The banks of the St. Johns River, though, are eminently suited for certain kinds of bamboos and even now people could start already to plant them and build up an industry. They freeze down in heavy freezes but apparently recover again within reasonable time.

In the evening of December 11 we left Jacksonville and arrived in St. Augustine the same evening. On Saturday, December 12, we tried to locate Mr. Robert Ranson, Superintendent of Parks, but we heard he had gone out of the city for some days and besides

Hilaire is about one mighty the Government was trying to spend some money on these Indian projects. He listened to him to point his place about these alien from Jacksonville and after having crossed the St. Johns River we landed there. We found his gardener there, who showed us around. Well, Mr. Martelle himself has only a few planted bamboos but on his neighbors' places we found quite a few. There are some Indian bamboos, too, and one species is apparently the Phyllostachys aurea from Japan or China. The will is very sandy all over his place and not fit for timber bamboos, that is, not as a major commercial crop. But only that, but both Mr. and Mrs. Martelle are far from being able to handle labor and as such the place is badly neglected and it would not pay us to place more plants with them. They also do not shrink from telling and writing perfect falsehoods about their place as we found by experience and for this reason alone such people are not the best ones for us to handle a new thing, like the timber bamboos. I omitted the special that is, usually treated in my hands and I also pre-held me the place itself.

The boys of the St. Johns River, Florida are mainly called for outside plant of bamboos and even the people plant firmly in plant them and call it a tabby. They those that is very frequent and apparently convey again white reasonable view.

In the evening of December 11 we left Jacksonville and arrived in Tampa, Florida the next morning, January 12, we tried to locate Mr. Henry Dason. Unfortunately it was, out we found he had gone out of the city for some days and Mrs.

that he had given up his superintendency of parks and had become a fuel dealer! Mr. Bollton, his successor, was also away and so we looked through the parks and gardens and saw quite a few unusual plants, like Poinsettia in the open the year round, tall Palmettos, Hibiscus chinensis and hosts of tropical plants. Bamboos, though, seem to be very scarce. The soil is very flat and sandy and I do not think that the better classes of bamboos will ever thrive there. In the afternoon we had an appointment with Mr. J. E. Ingraham, 3rd vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, but just before the appointment time he had an urgent call and he left before we saw him. In general, I haven't met on this trip many people who were able to give us some solid information.

Saturday night we left again for Miami where we arrived Sunday morning, December 13, 1908. We found out right away that Mr. P. J. Wester, in charge of the garden of the sub-tropical laboratory had left and was in Washington, D. C.

Well, we inspected the parks and neighborhood of Miami. It is a most charming country here, so real tropical and with such expanses of water and skies.

On Monday, Mr. Ed. Simmonds, the gardener, took us all over the garden grounds and I saw our rare mangos, avocados, papaws, vanillas, limes, carissas, etc. grow all in full glory. Mr. Simmonds showed a real interest in the plants he takes care of. Miss Agnes Hudson, the stenographer, handed me a whole lot of mail that I have answered since and looked up some old corres-

that he had given up his superintendency of parks and had become a fruit dealer! Mr. Bolton, his successor, was also away and so we looked through the parks and gardens and saw quite a few unusual plants, like Colocasia in the open the year round, tall Palmettos, Hibiscus cilnensis and hosts of tropical plants. Bamboos, though, seem to be very scarce. The soil is very flat and sandy and I do not think that the better classes of bamboos will ever thrive there. In the afternoon we had an appointment with Mr. J. E. Ingraham, 3rd vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, but just before the appointment time he had an urgent call and he left before we saw him. In general, I haven't met on this trip many people who were able to give us some solid information.

Saturday night we left again for Miami where we arrived Sunday morning, December 12, 1926. We found out right away that Mr. F. J. Webster, in charge of the garden of the sub-tropical laboratory had left and was in Washington, D. C.

Well, we inspected the parks and neighborhood of Miami. It is a most charming country here, so real tropical and with expanses of water and skies.

On Monday, Mr. Ed. Simmonds, the gardener, took us all over the garden grounds and I saw our rare mangos, avocados, papaws, vanilla, limes, marianas, etc. grew all in full glory. Mr. Simmonds showed a real interest in the plants he taken care of. Blue Lagoon Island, the steamsopper, landed us a whole lot of mail that I had scattered since and looked up some old corres-

pondence you had with Professor Rolfs about planting bamboos in South Florida. I see it is not a new thing, this bamboo proposition.

As I wrote you in a former letter, we were not able to get Mr. Walter Walden on Monday, December 14. On Tuesday, however, he visited us and we made arrangements with him to inspect his place and neighboring localities. As such, we hired an automobile and spend the whole afternoon in going from place to place. First, his own place. Mr. Waldin is a very energetic man and has managed to become quite wealthy by raising vegetables on his land. It cost him originally $175 per acre to clean his land but he also has had times that he made $1000 profit per acre. Well, his land is all low and consists of muck and sand. The water is very near the surface and altogether it is admirable land for truck farming. He also has some large bamboos, apparently Bambusa vulgaris and Bambusa tulda. They grow fairly well, but it seems that the very wet spell this section experience the past summer has injured its root system a good deal so that the young shoots are all rotting off. And not only did we see that on his place, but also in the grounds of the Royal Palm Hotel, in the Fort Dallas grounds, in Cocanut Grove andnon other places. To come back, however, again to Mr. Waldin's place. His land isn't exactly fit for the Japanese and Chinese timber bamboos, for the reason that the water is too near the surface. He informed me, however, that when the present drainage plans go through he will

pointance you had with Professor Kelly about planting bamboos in South Florida. I see it is not a new thing, this bamboo proposition.

As I wrote you in a former letter, we were not able to get to Walter Walden on Monday, December 14. On Tuesday, however, he visited us and we made arrangements with him to inspect his place and neighboring localities. As usual, we hired an automobile and spend the whole afternoon in going from place to place. First, his own place. Mr. Waldin is a very energetic man and has managed to become quite wealthy by raising vegetables on his land. It cost him originally $175 per acre to clean his land but he also has had times that he made $1000 profit per acre. Well, his land is all low and consists of muck and sand. The water is very near the surface and altogether it is admirable land for tree growing. He also has some large bamboos, apparently Bambusa vulgaris and Bambusa tulda. They grow fairly well, but it seems that the very wet spell this section experiences the past summer has injured the root system a good deal so that the young shoots are all rotting off. And not only did we see that on his place, but also in the grounds of the Royal Palm Hotel, in the Tom Bullen grounds, in Commodore Drew's and on other places. To cut back, however, again to Mr. Waldin's place. His land isn't exactly fit for the Japanese and Chinese timber bamboos, for the reason that the water is too near the surface. He informed me, however, that some the present bamboo plots is farmed in all

be in the position a year from now to offer us drier land for our purpose and will be very pleased indeed to put 10 or 20 acres at our disposal on our own terms, of which terms I informed him.

Mr. Waldin's was coaxed by us to accompany us to Coconut Grove and vicinity and he, knowing the country showed us several fine clumps of bamboos on various private places. We intended to call on Dr. John Gifford, but were informed that he is at the present somewhere in the West Indies. Mr. Adam Boggs, to whom I had a letter of introduction was also on an outing. There are some very tall bamboos, though, in and around Coconut Grove and I think it could soon be made into a paying proposition if the people could be taught how to use them, for strange to say, the bamboo is considered an exotic curiosity and of its real usefulness few people are aware.

Mr. B. van Herff, a copy of whose letter Mr. Fischer sent me, is quite right, in remarking that the people are entirely unacquainted with its uses, etc. But a few demonstration gardens and a little more literature about its 1000 and one uses will soon teach them how tremendously useful these "grasses" are.

Well, today, December 16, 1908, it is very warm here, just like July in Washington and Mr. Clarke and I are finishing our reports. Tonight we will leave for Gainesville, via Palatka and I want to talk with Professor Rolfs about suitable land for our bamboos on the West Coast. Dr. Shepard informed me that

be in the position a year from now to offer us duler land for our purpose and will be very pleased indeed to put 10 or 20 acres at our disposal on our own terms, of which terms I informed him.

Mr. Waldin's was caused by us to accompany us to Cocoanut Grove and visibly see, among the country dotted so several fine clumps of bamboos on various private places. We intended to call on Dr. John Gifford, but were informed that he is at the present moment in the West Indies. Mr. Adam Boggs, to whom I had a letter of introduction was also on a visit. There are very fair hotel accom, there, in and around Cocoanut Grove and I think it could soon be made into a paying proposition if the people could be taught how to use them. For strange to say, the bamboo is considered an exotic curiosity and it has had exclusive for people are ex.

Mr. E. van Hoff, a copy of whose letter Mr. Hughes sent me, is quite right, in remarking that the people are entirely unacquainted with its uses, etc. Put a few economic plan gardens and a little more literature about the 1000 and one uses will soon teach them how tremendously useful these "grasses" are.

Well, today, December 16, 1920, it is very warm here, just like July in Melbourne and Dr. Clarke and I are finishing our reports. Tonight we will leave for Gainesville, via Dalton and I want to talk with Dr. Tait about suitable land for our venture on the West Coast. Dr. Shepard informed me that

although he wasn't acquainted wholly with the state of Florida, the counties of Hernando and Citrus on the West Coast might offer us the right conditions for he had mined there in the phosphate mines and said there was rolling land with clayey soil. I haven't been able to meet other people who have been there, and as such do not know whether we will find there what we want.

This bamboo problem isn't easy and the time it is consuming is something awful and we are still only in Florida. Louisiana, Texas, and perhaps Alabama will have to be visited yet.

Well, let me conclude with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MYER

P.S. Please forward from now on my mail c/o St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Palatka, Florida,

December 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you a tall Bamboo pole, probably Phyllostachys mitis, given to us by Dr. N. M. Steen of Palatka. This section seems to be fit for certain of these timber bamboos. I received last night the six lantern slides so everything is OkK. now.

although he wasn't acquainted wholly with the state of Florida, the counties of Hernando and Citrus on the West Coast might offer us the right conditions for the last stand that's in his phosphate mines and said there was rolling land with clayey soil. I haven't been able to meet other people who have been there, and as soon do not know whether we will find there what we want.

This hunted problem isn't easy and the time is so consuming in something until and we are still only in Florida. Louisiana, Texas, and Southern Alabama will have to be visited yet.

Well, let me congratulate with best of regards to you all.

Yours respectfully,

Vance H. Myers

P.S. Please forward from now on my mail c/o Mr. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Leesburg, Florida,

December 17, 1900.

Dear Mr. Tatronlik:

Herewith I am forwarding to you a tail Banana pole, probably Hylocereus mitis, given to me by Dr. H. H. Moon of Palatka. This cactus seems to be fit for portals of those tiny bungalows. I photoed last night the six Lantana slides to accompany it Mr. Rev.

Remaining,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Isn't this a nice clump of "grass." I was told it is in Cocoanut Grove, five or six miles from here. The Bamboos here in Miaimi do not seem to thrive as well as they should. The soil is apparently too poor.

Thank you for your personal letter. Tonight I will write you more.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing to you one letter from Mr. William Loeb, one from Mr. Edwin W. Foster and one to Mr. Loeb. These two I wish you would send to Mr. Loeb at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MYERS.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Maienfisch:

Yes, I was a dog among "curs," I was the 16th in Crescent Grove, five or six miles from Troy. Mr. Bandoon Hare is Midland do not seem to thrive as well as they should. The soil is apparently too poor.

Thank you for your personal letter. Tonight I will write you more.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MYERS.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Maienfisch:

Herewith I am enclosing to you one letter from Mr. William Lodge, one from Mr. Martin V. Foster and one to Mr. Lodge. Give me I wish you would send to Mr. Lodge at your earliest convenience.

"Meyer," I hear you say, "You are in a hole." True, I admit. This message will bring us a few surprises, if nothing worse. Well, the first thing a fellow does when he is in a hole, is to try to get out and so I would suggest to you to send a few pictures to this Mr. Foster, not more than five or six, through the President, so as to satisfy all sides. What do you think of it?

If you agree to this, I should say that I leave it over to you what to select. In my talk to the Foresters I had gathered a good many and as you happily attended to that address, I might say that whatsoever impressed you the most as of importance to the American people ought to be made available. The slides that were shown then are all in your room so it won't take you so very long to have a glance over them.

Trusting you see fit to let the President hear from you soon, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

"Mayor," I hear you say, "You are in a hole." True, I admit. This message will bring us a few surprises, if nothing worse. Well, the first thing a fellow does when he is in a hole, is to try to get out and so I would suggest to you to send a few pictures to this Mr. Baker, not more than five or six, through the President, so as to satisfy all sides. What do you think of it?

If you agree to this, I should say that I leave it over to you what to select. In my talk to the Foresters I had gathered a good many and as you happily attended to that address, I might say that whatsoever impressed you the most as of importance to the American people ought to be made available. The slides that were shown then are all in your room so it won't take you so very long to have a glance over them.

Trusting you see fit to let the President hear from you soon, I remain

Yours respectfully,

[illegible] E. Hyde.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fischer:

Your letter of December 10 was handed over to me this morning. I looked over the enclosed copies of Messrs. John McCaren and Wm. S. Tevis. Truly this bamboo proposition is a difficult one.

In regard to Mr. McLaren's suggestion of heeling them in a warm, sheltered spot in light sandy soil, etc., well, if Mr. McLaren is willing to show Mr. Tracy such spots and help us as much as he can, then we mayytreat 1/3 of each kind in that way. However, the best plants should rather be boxed up and given shelter underneath a glass roof, where one can control heat, moisture, etc.

About Mr. Tevis' letter, I can't say much until I hear some more about his second promised letter. He takes, apparently, the view that the bamboo is not as easy as is sometimes supposed it is and this opinion is, to my own knowledge, the more correct one.

Yes, whenever those slides arrive from Underwood and Underwood, I will be glad to get them.

Yours truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 16, 1906.

Dear Mr. Fleshner:

Your letter of December 10 was handed over to me this morning. I looked over the enclosed copies of Messrs. John McKeever and Wm. G. Tevis. Truly this unique proposition is a difficult one.

In regard to Mr. McKever's suggestion of heating them in a warm, moisture-free in light sandy soil, etc., well, if Mr. McKever is willing to show Mr. Tevis such spots and help us as much as he can, then we recommend 1/3 of such kind in that way. However, the best plants should rather be boxed up and then similar underneath a glass roof, where one can control heat, moisture, etc.

Now Mr. Tevis letter, I don't my most basis I have some note about his second promised letter. He terms, apparently, the view that the bamboo is not as easy as is sometimes supposed it is and this opinion is, to my own knowledge, the more correct one.

Yes, whenever these slides arrive from Underwood and Underwood, I will be glad to get them.

Yours truly,

MARK H. MYRON.

Miami, Florida,

December 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I enclose three covers of transportation requests books.

Would you kindly send them to Mr. A. Zappone and I wish you would mention to him the fact that I would like to see a few items added on the stubs that remain in the book.

Viz., it would be of great help to us travellers if a line was inserted to write the name of the transportation company upon, also a line with the word Charges $ _____ would be a welcome addition.

It occurs, namely, quite often when one is in a hurry at some railroad station that one omits to note down the price of one's ticket on the exact name of the railroad line and then when making up one's account one finds it exceedingly troublesome to correct such matters.

Trusting you will be able to inform Mr. Zappone about these matters, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MAYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 19, 1929.

Mr. Mitchell:

Herewith I enclose three covers of transportation requests books.

Would you kindly send them to Mr. A. Simpson and I wish you would mention to him the fact that I would like to see a few items added on the efforts that remain in the book.

Via., it would be of great help to me the volume if a line was inserted to write the name of the transportation company upon, also a line with the word Charges ____ would be a welcome addition.

It occurs, usually, quite often when one is in a hurry at some railroad station that one wants to note down the price of one's ticket on the exact name of the railroad line and then when making up one's account one finds it exceedingly troublesome to correct such matters.

Trusting you will be able to inform Mr. Simpson about these matters, I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK K. BIRM.

Miami, Florida,

December 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Enclosed find two copies of the article I sent to Mr. E. T. Perkins and of which Mr. J. C. Waite suggests to bring it to the attention of Dr. Galloway and of you as the enclosed letter indicates. I leave it over to you whether you think it necessary or not to show it to Dr. Galloway; there is really nothing new or striking in it.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Miami, Florida,

December 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I will try to answer the mail I received from you while here.

First: Telegram 1, reading: "Advise address for mail and lantern slides. Have wired Hotel Albion to forward Clarke's mail and yours to Miami." Well, my next address will be c/o Professor P. H. Rolfs, Director, Experimental Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Mr. Clarke received his transportation requests and some letters which he is answering you now, but I didn't get

Miami, Florida,

December 15, 1927.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed find two copies of the article I sent to Mr. E. T. Fortune and of which Mr. J. C. Mills suggests to bring it to the attention of Mr. Gallaway and of you as the enclosed letter indicates. I leave it over to you whether you think it necessary or not to show it to Mr. Gallaway; there is really nothing new or startling in it.

I remain

Very respectfully,

MARY E. WILKS.

Miami, Florida,

December 14, 1928.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This time I will try to answer the mail I received from you while away.

First: Telegram 5, reading, "Advise address for mail and letters allow. Have wired Model Airlines to forward Clarke's mail and route to Miami." Well, my next address will be c/o Traveler's E. Daily, Traveler, Experimental Station, Miami, Florida.

Mr. Clarke received his transportation coupons and gave letters which he is answering you now, but I didn't get

my six lantern slides of which you spoke in your letter of December 7. I am writing now again to the Albion Hotel in Augusta, questioning them whether they ever received them.

Telegram II, reading, "Investigate bamboos Walter Waldins place, Orange Glade section, Miami. Saw Governor Groward, He recommends investigation new river drainage project Fort Lauderdale. Broward instructs Hedd Bryan in charge to afford you every facility. Can get government land or state land there."

As soon as I got this telegram yesterday morning, we tried to get Mr. Waldin, but he was out of reach and not until a few minutes ago did we see him. This afternoon we will visit his place and investigate matters, but land seems not to be here what we want. This bamboo business doesn't advance as well as I wish and it is getting to be expensive. Mr. Clarke's appropriation of $200.00 and mine of $300.00 will not cover the entire trip unless we cut it short.

Then, I have to thank you kindly for your personal letter of December 8 with the enclosed Evening Star of December 8, 1908. My, My, the President rubs it in to the people. I see my name is mentioned, but--the photos are those of Mr. Bailey Willis and his name is entirely left out. I suppose some troubles will arise out of that.

I also received your letter of December 10, 1908, with enclosed clippings of the Washington Evening Post. Yes, as you say, this deforestation matter may prove to turn into

by six Lanham slides of which you spoke in your letter of December 7. I am writing now again to the Albion Hotel in Augusta, Westbrook Place where they are received them.

Subject is, reading, "Travelling-by-bamboo raiser building plans, Orange Glade section, Miami, New Governor Crosser, Re reconnoitre investigation new river drainage project and Commission, Miami Lantern over Myra is charge to afford you every facility. Can get government land or work land there."

As soon as I got this telegram yesterday morning, we tried to get Mr. Aldis, but he was out of reach and not until a few minutes ago did we see him. This afternoon we will visit his place and investigate matters, but land seems not to be here what we want. This bamboo business doesn't advance as well as I wish and it is getting to be expensive. Mr. Clarke's appropriation of $300.00 and mine of $500.00 will not cover the entire trip unless we cut it short.

Then, I have to thank you kindly for your personal letter of December 8 with the enclosed Evening Star of December 8, 1908. My, My, the President rubs it in to the people. I see my name is mentioned, but--the photos are those of Mr. Bailey Willis and his name is entirely left out. I suppose some trouble will arise out of that.

I also received your letter of December 10, 1908, with enclosed clipping of the Washington Evening Post. Yes, as you say, this interpretation matter may prove to burn into

a very important controversy. I truly am interested in what the Engineers of the Army and Weather Bureau will have to say about their own theories in regard to the long train of evils following in the wake of deforestation. Verily, one doesn't need to be a theorist to see how deforestation is at the base of dessication of countries unless, of course, great geological changes take place through the agencies of earthquakes, volcanic disturbances or other big movements. Well, later, perhaps, more about these theories and observations. I am almost sorry to be away from Washington just now; so many things will turn up in connection with various things, in which it would be a good thing if I had something to say.

This morning I received a package containing five slides from Underwood and Underwood. No letter accompanied it.

I will try to send you this evening a long report about our investigations in regard to suitable locations for to-be-established bamboo plantations. I am sorry I only have as yet negative recommendations to make. My faith seems to be planked now upon the central West Coast of Florida and on extreme Southeastern Texas and perhaps a small corner in Louisiana. North and South Carolina, Georgia and Northern and Eastern Florida are really not congenial to the growth of the important timber bamboos.

In the first named states the winter cold is too great every once in awhile and eastern Florida is far too sandy in general to grow bamboos on a paying commercial scale, that is, first class timber bamboos. Smaller kinds will do very well,

a very important commodity. I truly am interested in what the Engineers of the Army and Southern Forces will have to say about their own theories in regard to the long-range of civil follow-ing in the wake of destruction. Really, one doesn't need to be a linguist to see how extensive is at the base of destruction of economic unions, of course, great geological changes take place through the agencies of earthquakes, volcanic disturbances or other big movements. Well, Lefty, anyway, more about these theories and observations. I am almost sorry to be away from Washington just now as many things will have to be in connection with various things, in which it would be a good thing if I had vacation to say.

This morning I received a package containing five albums from Underwood and Underwood. No letter accompanied it.

I will try to send you this evening a long report about our investigations in regard to suitable locations for so-called Bundy plantations. I am sorry I only have an yet negative recommendations to make. My faith seems to be planted now upon the central West Coast of Florida and on extreme Southeastern Texas and perhaps a small corner in Louisiana. North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia and Eastern Florida are really not especial in the grounds of the important rubber business.

In the first named states the climate could be the great money case in spite and another thing is for two months in general is just bearable as a really-tropical zone, that is, first class tipper bamboos. Smaller kinds will do very well.

nearly everywhere in the South Atlantic States.

Well, with best of wishes to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Brooksville, Florida,

December 23, 1908.

Dr. Fairchild:

FOUND SUITABLE LOCATION. LAND ROLLING. SOIL CLAYEY. PEOPLE WILLING. IF ANYTHING DEVELOPS WRITE ME DESOTO HOTEL TAMPA. FORWARD MAIL HOTEL CHARLES NEW ORLEANS.

MEYER.

Brooksville, Florida.

December 23, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few hours ago I sent you a telegram mentioning we found at last a good location for the timber bamboos and now I want to write a few more details about this location and its prospects for the successful establishment of thrifty bamboo groves.

After lots of delays we were able to leave Homosassa yesterday morning and proceeded by buggy, through the country

for over 30 miles, until we reached Brooksville, where we arrived early in the afternoon. We had noticed the excellent clayey soil, the rolling, hilly nature of the land and the remarkable big timber standing all through the country and we knew we had struck the right locality. Besides the all around look of the land, I noticed in the gardens the big loquattrus, large Camphors, Oleanders, Allamanda hendersonii, Cassalia juncea, Clerodendron robusta and several other tender plants. We saw a fine specimen of a Bambusa arundinacea in the yard of Mayor Law and there are several groves of highly colored tangerines; of fine juicy grapefruits; of mediocre oranges, scattered all through the country. They suffered, of course, like nearly the whole of the Atlantic seaboard, from the big freeze ten years or so ago, but the winters here being somewhat cooler than farther south, the trees get hardened of much better. Well, so much for the climate.

As soon as I saw this region was a favorable one, we went to the Mayor of the town, Mr. Law, then to Mr. J. A. Jennings, County Commissioner; to Mr. O. W. Reagen, Manager of The Hardwood Lumber Co., to Mr. A. B. Whelpley, Tax assessor and president of the Brooksville Board of Trade and we saw a few more people whose names we did not obtain. Well, I had to explain repeatedly what our intentions were, how Uncle Sam could not buy the land(which always causes amazement) how fine an industry these bamboos will be for furniture manufacturing, for basketry and even for vegetable production. Well, I have explained these items now so often that we know them well nigh by heart. Well, the total results were that

for over 50 miles, until we reached Brookville, where we arrived early in the afternoon. We had noticed the excellent clayey soil, the rolling, hilly nature of the land and the remarkable big timber standing all through the country and we knew we had struck the right locality. Besides the all-around look of the land, I noticed in the gardens the big Japanettes, large bamboos, Dracaenas, Hibiscus bombycinus, Canna iridiflora, Dracaena reburpa and several other tender plants. We saw a fine specimen of a Bauhinia aculeata in the yard of Mayor Law and there are several groves of highly colored bougainvilleas, of the lately introduced, of medium stature, scattered all through the country. They suffered, of course, like nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, from the big freeze two years or so ago, but the winters here being somewhat cooler than further south, the trees got hardened of much better. Well, so much for the climate.

As soon as I saw this region was a favorable one, we went to the Mayor of the town, Mr. Law, then to Mr. J. A. Denning, County Commissioner; to Mr. C. S. Hedges, Manager of the Hardwood Lumber Co., to Mr. A. A. Wrigley, the reasoner and president of the Brookville Board of Trade and we saw a few more people when manner we did not obtain. Well, I had to explain repeatedly what our intentions were, how Uncle Sam would not buy the land(which always causes amazement) how fine an industry these bamboos will be for furniture manufacturing, for basketry and even for vegetable production. Well, I have explained these items now so often that we know them well nigh by heart. Well, the total results were that

the Board of Trade of Brooksville had a meeting this morning, where I had to explain again and again and this afternoon Messrs. A. B. Whelpley, president of the Board, and Mr. W. A. Fulton, the practical manager, took us out with their buggies and showed us a piece of land which the Board of Trade had decided to deed to us in trust, if we deemed it suitable for our work. Well, Mr. Clarke and I looked thoroughly over the whole piece of land and we both think it is well suited to our needs; that is, the soil is just what we want and so seems the climate. There are drawbacks, however, firstly; there is quite some timber standing on the land and secondly, that it is somewhat far from water transportation. It is merely 2 miles from Brooksville which city is about 50 miles from Tampa, where they have an excellent harbor which they are deepening all the time.

To clean the land from timber would cost us about $20.00 per acre and as I have asked for 20 acres with the privilege of getting a few more if we are in great need, the clearing alone will cost us $400, the plowing, harrowing and getting the land into shape will be about $100 and the fencing will also be about $100; as such, about $600 all told. Will leave some of the very big trees standing as young bamboos want partial shade, we can girdle them any way if they should be in the way. The beauty about this land is that loquats can be tested too; Ormpher will grow to perfection, besides the Japanese paper plant, the Udo and probably Tea also. The climate is something between the North and the South. In the surrounding forests one finds live

the Board of Trade of Ironcastle had a meeting this morning, where I had to explain again and again and this afternoon Messrs. A. E. Shelley, president of the Board, and Mr. G. G. Fallon, the practical manager, took us out with their buggies and showed us a piece of land which the Board of Trade had decided to deed to us in trust, if we deemed it suitable for our work. Well, Mr. Glasse and I looked thoroughly over the whole piece of land and we both think it is well suited to our needs; that is, the soil is just what we want and so sound the climate. There are drawbacks, however, firstly there is quite some timber standing on the land and secondly, that it is somewhat far from water transportation. It is nearly 2 miles from Ironcastle which city is about 50 miles from Tampa, where they have an excellent harbor which they are dredging all the time.

To clear the land from timber would cost us about $40.00 per acre and as I have asked for 20 acres with the privilege of getting a few more if we are in great need, the clearing alone will cost us $800, the plowing, harrowing and getting the land into shape will be about $300 and the fencing will then be about $100; as such, about $600 all told. I will leave some of the very big trees standing as young bamboos want partial shade, so can fertilize them any way if they should be in the way. The beauty about this land is that Japanese cane can be tested too; Bamboo will grow to perfection, besides the Japanese paper plant, the Ugi and Ambatch Tea also. The climate is something between the North and the South. In the surrounding forests one finds live

oaks, red oaks, white oaks, gigantic hackberries, soapberries, maples, Magnolia grandiflora, M. glauca, M. alba, Boxelders, Tilia sp., Ostryopsis virginica, Taxodium distichum, various hollies, elms, haws, Viburnum bushes, Callicarpa bushes, wild persimmons, large grapevines, smilax; well, I don't know what else, but one thing is certain; that the tree flora is very rich and varied.

The people seem to be very kind and are willing to copperate with in every way and that is always a good thing for such a newly to be established industry.

Mr. W. A. Fulton, a prosperous farmer and possessor of some fine citrus groves) is really the backbone of this Board of Trade and through his influence he and several others have cleared 5 acres of land, erected a lath shed all over it and have grown some exceptionally fine wrapper leaf tobacco. He is going to write about this tobacco business to his Congressmen so as to try to get our Department sending out some people here and experiment with the various varieties of tobacco and with curing methods and he asked me whether he could report to me if information was needed. Well, I certainly think these people here are worth being assisted, especially since they prove so liberally inclined toward furthering our objects.

Mr. Fulton has also set aside several acres of wild persimmons upon which he wants to bud or graft some of our good seedless persimmons and he would be very glad to receive this coming winter some budwood of large Chinese persimmons and of

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],

some other good varieties. As he is an energetic, conscientious man, we better enter him as a good man upon our list of applicants.

I have told Mr. Fulton and other people, that the transaction of the land will all go through the hands of the Secretary and that many a thing will have to be talked about and as such that several months may pass before all things would be settled.

I would deem it, however, a very good thing, Mr. Fairchild, if you could write a letter to this Brooksville Board of Trade thanking them for their generosity and assuring them that we will try to round up this whole affair as soon as possible.

I wonder now, what kind of suitable localities we may find yet in the Gulf regions of Louisiana, Texas, and perhaps Alabama. According to Mr. Clarke's ideas, the soil may be right in these regions, but the cold waves they get once in awhile may be too detrimental to these bamboos.

Tomorrow we will go down to Tampa and see what facilities we will find there for shipping our bamboo plants to and inquire of rates and problems of transportation.

Professor W. H. Rolfs, of Gainesville, Florida, advised us to visit the Hamabee section where the Reasoner Brothers Nurseries is located at Oneco and in which section there were even bearing Lychee trees in existence some years ago, though Professor Rolfs hasn't been able as yet to locate these trees,

some other good qualities. As he is an energetic, enterprising man, we better enter him as a good man upon our list of eligibles.

I have told Mr. Hutton and other people, that the transaction of the land will all go through the hands of the Secretary and that many a thing will have to be looked after and so even that several months may pass before all things would be settled.

I could have it, however, - very good-natured, too, Hutchins, if you could write a letter to this Jacksonville Board of Trade thanking them for their generosity and assuring them that we will try to round up this whole affair as soon as possible.

I wonder now, what kind of suitable location we may find for us in the Gulf regions of Louisiana, Texas, and perhaps Alabama. According to Mr. Clarke's idea, the soil may be right in these regions, but the cold waves already set once in awhile may be too detrimental to these bananas.

Tomorrow we will go down to Tampa and see what facilities we will find there for shipping our bunche plants to and having it make connections of transportation.

Professor R. H. Mills, of Gainesville, Florida, advised us to visit the Hamlee section where the Hammock Southern Nurseries is located at Ocoee and in which section there were even bearing Lychee trees in existence some years ago, though Professor Mills hadn't been able as yet to locate them, but

but he was shown the fruits some years ago while down in Tampa. Then Professor Rolfs informed us that there is a hilly country East from Arcadia, a region that is just now being opened up; then he also said that the regions on the South of Lake Tepolaga, near the city of Kissemmee might be suitable to our needs.

Well, I will see tomorrow whether we get any telegram from you and whether this might influence our intended journeys. I would like to shorten this trip, if possible, for after all, it is not exactly a pleasure to be on a prospecting trip of this kind. On the other hand, some one has to do such work, for it would be suicidal to import all those bamboos and then not find ourselves able to take care of them.

I just sent you a sample of the soil of the land, where we may plant these bamboos. You will notice how rich it is, that is, from a Floridan point of view.

Then, I am enclosing in this envelope two booklets, published by this Brooksville Board of Trade. These people are not boomers, just the opposite; one marvels why this section has not been developed long and long ago.

Well, with best wishes to all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. NYE.

New Orleans, Louisiana,

December 28, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter from Mr. F. H. Griswold, editor, Real Estate Department Record Herald, Chicago, with my answer upon it.

I wish you would just drop him a short note explaining your own ideas in regard to his suggestions. I myself am not going to take up this kind of correspondence. It is like feeding a fire with straw. One can keep on bringing in material.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER.

New Orleans, Louisiana,

December 28, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I acknowledge a whole stack of mail from you which I will answer forthwith.

Your letters of December 15 and December 18 touching upon the financial problems of the trip of Mr. Clarke and me. Well, Mr. Clarke's expenses arejust now about $200 and so are mine and as such we will run short of our combined $500 before our proposed journey is over, but you needn't worry about this for I think it is better that I overlook a few localities in Texas before we decide in all earnest upon where to establish

these commercial bamboo groves and as such I personally will pay all expenses over the allotted $500. I trust this is satisfactory to you.

Up to the present it seems that that section around Brooksville, Florida, meets all requirements we ever will be able to find on the Atlantic Coast. If America had only a few big mountain chains running East to West then we wouldn't have so much trouble in finding more suitable locations for all of these Japanese and Central Chinese plants.

Your letter of December 21, 1908. Yes, perfectly well, this building of two greenhouses in Chico. It is well worth the money to bestow extra care upon these bamboos. The future will justify all present expenses.

Letter of December 23, 1908. This disease upon the bamboo is new! Glad to hear it. For so far as I saw it, it seems to be very common on Phyllostachys mitis, especially around Shanghai and I collected my specimens from near Hanchow on what I believe to be Phyllostachys mitis, but as you know, it wouldn't pay a fellow to swear in regard to the exact species of a bamboo. I hope, though, to collect more in the future and would suggest that Mrs. Patterson isn't too positive about the exact name of the host or hostess.

Today Mr. Clarke and I had a long talk with Mr. Monta, superintendent of the Audabon Park here in this city. Later on I will let you hear more about this.

these commercial bamboo groves and as much I personally will pay all expenses over the allotted $300. I trust this is satisfactory to you.

Up to the present it seems that first section around Washington, Florida, meets all requirements so you will be able to find an the Atlantic coast. If America had only a few big mountain chains running east to west then we wouldn't have so much trouble in finding more suitable locations for all of these Japanese and Central Chinese plants.

Your letter of December 21, 1906. Yes, perfectly well, this building of the greenhouse in Ohio. It is well worth the money to begin extra care upon these seedlings. The future will justify all present expenses.

Letter of December 26, 1906. This disease upon the bamboo is new. Had to look it. For so far as I know it, it seems to be very common on Phyllostachys nidis, especially around Shanghai and I collected my specimens from near Shanghai on wind I believe to be Phyllostachys nidis, but as you know, it wouldn't pay a fellow to go over in regard to the exact species of a bamboo. I hope, though, to collect more in the future and would suggest that Mr. Patterson isn't too positive about the exact name of the host or bamboos.

Today Mr. Clarke and I had a long talk with Mr. Brown, superintendent of the Lubbock Orchard Co. in Mobile city. Later on I will let you know more about this.

Mr. Fonta told us he never received the plants of Oxytenanthera abyssinica, S.P.I. #22776, of which seeding Mr. Fischer had written him a letter. Can we send him some now?

I enclose a flowering twig of Phyllostachys nigra, which is in bloom at the present in Audubon Park and would suggest that Mr. Fischer write to Mr. Fonta to watch out for seeds and send us some when they are ripe. Mr. Fonta himself is very much interested in Bamboos indeed and would be a very good man to cooperate with in planting some of the hardier species of bamboos.

Then, I endlose a letter of Mr. L. de C. Mavenel, which letter I would like to see filed. Also one letter from Mr. Raymond Giesenberg from Cedarburg, Wisconsin and one from Mr. Chas. H. Crate, Houston, Wisconsin. As I personally do not have the time to answer such letters, I wish you would tell me what to do with them.

I also send you a letter from Mr. Jno. H. Wiggins of Holly Hill, South Carolina, and suggest to file it. I will tell Mr. Wiggins that I got this information of an entire seedless pomegranate from Mr. Thomas Kearny, then Mr. Kearny may tell him more again.

Well, tomorrow morning we will leave again at 6:30 A.M. for Abbeville, Louisiana, to see the big bamboos on Mr. Edward's place. After that we may stop a few hours in Crowley and then

Mr. Jones told us he never received the plants of Gutemaldiana Alpwalniana, S.P.L. [GUVA], of which reading Mr. Wilson had written him a letter. Can we send him some now?

I enclose a file-copy twice of Hydrangeaceae plants which is in place of the present in Rangoon Tea and would suggest that Mr. Hanson write to Dr. Jones to watch out for seeds and send us some when they are ripe. Mr. Irvine Hanson is very much interested in bamboos indeed and would be a very good man to correspond with in planting some of the smaller species of bamboos.

Then, I enclose a letter of Mr. W. de C. Harvard, which letter I would like to see filed. Also one letter from Mr. Maurice Gloucester to Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Ananta and one from Mr. Geo. H. Grace, Rangoon, Burma. As I personally do not have the time to answer such letters, I ask you could tell me what to do with them.

I also send you a letter from Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. of Holly Hill, South Carolina, and suggest to file it. I will ask Mr. Hughes and I get this information on an entire medicine programme from Mr. Thomas Kenny, then Mr. Kenny may tell him more again.

Well, tomorrow morning we will leave Rangoon at 6:30 A.M. for Moscville, Pulaiam, to see the big mahogany on Mr. Maxwell's place. After that we may stay a few days in Cowley and then

Pierce is our next stop, where I will leave Mr. Clarke to proceed alone to Brownsville. Perhaps a week from today we may shake hands again. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER.

P.S. Did you get that large bamboo pole from Palatka? I also got the telegram about investigation of various places in Florida. Got it too late.

F.H.M.

New Orleans, Louisiana,

December 28, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among the lot of mail I received from you this morning there is one letter dated December 18, 1908, containing 27 photographs (2 in duplicate, though) on which letter I am answering you immediately.

Namely, the four prints on which I wrote to be retained for bulletin, F.N.M are the ones I rather would not see published in the National Geographic Magazine. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

There is one last step, dear; I will leave it, Diane to proceed alone to Brownsville. Perhaps a week from today we may shake hands again. I remain

Yours respectfully,

MAJOR R. MYERS.

P.S. Did you get that large bamboo pole from Salisbury? I also got the telegram about investigation of vendors places in Miami. Not it too late.

V.M.M.

Mr. Stokes, Louisiana,

October 19, 1900.

Dear Mr. Skinnelli:

Among the lot of mail I received from you this morning there is one letter dated December 12, 1898, containing 37 photographs (2 in duplicate, though) on which letter I am answering you immediately.

Namely, the four orders on which I wrote to be retained for bulletin, V.M.M are the ones I believe would not be published in the National Geographic Magazine. I remain

Yours respectfully,

MAJOR R. MYERS.

Abbeville, Louisiana,

December 29, 1908.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now again we are finding ourselves in this small, out-of-the-way town. It has been raining hard the whole morning and the past night and you may imagine the roads in a sleepy country town in a wet spell. Simply fierce!

Well, we arrived here about 1:30 P.M. and after having had a square meal, we hunted up Dr. C. J. Edwards whom we saw after some phoning. We went to his house and walked amidst the 60ft. stalks of his Phyllostachys quilliei grove. He told us this grove was planted in 1894 from a few plants he had purchased from Berger & Co., importers of Japanese plants at San Francisco, and he said there really was only one plant that grew, the others had died, having been wrapped up with the roots in matting only when he received them. This grove has extended itself only the last few years somewhat extensively so that there are about a hundred canes now, all told, but in the beginning it grew very slowly. Dr. Edwards found out that this particular species of bamboo is an extraordinarily heavy feeder and the soil cannot practically be too rich for it--at the same time the soil must be of a heavy, sticky, d ayey nature so as to allow the heavy columns to acquire a strong hold upon the land and not be blown over in a strong gale. He also found out that water from above(that is rain or watering by buckets) is much more desired than water from below for he had planted a clump upon bottom land and during an over-

Hawaiian Islands,

December 27, 1928.

Dear Mr. Brimmelhis:

The epidia we are planting around here in this small, mid-ocean-way town. It has been raining hard the whole morning and the past night and you may imagine the roads in a country town in a wet spell. Simply ghastly!

Well, we arrived here about 4:30 P.M. and after having had a square meal, we hunted up Mr. C. J. Hamilton whom we saw after some planting. He went to his home and walked auddef the 1000. ebalks of his highlandsyre mellial grove. He told us this grove was planted in 1894 from a few plants he had produced from Burpee & Co., importers of Japanese plants at San Francisco, and he said there really was only one plant that grew, the others had died, having been trampled up with the roots in setting only one he received them. This grove has extended itself only the last few years somewhat satisfactorily by that which has died a natural death, all but, but in the meantime it has done very nicely. Mr. Hamilton found out that this particular species of bamboo is an extraordinarily heavy feeder and he will cannot practically be too rich for it--at the same time he will need to be a heavy, sticky, clayey nature so as to allow the heavy columns to acquire a strong hold upon the land that it may be blown over in a strong gale. He also found out that water from above(that is rain or watering by buckets) is much more desired than water from below for he had planted a clump upon bottom land and during an over-

flow by which the water remained for several weeks stagnant, his whole clump was ruined. Well, his observations agree entirely with what I saw in Central China in regard to these bamboos. Phyllostachy quilliei is always found in hilly or mountainous districts; loves a reddish, sticky, clayey soil with good sub-drainage, though, and loves sheltered nooks in mountain valleys. Phyllostachys mitis, though, occurs at the foot of hills or mountains and is by far ~~the~~ so particular in regard to soil, but it doesn't produce so much lumber to the acre and is also not ~~of~~ such a hard, good quality as that of Phyllostachys quilliei.

We had several talks about suitable locations for our timber bamboos in the state of Louisiana and I asked in particular for sections where the land was rolling, the soil rich and heavy, the minimum temperatures high and the people public-spirited and willing to assist us. Dr. Edwards suggested the region between the towns of Opelousas and Washington in St. Landry Parish as being pretty well ideal for these bamboos and said there was also a small section near New Iberia, called the Spanish Lake country, where we also might find suitable conditions. Tomorrow when we go away again we will call upon Mr. E. M. Miller in New Iberia. This gentleman is the editor of the Iberian newspaper and secretary of the Progressive League of New Iberia and Dr. Edwards thought we might find a good man in him.

Dr. Edwards has besides this giant timber bamboo, a few smaller kinds, like Phyllostachy henonis, for which the land seems

Due to which the water created for natural moss segment, his whole clump was ruined. Well, his observations agree entirely with what I saw in Central China in regard to those bamboos. Phyllostachy pubiflora is always found in hilly or mountainous districts; loves a reddish, sticky, clayey soil with good sub-drainage, though, and loves sheltered nooks in mountain valleys. Phyllostachya nitis, though, occurs at the foot of hills or mountains and in by far more so particular in regard to soil, but it doesn't produce as much lumber to the acre and is also not of such a hard, good quality as that of Phyllostachy pubiflora.

We had several talks about suitable locations for our timber bamboos in the state of Louisiana and I asked Mr Prudhomme for sections where the land was polling, the soil rich and heavy, the minimum temperatures high and the people public-spirited and willing to assist us. Mr. Edwards suggested the region between the towns of Donaldsonville and Gonzales in St. Landry Parish as being pretty well lined for these bamboos and said there was also a small section near New Iberia, called the Spanish Lake country, where we also might find a suitable condition. Tomorrow when we go down again we will call upon Mr. V. Wilder in New Orleans. This gentleman is the editor of the Dorian Movement and secretary of the Progressive League of New Orleans and Dr. Edwards thought we might find a good man in him.

Mr. Edwards has bamboos this grand timber bamboo, a few native kinds, like Phyllostachy bambusa, for which the land seems

to be a trifle too heavy. Also some young plants of Bambusa arundinacea and some minor kinds, they all are too recently established to give us much idea how they will turn out in the future. Then, there are some wood-nut-oil trees, tallowtrees, camphers, Japanese paper plant, tea bushes, Chayote vines, Loquats, Chinese quinces and some minor things in his yards. He told us that in a heavy freeze, 9 years or so ago, big tallow trees (Sapium sebiferum) and large campher trees also froze down to the ground. Well, Mr. Fonta of Audobon Park told us yesterday that he saw tallow trees of more than two feet in diameter killed down in that one single cold night in 1899. Rather risky for us, isn't it, if we ever should obtain some of these grafted high grade tallow trees from Central China and have them planted in these sections here.

Well, I will herewith close for the present. A letter giving the outlines of our entire trip up to the present will soon follow.

I remain

Yours, Respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

to be a kind of [illegible]. Also are great plants of Indian [illegible] and some minor crops, they all are too recently established to give us much idea how they will turn out in the future. Then, there are our good-to-all trees, Jaboticaba, Mangosteen, Japan plums, and Indian, Cayenne cherry, Jamaica, Chinese [illegible] and some minor things in its place. We also find in a heavy forest, I guess or so, the willow type (Salix nigrum) and large caught trees also from down to the ground. Well, Mr. Bush of Hobbson's Bay told me yesterday that he saw willow trees of more than two feet in diameter lying down in that one jungle until right in 1909. Rather risky for us, isn't it, if we ever should plant some or their product like grass & lime trees from Central China and are then placed in these regions here.

Well, I will heartily close for the present. A letter giving the outlines of our motions coming up to the present will come later.

I remain

Yours, Sincerely,

[illegible].

The Swellest Hotel In Town.

Victoria, Texas,

January 1, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This is a country of dealers in land!?

As you see, I am in Victoria this time; an old town upon which a new boom is trying to fasten itself. The evidences of the struggle are somewhat painful to behold and it is too early yet to say whether the efforts of the real estate men in trying to get people to bite into the delicious morsels of land they are holding out to them have been worth all their troubles or whether most of their rosy-colored predictions about fabulous crops are but pipe-dreams.

One land-shark told me when I informed him of the very heavy freezes they have occasionally here that he knew of that but what would it matter. The orange growers would lose but one crops, the second year after the freeze the trees would be just as big as before that accidnet and they would bear just as big a crop, for the shoots grow up here with marvellous vigor! Well, maybe, for Texas is a country of big things!

Well, yesterday, December 31, I landed in Pierce and spent there nearly 24 hours overlooking the Pierce estate, seeing what Mr. Clarke has been doing with tea, Juncus effusus, Cyperis tagotiformis, Castor oil beans, peppers, citrus, camphors and various other things. I had long talks with Messrs. A. P. and Frank Borden; saw the former's beautiful Indian cattle;

The Swallows Hotel Inn Town.

Victoria, Texas.

January 1, 1909.

Dear Mr. Reinhardt:

This is a country of delusions in land!

As you see, I am in Victoria this time; an old town upon which a new boom is trying to fasten itself. The evidences of the struggle are somewhat painful to behold and it is too early yet to say whether the efforts of the real estate men in trying to get people to bite into the delicious morsels of land they are holding out to them have been worth all their trouble or whether most of their rosy-colored predictions about fabulous crops are but pipe-dreams.

One land-shark told me when I informed him of the very heavy freezes they have occasionally here that he knew of that but what would it matter. The orange growers would lose but one crop, the second year after the freeze the trees would be just as big as before that accident and they would bear just as big a crop, for the shoots grow up here with marvellous vigor! Well, maybe, for Texas is a country of big things!

Well, yesterday, December 31, I landed in Pierce and spent there nearly 24 hours overlooking the Pierce estate, seeing what Mr. Clarke has been doing with the, Tomona officinalis, Cynosia bagdifoemis, Carter vil beans, Improvs, citrus, cactus and various other things. I had long talks with Henry, A. T. and Frank Gordon saw the farmer's beautiful Italian ability;

remarkably meek, gentle fellows they are, loving petting just as much as a lady's horse would and, marvellous to say, from a practical point of view, are almost tick-proof, eat less, drink less, suffer less from extremes of heat and cold and are much fatter and produce far more offspring than the native strains of cattle do.

I asked Mr. Borden how the quality of their meat compared with that of our own well-known races of cattle. Well, Mr. Meyer, he said, let me tell you one thing and that's this. Whenever my cowboys cripple a calf, it is always one of these Indian ones and as they are allowed to retain crippled animals for their own supply of beef and as their taste of meat is that of an expert, I needn't tell you any more!

Now to come down to our own mission again, that is, the bamboo project; well, the land around Pierce is not fit for bamboos. The soil is too sticky, is not drained and cannot be drained very well unless at a gigantic outlay of money. Then, there are no protections whatsoever from the prevailing high winds, so that the real timber bamboos would never be able to make a satisfactory growth and then the temperatures go once in awhile very low. Mr. A. P. Borden told us that he had seen it right in Houston between the railroad station and the Hotel Brazos, 6° below Zero!! And in his own house, water in pitchers had frozen sometimes and cracked the pitchers and he had seen the Gulf of Mexico frozen over twice in the 26 years that he has spent in Texas!

remarkably much, mentio follows they are, having petting just as much as a lady's horse would and, marvellous to say, from a practical point of view, are almost disease-proof, eat less, drink less, suffer less from extremes of heat and cold and are much fatter and produce far more offspring than the native strains of cattle do.

Asked Mr. Hinks for the quality of their meat, answer with still if nor one well-known room of Hinks. Well, Mr. Hoyer, he said, let me tell you one thing and that's this. Whenever my cowboys cripple a calf, it is always one of these Indian ones and as they are allowed to retain crippled animals for their own supply of beef and as their taste of meat is that of an expert, I needn't tell you any more!

Now to come down to our own mission again, that is, the bamboo project; well, the land around Ibarra is not fit for bamboos. The soil is too sticky, is not drained and cannot be drained very well unless at a gigantic outlay of money. Then, there are no protection whatever from the prevailing high winds, so that the real timber bamboos would never be able to make a satisfactory growth and then the temperatures go once in awhile very low. Mr. A. T. Norton told us that he had seen it right in Houston between the railroad station and the Hotel Brazos, 6° below zero!! And in his own house, water in pitchers had frozen overnight and cracked the pitchers and he had seen the soil of Texas freeze over twice in the 28 years that he has spent in Texas!

Well, it may be that later on when we know somewhat more about the bamboos that we will be able to experiment with them in certain sections around here, but as things stand now, I wouldn't suggest anything of the kind.

For so far as I have seen similar lands as around Pierce in other parts of the world, I should say that fast-growing annual crops are the most productive for that particular soil. I should say, for instance, that Cannabis sativa, Corchorus capsularis, Abutilan arioonnae, Boehmeria nivea, this one a perennial that shoots up every spring, and perhaps certain Althaeas could be profitably grown for fiber crops. Sesamy could be raised as a summer oil crop and mustard as a winter one. Horse beans and broad beans could be raised for cattle food as winter crops on rice fields while various soy beans would do well for summer and autumn crops on wornout land.

Matting rushes of all descriptions except the very tender ones, seem to have exactly the kind of soil they want; they may not grow as slender as they would do in regions where the winds are not as high and as lasting; or in sections where the sun shines not as strong; or where the atmospheric moisture is somewhat greater than in Texas, but on the whole they probably can be grown commercially at a profit on the lands around Pierce.

As soon as I saw the land near Houston I told Mr. Clarke that it was Sorghum land and afterwards Mr. Borden

Well, it may be that later on when we know somewhat more about the bamboos that we will be able to experiment with them in certain sections around here, but as things stand now, I would not suggest anything of the kind.

For so far as I have seen similar lands as around Pierce in other parts of the world, I should say that last-growing annual crops are the most productive for that particular soil. I should say, for instance, that Sunnyside Native, Cordoveza cayenensis, Guatemala eleusine, Sudanese rice, this one a perennial that shoots up every spring, and perhaps certain Jiffbeans could be profitably grown for fiber crops. Sesamy could be raised as a summer oil crop and mustard as a winter one. Corn beans and broad beans could be raised for cattle food as winter crops on rice fields while various soy beans would do well for summer and autumn crops on warmest land.

Setting names of all description except the very longer ones, seem to have exactly the kind of soil they want; they may not grow as slender as they would do in regions where the winds are not as high and as lasting; or in sections where the sun shines not as strongly; or where the atmospheric moisture is somewhat greater than in Tamaz, but on the whole they probably can be grown successfully at a profit on the lands around Pierce.

As soon as I saw the land near Huston I told Mr. Davies that it was rather land and afterwards Mr. Young

informed me that he grew the past summer some fine Sorghum of the Amber variety, so in case we have some of the long seasoned varieties, they will grow all right in this part of the world.

Mr. Borden told us he would write very soon to you trying to get some horse and broad beans through you, to experiment with on his rice lands as winter crops.

Then I met Mr. Kinstler this afternoon and he wants to try to get some of the newly discovered races of potatoes from South America, so as to try to make a new strain of potatoes fit for the lower section of Texas by breeding our ordinary potatoes with those newer species. He will write you himself about them.

Just now my intentions are to go to Brownsville tomorrow noon, but Mr. Kinstler is coming this evening to talk about prospects and possibilities and our intentions are to go out tomorrow morning and look at the land so I do not know yet whether my plans may not alter.

It will be very hard to reach me by mail as it takes four days almost before this message reaches you and if nothing extraordinary happens I hope to be in Washington again 8 or 10 days from now. I have to go again through Louisiana, for my talks in New Iberia haven't terminated as yet in anything settling, although we expect to come nearer a conclusion this time.

In case anything important might have to be communicated to me, please wire then to the St. Charles, New Orleans, where

Informed me that he grew his best manor some fine specimen of the lower variety, as in case we have some of the long seasonal varieties, they will grow all right in this part of the world.

Mr. Borden told me he would write very soon to you trying to get some horse and bread beans the high yes, to experiment with on his rice lands as winter crops.

Then I met Mr. Kinsler this afternoon and he wants to try to get some of the newly discovered seeds of potatoes from South America, so as to try to make a new strain of potatoes fit for the lower section of Texas by breeding our existing potatoes with these newer species. He will write you himself about them.

Just now my intentions are to go to Brownsville tomorrow noon, but Mr. Kinsler is coming this evening to talk about prospects and possibilities and our intentions are to go out tomorrow morning and look at the land so I do not know yet whether my plans may not alter.

It will be very hard to reach me by mail as it takes four days about before this message reaches you and if nothing extraordinary happens I hope to be in Washington again 8 or 10 days from now. I have to go again through Louisiana, I may take in New Iberia however's transported as yet in anything settling, although we expect to come nearer a conclusion this time.

In case anything important might have to be communicated to me, please wire Dan or Mr. Harley, San Orleans, Texas

I hope to call again. Mail, however, had better be retained.

With best of Greetings, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Brownsville, Texas.

January 3, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is a fairly long stretch from Washington, D. C., to Fort Brown, Texas, but I find myself at last in this far-away nook. The heat is quite great today and the sunlight remarkably bright and I personally wouldn't mind it to have it a little cooler, for I have been tramping all morning over our South Texas Garden and now again I have to write you this long letter.

Well, about this locality here I cannot say much as yet, beyond that it seems to be fit to receive a number of our bamboos.

What I will do now mainly will be to give you a detailed report of how our time was spent from December 16 until now. Well, in the afternoon of December 16 I sent you a few big letters from Miami, Florida, and in the evening of that day we left for Gainesville, Florida. The whole East coast of Florida is sandy and low and the vegetation is interesting for a newcomer with its scrubby palms and open pine woods, interchanged by low

Hope to hear soon. Well, bye-bye, hot weather is retained.

With best of greetings, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Jack R. Kirk.

Brownsville, Texas,

January 1, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is a fairly long stretch from Washington, D. C., to Fort Brown, Texas, but I find myself at least in this far-away nook. The heat is quite great today and the sunlight remarkably bright and I personally wouldn't mind it to have it a little cooler, for I have been tramping all morning over our South Texas Garden and now again I have to write you this long letter.

Well, about this locality here I cannot say much as yet, beyond that it seems to be fit to receive a number of our bachelors.

What I will do now mainly will be to give you a detailed report of how our time was spent from December 19 until now. Well, in the afternoon of December 16 I sent you a few big letters from Miami, Florida, and in the evening of that day we left for Gainesville, Florida. The whole East coast of Florida is sandy and low and the vegetation is interesting for a westerner with its scrubby palms and open pine woods, interchanged by low

swampy tracts where vegetation runs riot. One doesn't always envy the settlers, though, on that poor soil. They use often 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre and do not always get their money back when the seasons markets are against them. On December 17 we had to lay over for a couple of hours in Palatka. By going through the town Mr. Clarke and I saw some fine bamboos in the Garden of Dr. E. K. Steen. This gentleman was very kind to us and gave me one of his largest canes which I sent to you and which I hope you got since. Did you also get the post card accompanying it? That soil there in and around Palatka may be fit to grow this Phyllostachys nitis. They have fine waterfronts there, right on the St. John's River, so that shipping facilities would be right near. I noticed how the water hyacinth (Pontederia crassipes) and the water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes) have gotten an awful strong hold upon the rivers and creeks in Florida. One finds even plants floating and thriving in mid streams.

In the afternoon of December 17 we arrived in Gainesville, Florida, after having passed through a country of rolling, sandy soil and full of charming lakes, surrounded by oak forests. We went to the Agricultural College, but found to our dismay that Professor Rolfs had gone to Ocala, but was expected that night to be back again. He didnt show up, however, until the next day late in the afternoon and we utilized our time in overlooking the station grounds, where I saw some of our bamboos, like Bambusa arundinacea, Bambusa vulgaris, Bambusa striata, etc. The soil is quite sandy there and not fit for our timber varieties of

sandy tracts where vegetation runs riot. One doesn't always envy the settlers, though, on that poor soil. They use often 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre and do not always get their money back when the seasonless markets are against them. On December 17 we had to lay over for a couple of hours in Palatka. By going through the town Mr. Clarke and I saw some fine bamboos in the Garden of Dr. R. W. Green. This gentleman was very kind to us and gave me one of his largest canes which I sent to you and which I hope you got alive. Did you also get the post card accompanying it? That soil there in and around Palatka may be fit to grow this Phyllostachys nidis. They have fine waterfronts there, right on the St. John's River, so that shipping facilities would be right near. I noticed how the water hyacinth (Pontederia crassipes) and the water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes) have gotten an awful strong hold upon the rivers and creeks in Florida. One finds even plants floating and thriving in mid stream.

In the afternoon of December 17 we arrived in Gainesville, Florida, after having passed through a country of rolling, sandy soil and full of charming lakes, surrounded by oak forests. We went to the Agricultural College, but found to our dismay that Professor Tolle had gone to Ocala, but was expected that night to be back again. He didn't show up, however, until the next day late in the afternoon and we utilized our time in overlooking the station grounds, where I saw some of our bamboos, like Bambusa arundinacea, Bambusa vulgaris, Bambusa glaziana, etc. The soil is quite sandy there and not fit for our timber varieties of

bamboo and such kinds as [illegible] and [illegible] will freeze back every winter. Several [illegible], though, were thriving right in the open, like [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

The first real cold snap, though, will hurt them badly. Mr. Clarke and I also overlooked the Graves Nurseries near Gainesville. Mr. Graves told us many other things that he obtains 95% successes with his pecans, when he practices spring budding. This is really remarkable, considering that the propagation of the pecan is considered to be such a hard job. We were also shown some hickories, grafted upon pecans and they looked thrifty.

In the evening of December 18, we had some long talks with Professor Rolfs and as a result we took the train the next morning for Homosassa on the West coast where we arrived at dusk, after a very dusty ride on al old shaky train, passing some very interesting scenery in the forms of high pine lands, interspersed by low hammocks, where palmettos towered up 80 and more feet.

Sunday, December 20, was spent nearly entirely by us in walking through Homosassa and its surrounding lands. What a quaint place this Homosassa is. It is situated right on a deep river where the dark water is inhabited by many and various cold-blooded creatures including alligators, crabs and porpoises. There are scarcely a hundred people living here in this town where the houses are surrounded by skyscraping palmettos and where the Spanish moss hangs in long and fantastic festoons on the over-hanging branches of live oaks, that count their ages in centuries.

[illegible] and made [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Big magnolias and cedars grow in between the palms and oaks and here and there a weird, snaky looking vine hangs in big loops on and between the trees.

The pigs grunt and dig and run everywhere in this Arcadian settlement and I had real difficulty in not believing myself to be in W estern Mexico.

For bamboos, however, the site isn't fit. Firstly, too wet and surface of soil too near the water, secondly, soil, although rich and peaty, is not of sustaining enough a nature and thirdly, it gets pretty cool down there.

We had written and wired to a livery stable in Crystal River (a town 10 miles from Homosassa and the nearest place we could obtain an outfit) to have a strong vehicle with a pair of horses and a driver who knew the country to be at our inn in Homo-s assa on Monday morning, 7 A.M., and had gotten assurances that everything would be O.K.

However, 7 o'clock came and went and so did 8 and 9 and 10. At last at 11 A.M. a telegram came saying delays had come. We wired again and at last at about 5 P.M. the vehicle turned up. That I was far from satisfied with such treatment may be imagined. Our driver told us that the other driver had been ordered to go to us, had been caught by the marshal just as he was going out and was put in jail, hence all these delays. I find, however, that the Chinese are not the only race given over to hide the truth whenever needed or when convenient.

I n the morning of December 22 we made goodbye to quaint Homosassa with its moss and palms and then we drove for 30 miles

dly magnolias and cedars grow in between the pines and oaks and here and there a wild, shaggy looking vine hangs in big loops on and between the trees.

And also great and big and fat are everywhere in this country settlement and I had real difficulty in not believing myself to be in N orthern Mexico.

For instance, however, the site isn't flat. Firstly, too many miles of soil too near the water, secondly, well, although rich and pretty, is not of sufficiently sound a nature and thirdly, it gets pretty cool down there.

My last weekend was spent to a library studio in Crystal River (a town 10 miles from Homosassa and the nearest place we could obtain an outfit) to have a strong vehicle with a pair of horses and a driver who knew the country to be at our inn in Homosassa on Monday morning, 7 A.M., and had gotten assurance that everything would be OK.

Sunday, I slept over and went out at 6 and 9 and 10. At last at 11 A.M. a Indigenous came carrying delays and cons. He stared again and at last at about 6 P.M. the vehicle turned up. That I was far from satisfied with such transport may be imagined. Our driver told us that the other driver had been ordered to go to us, but been caught by the marshal just as he was going out and was put in jail, hence all these delays. I did, however, let the fellows see that the only reason given grew to like the trail shortcut needed or them convenient.

I n the morning of December 22 we made goodbye to Homosassa with the mules and palms and then we drove for 30 miles

through low hammock land, full of palms and jungle, through thin pine forests on high sandy plains, then through high hammock country, full of big oaks, sweet gums, magnolias, boxelders, hackberries, Taxodiums, cedars, etc., until we reached Brooksville in the afternoon. We had had some heavy showers of rain in the middle part of the journey and were glad to find a good fire in the lobby of the hotel.

One thing yet in regard to Homosassa. I remember that you told me, Mr. Fairchild, that a drummer had assured you that the best cedar for pencil manufacture came from Tenessee. Well, here in Homosassa they told us the very same thing about their own cedars and to confirm their statements I saw several crews at work logging cedar poles and the working men told me they all went to Germany for lead pencil material.

Well, I wrote you a pretty big letter about the conditions and prospects of Brooksville, Florida. I hope you got also the telegram from there and as such I will state that we left Brooksville again on Tursday December 24 and arrived in Tampa, Florida, that same afternoon. We first went to a shipping agency, namely the Penn. S. S. Line, that runs between New Orleans and Tampa and we heard from the agent that they will charge us 70¢ per hundred weight on live bamboo roots from New Orleans to Tampa. The time consuming this trip will be about 60 hours and steamers leave New Orleans on February 3 and 17, March 3, 17, 31, April 14, 28, etc. I enclose both the name of the S. S. Company and the agent's card, so in case you may have correspondence with him,

through the Southern land, full of palms and jungle, through this place rarely in high sandy flatlands, then through hilly country, full of big swamp, green grass, magnolias, cypresses, hickory, Smithsons, cedars, etc., until we reached Jacksonville in the afternoon. We had had some heavy showers of rain in the middle part of the journey and were glad to find a good fire in the lamp at the hotel.

One thing you in regard to Homosassa. I remember that you told me, Mr. Rainsford, that a drummer had assured you that the best cedar for pencil manufacture came from Tennessee. Well, here in Homosassa they told us the very same thing about their own cedars and to confirm their statements I saw several trees with jagged cedar poles and the working man told me they all went to Chicago for lead pencil manufacture.

Well, I write you a pretty big letter about the countries and prospects at Brooksville, Florida. I hope you got also the telegram from there and so soon I will write back to Jeff Brooksville again on Tuesday December 24 and arrived in Tampa, Florida, that same afternoon. We first went to a dredging company, namely the firm, S. S. Lane, that runs between New Orleans and Tampa and we found from the agent that they will ship us 700 per hundred weight on live bamboo poles from New Orleans to Tampa. The ship immediately take they will be about 30 hours and steamers leave New Orleans on February 3 and 17, March 3, 17, 31, April 14, 28, etc. I mention both the name of the S. S. Company and the agents only in the case you may have correspondence with them.

you will have the exact address.

In Tampa we didn't find things as booming as we expected. The town is bound to grow, of course, being practically the only deep water harbor on the West coast of Florida, but at the present there wasn't much business.

In the city park we found a number of bamboos, but they were far from healthy looking and badly attacked by scales and rust. On one big bamboo there were so many scales that a certain kind of lady beetles just busied themselves with devouring them. The camphor trees in Tampa were nearly all badly attacked by red spider; they looked as if a blight had struck them.

December 25, Christmas Day, we spent quietly, away from our kinship and friends and in the evening we left for Glen Saint Marys where we landed the next day about 10 A.M.

Mr. H. Harold Hume received us and we spent the whole day going through the extensive nurseries and overlooking the many problems modern nurserymen have to cope with.

I needn't go into describing all we saw or heard, but will start right with our Chinese persimmons. There are namely several problems connected with them, since this Mr. Breece from North Carolina fruited one kind under a different number than belonged to it. Now the trouble is this, that the persimmons, as Mr. Hume has them, are all thrifty young trees, some may come into fruit next year. The bulk, however, won't. These trees,

you will have the exact answer.

In Tonga we didn't find that story, or anything or we expected. The book is based on story, of course, only probably the only ship which anchor on the last week of Tiaeiki, but at the present there wouldn't such anchorage.

In the city park we found a number of bandoras, but they were for from hostily looking and hardly attached to action and rest. In the city we also there were so many dollar that a certain kind of large cocktail glass holdes dollars with drawing ship. The antique stores in Tonga were nearly all hardly attached by and military ship looked as if a flight and stroke then.

December 25, Christmas Day, we spent quietly, away from our friendly and friends and in the evening we left for Ellos Daily Shipe where we found the next day sight at 4.P.M.

We at Herald Show wondered so had we spent the wonderfully going through the wonderfully wonderfuls and overlooking the many problems which Interpreter have to cope with.

I wonder do Tuto hospitaling all we are so lonely, but will stay right with our Tuitoe particular. There are nearly Herald problem admiral with them, also sale to, Tuvoe Tyo Part Suvoiue Pastal one kind under a different number than talking to it. Now too trouble is this, that the ordinary or Mr. Ford the time, we all lonely very lonely, and my one Tuto first was year. The holy-memory, well. Some times,

howev er, have reached a size that they have to be distributed. If not, they will be too big by next winter to be sent out. That is, the bulk of them. Now what are we going to do with them? I propose to plant a plantation of them until they have fruited and then we can distribute them under perfect guaranty. It will cost us more, but we gain face. Mr. Hume is also intending to plant out an orchard of persimmons of all varieties and he would like to have one plant of each variety of all of our introductions. As Mr. Hume is a remarkably good man, I fully trust that you will agree to this and let him know before January 20, 1908.

In regard to the planting out of this grove, I would like to talk again with you, but I really think it to be the best plan in the present circumstances. If necessary, we only may plant 10 plants of each and destroy the others, simply to be on the safe side and not wanting any more troubles about mixing up of varieties and numbers.

Then, I saw how the Glen St. Marys Nursery uses cypress shingle sawdust as packing material and how excellent a material it is, well worth our while to experiment with it. Mr. Hume said that for big packages it beats sphagnum, in being so cheap and it beats straw in not getting mouldy or becoming decayed.

There is a beautiful windbreak at these nurseries consisting of a row of densely planted camphor trees. In case our Bamboo station in Brooksville should materialize, such a camphor windbreak would be the very thing for us.

Then, I overlooked the tall and the old Japanese persimmons Mr. Hume showed us and I heard from him that they are

Tower or, have reached a time that they have to be distributed. If not, they will be too big by much winter to be most out. That is, the bulk of them. Now what are we going to do with them? I propose to plant a plantation of them until they have finished and then we can distribute them under northern guarantee. It will cost us more, but <u>we must</u>. Mr. Hume is also interesting to plant out an orchard of persimmons of all varieties and is willing to have one plant of each variety of all of our introductions. As Mr. Hume is a remarkably good man, I fully trust that you will agree to this and <u>let him have before January 20, 1904</u>.

In regard to the planting out of this grove, I would like to talk again with you, but I really think it to be the best plan in the present circumstances. If necessary, we only may plant 10 plants of each and destroy the others, simply to be on the safe side and not sacrificing any more troublesome plants of varieties and markets.

Then, I saw the Glen St. Mary Nursery that appears suitable enough as a holding material and has enough a material it is, will work our while to experiment with it. Mr. Hume said that for big produce it leaves everyone, in order to dump, and it leaves where is not getting really or becoming dangerous.

There is a beautiful wheelbarrow at Hume nurseries consisting of a box of locally planted cottonwoods trees. In case our Hudson studies in Brooksville should materialize, such a contrivance would be the very thing for us.

Then, I overlooked the hall and the old Japanese persimmon Mr. Hume showed us and I heard from him that they are

short-lived trees with the people in the South. Well, I noticed that the union with the native persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) wasn't perhaps as congenial as I wished to see it and thing that the wild Chinese persimmon (Diospyros lotus) might furnish better material. As such, I wish you would send Mr. Hume a good quantity of either seeds or plants. (I sent in a goodly lot of seeds at various occasions and when once in China again will send perhaps even a bushel of them.)

Then, Mr. Hume is very anxious to obtain more peaches from China, especially peento and honey types. Couldn't we send him some of the seeds or plants that we must have on hand here and there? I was also reminded that any type of a hardier orange was worth all of our efforts; a thing I certainly begin to realise now after having seen the terrible loss of money and of efforts, the big freeze has brought to the South.

Well, in a next letter, I will conclude. With best of regards to you all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

short-lived boom with the people in the South. Well, I noticed that the union with the native persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) wasn't perhaps as successful as I wished to see it and being that the wild Chinese persimmon (*Diospyros lotus*) might furnish better material. As such, I wish you would see if there is good availability of either seeds or plants. (I sent in a goodly lot of seeds at various occasions and some came in China again will send perhaps even a bushel of them.)

Now, Mr. Shaw is very anxious to obtain more persimmon from China, especially pseudo wild Japan type. Couldn't we send him some of the seeds or plants that we must have on hand here and there? I was also reminded that any type of a hardier orange was worth all of our efforts; a thing I certainly begin to realize now after having seen the terrible loss of money and of efforts, the big freeze has brought to the South.

Well, in a next letter, I will conclude. With best of regards to you all, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Brownsville, Texas

January 3, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This evening I will try to finish my letter about our trip up to the present.

Well, in the evening of Saturday, December 26, we left Glen St. Mary and arrived 1:30 A.M. in Tallahassee. Next morning Mr. Clarke and I overlooked the country surrounding Florida's capital and we found it rolling, of a reddish, clayey and gravelly soil and I personally think that bye and bye when we know more how bamboos will behave themselves in America we may start a plantation there. It got there, however, once 2° below Zero and I do not think that a timber bamboo will stand that without serious injury. We found in the gardens in Tallahassee violets, Roman hyacinths and paper narcissi in bloom and here and there a tea olive filled the air with gragrant odors. This winter has been mild thus far, for even the Palmas Christi (Ricinus communis) hadn't been frozen yet.

In the afternoon of the same day we boarded again the train for New Orleans where we landed on Monday morning, December 28, 1908. After having looked through our mail we went to Audubon Park where Mr. Fonta, the superintendent of that park, showed us all around. As I wrote you already in a letter from New Orleans, Mr. Fonta is very much interested in Bamboos and has quite a few different varieties and species already. One species, apparently

Jacksonville, Fla.

January 6, 1900.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This evening I will try to finish my letter about our trip up to the preserve.

Well, on the evening of Saturday, December 23, we left Glen Ft. Mtg. and arrived Jan. 1st, in Palisadoes. Met Dr. Mr. Clarke and I overlooked the country surrounding Florida's capital and we found it nothing, of a resilt, clayey and generally wet. And I personally think that Ga and Ala so have more for business will behave themselves in America as my study a charitable there. It got there, however, once 6° below zero and I do not think that a winter lemon will stand that without serious injury. We found in the gardens in Palisadoes vicinity, those tropicalia and paper mortebed in bloom and here and there a the olive filled the air with perfumy odors. This winter has been mild thus far, for even the Palmo Cordata (Palmetto cabbage) hasn't been frozen yet.

In the afternoon of the same day we traveled again the tracks for New Orleans where we landed on Monday morning, December 25, 1899. After having looked through our mill we went to Audubon Park where Mr. Morris, the superintendent of that park, showed us all around. As I wrote you already in a letter from New Orleans, Mr. Morris is very much interested in Bamboos and has quite a few different varieties not growing already. Our coolies, apparently

a form of Bambusa vulgaris, grows as high as 60 feet or so. It is a non-spreading species and multiplies not very quickly, as such, it is not a commercial species. In case, however, we establish some bamboo stations, then Mr. Fonta will be pleased to supply us with some plants. The good thing about this bamboo is that it grows easily from stem cuttings.

Mr. Fonta has a book entitled: "Les Bambous, Vegetation, Culture, Multiplication, En Europe & En Algerie, par Auguste Riviere. Charles Riviere, Paris, 1879.

Has we got this bok in our library? If not, it seems to be well worth our while to get it.

Mr. Fonta showed us several of our own plants, like some maples from China, some woodnut oil trees 15 - 20 feet tall, Sapium sebiferum, and some minor things. I wrote you already how very big tallow trees were killed to the ground here in 1899 but it is surprising to see how quickly things grow again here. Washingtonia sonorae palms had gone up 20 feet in 6 years' time. Phoenix canariensis, only 8 or 10 years of age, had 12 ft. or so in diameter. Of Livistonia hoogiilii there are a few nice specimens. The insect pests, however, are very numerous. White fly, red spider, scales of all descriptions and every other kind of pest is to be found. It seems that the pests of various kinds are getting worse and worse here in the United States. Mr. Fonta tole me it got 5° above, that cold winter they had 10 years ago; he didn't have many bamboos then and as such couldn't say how they had been affected, but I suppose the Bambusa vulgaris would simply

a form of Dendro calamus, grows as high as 80 feet or so. It is a non-a spreading species and multiplies not very quickly, as bamboo, it is not a commercial species. In case, however, we modified some bamboo activity, then Mr. Poore will be pleased to supply us with some plants. The good thing about this bamboo is that it grows equally from seed as cuttings.

Mr. Poole has a book entitled: "Cane Bamboos, Vegetation, Culture, Multiplication, In Europe & In Algeria, for Argenta Estate. Cordia Estate, Bonda, Ecuador.

Has we got this book in our library? If not, it seems to be well worth our while to get it.

Mr. Poole showed us several of our own plants, like some nuglos from China, some wonderful oil trees 15 - 20 feet tall, Dendro calamus, and some other things. I wish you already how very big tallow trees were killed to the ground here in 1899 but it is surprising to see how rapidly things grow again here. Washington's magnolia palms had gone up 20 feet in 9 years' time. Phoenix canariensis, only 8 or 10 years of age, had 15 ft. or so in diameter. Of Araucaria bidwillii there are a few also specimens. The insect pests, however, are very numerous. White fly, red spider, scales of all descriptions and every other kind of pest is to be found. It seems that the pests of various kinds are getting worse and worse here in the United States. Mr. Poole also as it got 50° above, that cold whether they had 10 years ago; he didn't have any bamboos then and as such couldn't say how they had been affected, but I suppose his Dendro calamus would slaugh-

freeze to the ground.

By the way, Mr. Fonta holds himself recommended for any kind of bamboo or other plants that might be expected to do well in the region around New Orleans.

In the morning of December 28 Mr. Clarke and I went to Abbeville and I wrote you already of our experiences.

Well, the next day Mr. Clarke went to Crowley, Louisiana, and I to New Iberia, Louisiana, to see a gentleman, Dr. Mamis from Abbeville had recommended me to see. His name isn't Miller as I was told, but E. F. Millard and he isn't any longer secretary of the Progressive League of New Iberia, as that association was absorbed by the New Iberia Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Millard wasn't able to do much for us. We tried to get Dr. J. P. Harrison, a wealthy land-owner at Spanish Lake, Louisiana, but on account of the wretched state of the roads Mr. Harrison couldn't come, but we will try later on.

Mr. Millard has done one very remarkable thing; namely, he grafted some years ago a peach scion upon a willow root and strange to say, the plant lived and bore one fruit the second year. The taste however, was very bitter and it was really unedible. The plant, however, was not altogether happy and looked stunted and when Mr. Millard took it up to see how the union was looking and he transplanted it again, the plant died. He found, however, that the peach really had united perfectly with the willow root. Now, isn't this strange? And the stranger part is, that the

Chinese have always told me that they have grafted peaches upon willows and that the fruits grow very large, but that they taste bad and I have always told them that they were telling me stories and would pay them a dollar if they could show me such a monstrocity. It seems, now, however, that it is possible. I wonder if Mr. Taylor ever heard of this case in New Iberia, Wouldn't you please ask him?

In the evening of Decembe 30 or rather at midnight, Mr. Clarke and I arrived in Houston, Texas, and were the next day in Pierce, where I left Mr. Clarke with his family. It has been altogether a much greater pleasure for both of us to have been able to have made this trip together and Mr. Clarke especially has learned and seen a very great many things that were new to him and that will prove to him of great benefit, in case he should be assigned to take up this bamboo work.

I wrote you already from Victoria how I saw Pierce, with all its vast expanses, its few people doing pioneer and frontier work and above all, its feeling of far-away-ness from centers of culture and civilization. I am in love, though, with the beautiful, good-natured Indian cattle and would be only too glad, if I could see them come around my house asking to be petted.

As you know, I arrived in Victoria on January 1 and had to lay over there for 23 hours to catch the train to Brownsville. Well, with writing, talking with Mr. Kinsler, Mr. J. D. Mitchell,

Chinese have always told me that they have crafted paradise upon pillows and that the trees grow very large, but that they taste bad and I have always told them that they were holding me ridiculous and would pay them a dollar if they could show me such a monstrosity. It seems, now, however, that it is possible. I wonder if Mr. Taylor ever heard of this when in New Haven. Would it pay Jane anything?

In the evening of December 30 or so, we saw at midnight, Mr. Clarke and I arrived in Mu Shan, Tonga, and were met by Mr. Clarke, where I left Mr. Clarke with his family. It has been delightful a week spent here for both of us to have been able to live with his family together and Mr. Clarke especially has learned not even a very good many things that were new to him and that will prove to his advantage, he claims, should he engaged to work on this Indian work.

I wrote you already from Victoria how I saw Pierce, with all his work accounts, the people being present and Pierce was not there at, the feeling of the people toward customs of culture and civilization. I am in love, though, with the beautiful, good-natured Indian child and would be only too glad, if I could see them come around by house calling to be petted.

As you know, I arrived in Victoria on January 2 and had to lay over there for 36 hours to catch the train to Ketchikan. Well, with nothing, talking with Mr. Kinsler, Mr. J. D. McCabe,

and others and going around one morning with Mr. Kinsler to an orange grove, the time flew away only too fast.

Well, yes, about this orange grove. The place is owned by a Mr. C. A. Walton and has a dozen or so bearing trees, viz., Satsumas, Dugat ponderosa lemons, Kumquat, etc. The real estate agents base upon this grove all their predictions about this country being such a fine orange section. However, a wise man should ask around and then one hears strange tales. For instance, Mr. J. D. Mitchell, the Entomologist, stationed in Victoria, told me that 10 years ago it got as cold in Victoria as 4° above zero and all the wacsatches (Acacia farnesiana) were killed to the ground and the Gulf of Mexico froze over at Port Lavaca.

How people dare plant oranges and lemons in the face of such facts is more than I understand. To me it seems that the very bigger part of Texas is destined to become a cattle country. Alfalfa does well, cowpea beans do too and all they need is to breed their own strains of cattle. For tender fruit growing the very greater part of Texas is just as risky as Northern Florida is. Mr. Kinsler told me he is working upon better breeds of cotton and of corn. All right, such things are plain crops, which, even if the people should lose a crop or two, through droughts, drowning out, freezes or what else, do not ruin them altogether, especially if they are wise enough to keep some cattle on the side and some stored hay next to them.

Well, I enclose herewith the postal card the man gave me who owns or runs that orange grove. His name is C. A. Walton, Victoria, Texas. He told me he would be very glad to receive some things from us that might be of use to him. Especially some rare fruits would be welcome. Let me send him some Zizyphus vulgaris and some Actinidia chinensis. The first one will probably thrive here and the second one will surely grow, but may not bear although one never knows. If we send out more Actinidias, we have to tell the people that they are vines, for even Mr. Green and his men didn't know that such was the case.

Well, yesterday, 1:45 P.M. I left Victoria and proceeded to Brownsville, where I arrived at 11:30 P.M.

At first when one leaves Victoria the trees and shrubs are all heavily laden with Spanish moss and with mistletoes, but soon one sees the moss grow smaller and smaller and cactus begin to appear until at last one sees nothing but Opuntias and mesquite bushes. I haven't been enough around here to have been able to make some observations on the behavior of plants, but one thing is certain, that this is a country of extremes. The minimum temperature has been as low as 12° and the maximum as high as 102°. The smallest amoung of rainfall one year was 12 inches, another year it was 60 inches. Something enormous really. Maybe in Southern Turkestan I may find plants that are suited to this climate here. Or maybe Northern India will offer us some things. Good shade

Well, I enclose herewith the postal card the man gave me who owns or runs that orange grove. His name is C. A. Walton, Wilcoxry, India. He will be available very soon to receive some things from us that might be of use to him. Personally none but fruits would be welcome. Let us send him some Jerusalem artichoke and some Antioch chrysanth. The first one will probably thrive here and the second one will surely grow, but may not bear although one never knows. If we send out more Antioch, we have to tell the people that they are vines, for even Mr. Green and his man didn't know that such something came.

W ally yesterday, July 2.M. I left Victoria and proceeded to Tremontitly where I arrived at Lady P.

At first when one leaves Victoria the trees and shrubs are all heavily laden with flowering moss and with mistletoe, but soon one sees the same dreary sullen and leafless weeds begin to appear until at last one sees nothing but Opuntia and occasionally bushes. I haven't been enough around here to have been able to make some observations on the behavior of plants, but one thing is certain, that this is a country of extremes. The minimum temperature has been as low as 12° and the maximum as high as 108°. The rainfall always or rather if one prefer was 12 inches, average year it was 60 inches. Something enormous really. Maybe in Jerusalem Tuesday I may find plants that may notpal to this climate. Perhaps Perhaps Jerusalem will offer us some things. Good night

treessare especially wanted all through Eastern Texasaand fruit trees, too, are needed.

This Southern Texas coun ry stands in climate between Southern California and Southern Florida, but it is worse than both, that is, it is especially hard on plant life.

Well, tomorrow Mr. Green and I will visit a place close by here, where there are some big bamboos.

Trusting these long letters don't occupy your time too much, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

San Antonio, Texas.

January 10, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Another week has passed since I wroteyou last and I am still on the go.

Well, I will herewith give you some idea how I spent my time. As you know from my letters, Sunday, January 3, was pretty well consumed by the visit to the South Texas Garden and the writing of my reports.

Monday, January 4, I went again to the garden and we overlooked suitable sites for Bamboos. The trouble in Brownsville is, like nearly over the whole of Texas, the prevailing hard winds. And that is a serious drawback for successful bam-

trees are especially wanted all through Southern Texas and fruit trees, too, are needed.

This Southern Texas can by stands in climate between Southern California and Southern Florida, but it is worse than both, that is, it is especially hard on plant life.

Well, tomorrow Mr. Green and I will visit a place close by here, where there are some big bamboos.

Trusting these long letters don't worry you, I am ever

Yours respectfully,

FRED H. KUHN.

San Antonio, Texas.

January 10, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Another week has passed since I wrote you last and I am still on the go.

Well, I will certainly give you some idea how I spent my time. As you know from my letters, Monday, January 4, was pretty well consumed by the visit to the South Texas Garden and the writing of my reports.

Monday, January 4, I went again to the garden and we overlooked suitable sites for bamboo. The trouble in Brownsville is, like nearly over the whole of Texas, the prevailing hard winds. And that is a serious drawback for successful bam-

boo culture. Then, of course, as you know, the people have to irrigate here to obtain the best results of their crops, but the big bamboos apparently can be grown quite successfully that way, as the several big groves scattered over the state of California have proven.

The cost of labor here in Southern Texas is highly in favor of a commercial planting of bamboo for it is all Mexican labor at the cost of from 50¢ to 75¢ per day. In case these people could be taught how to handle the raw material and weave it into baskets and make furniture from it, then they could grow it here quite well.

Well, on Monday afternoon I was introduced to a number of prominent people engaged in agriculture and in various commercial enterprises and visited the Commercial Club of Brownsville where Mr. Green handed me over to some reporters and the Secretary, Mr. R. N. Magil and the results can be imagined. I had to promise to deliver an address the next night and they took us around in an automobile to the "Rosada de la Palma," where I saw two big clumps of a bamboo (probably Bambusa vulgaris, var.). The tallest stems were about 45 feet tall, but the plants had gone back on account of not having had sufficient moisture during the last years. The winds, too, seem to stunt the growth somewhat.

Then, after having seen this place we went through the brush for several miles and I noticed the various Acacias, mesquites, wild Ebony, Cactus, etc., showing the land to be rich, but also showing the scarcity of the rainfall, for all of the

bamboo. Then, of course, as you know, the people have to irrigate here to obtain the best results of their crops, but the big bamboos apparently can be grown quite successfully that way, as the several big groves mentioned near the mouth of California have proven.

The cost of labor here in Southern Texas is highly in favor of a commercial planting of bamboo for it is all Mexican labor at the cost of from 50¢ to 75¢ per day. In case these people would be taught how to handle the raw material and weave it into baskets and make furniture from it, then they could grow it here quite well.

Well, on Monday afternoon I was introduced to a number of prominent people engaged in agriculture and in various commercial enterprises and visited the Commercial Club of Brownsville. Here Mr. Green handed me over to some reporters and the Secretary, Mr. K. Vogel and the result can be imagined. I had to promise to deliver an address the next night and they took us around in an automobile to the "Rancho de la Palma," where I saw two big clumps of a bamboo (probably Bambusa vulgaris, var.). The tallest stems were about 45 feet tall, but the plants had grown but an account of not having had sufficient moisture during the last years. The winds, too, seem to blow the grass somewhat.

Then, after having seen this place we went through the brush for several miles and I noticed the various landing, wharves, with Mexican, Indian, etc., showing the land to be rich, but also showing the scarcity of the rainfall, for all of the

wild vegetation looks stunted. We didn't see a single tall tree.

Our next aim was a large cane sugar plantation with its factory in the course of completion, known as the Ohio-Texas Corporation, but on our way the machine broke down and long delays were the outcome. However, the repairs were made and I was shown the large boilers and various other pieces of machinery and heard how they will feed their boilers with the crushed cane, saving as such an enormous amount of fuel and not having the cumbersome waste material on hand.

The present cane plantation has 1200 acres of sugard in one block, but when everything goes well, they will extend it to 20,000 acres! They claim that the sugar percentage in the Lower Rio Grande section is greater per acre than most anywhere and that it will be a splendid money making business.

Well, on account of our breakdown we got home while the full moon was high up in the skies but a good meal soon made us forget the disagreeable features of our excursion trip.

On Tuesday, January 5, Mr. Green and I went to a big palm grove close to Brownsville. One person told us it was a distinct variety of palm, not being the ordinary Sabal Mexicana which is quite common here. To me they look a little more stunted and seem to be slower growing than the commoner forms, but that is about all.

In the afternoon of the same day we met a Dr. Wilson who has a large ranch near Brownsville and who is very much interested in horticulture. We decided to visit a Mexican flower

will vegetation looks stunted. We didn't see a single tall tree.

Our next sin was a large cane sugar plantation with its factory in the course of completion, known as the Chin-Texas Corporation, but on our way the machine broke down and long delays were the outcome. However, the repairs were made and I was shown the large boilers and various other pieces of machinery and heard how they will feed their boilers with the crushed cane, making so much an enormous amount of fuel and not having the cumbersome waste material on hand.

The present cane plantation has 1800 acres of sugarcane in one block, but when everything goes well, they will extend it to 20,000 acres! They claim that the sugar percentage in the lower Rio Grande section is greater per acre than most elsewhere and that it will be a splendid step making business.

Well, on account of our breakdown we got home while the full moon was high up in the skies but a good meal soon made us forget the disagreeable features of our excursion trip.

On Tuesday, January 9, Mr. Orem and I went to a big palm grove close to Brownsville. One person told us it was a distinct variety of palm, not being the ordinary Real Mexicana which is quite common here. In me May have a little more stamina and seem to be quicker getting than the average Norm, so that is about all.

In the afternoon of the same day we met a Mr. Wilson who has a large ranch near Brownsville and who is very much interested in horticulture. We decided to visit a Mexican flower

garden in Matamoros, Mexico, and called there upon the American Consul, Mr. Miller, who accompanied us and acted as interpreter. There were a whole lot of plants in this garden, too many in fact, to enumerate them all, but I may pick out a few of the most interesting ones like Bougainvillea globra, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Carica papaya, Pithecolobium sp., Plumera alba, Antigonum leptopus, Psidium Guajava, Persea gratissima, pomegranates, figs, bananas, sour and sweet oranges, etc.

In general, though, there is an absence of good fruits all through this section and anything that will be able to stand the rather strange climate will be thoroughly appreciated by the people of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Well, in the evening of January 5 I gave my talk before a big audience and had to answer so many questions that my head fairly buzzed. These people here all want to grow fancy things like oranges, grapes, bananas, figs, even sisalhemp, etc. Well, I had to tell them that we of the Department of Agriculture could not advise them as yet to start planting out orange groves and other semi-tropical fruits in the face of the weather records that show how it got in Brownsville down to 12° and 14°. The several land agents that were present didn't like it the way I told them and they got out all kinds of wonderful statements, but most of them could be proven to be only phenomenal things or to be plain stories. One manygot up and said that of all the years he had been here he had never seen it so cold here as in Riverside, California, where the people make millions from their

movies in Hollywood, Tonight, and could show some the American Consul, Mr. Miller, who accompanied us and acted as interpreter. There were a whole lot of places in this province, too many in fact, to encourage them all, but I may pick out a few of the most interesting ones like Tanchaitin Grove, Kinsaw ren-shanwei, Grotto mayu, Tiehsoshiao ex., Fuhsu shan, Lufiyuan Temple, Tsitsu Grove, Pitsu yuntiehko, Shangkuanyin, Ilan Temple, Ssu-ku and many others, etc.

In general, though, there is an abundance of good fruits all through this section and anything that will be able to stand the rather average climate will be thoroughly appreciated by the people of the lower Hsi-tunshe Valley.

Well, in the evening of January 5 I gave my talk before a big audience and had to answer so many questions that my head fairly buzzed. These people have all used to grow funny things like oranges, grapes, bananas, figs, even watermelons, etc. Well, I had to tell them that we of the Department of Agriculture could not advise them as yet to start planting such things grapes and other semi-tropical fruits in the face of the weather records that show how it got in Jamesville down to 18° and 14°. The several land agents that were present didn't like it at all, as I told them and they got out all kinds of wonderful arguments, but most of them could be proven to be only phenomenal things or to be plain crazies. The inquiry up and down that of all the years he had been here he had never seen it so cold here as in Riverside, California, where the people have planted their

oranges. Well, unfortunately this very man had told me in the afternoon that he had been here three years, so in answering him I had to use his own statement and--silence reigned after. We had a wonderful audience; one drunken schoolmaster who had been on a spree for a solid month got up and rendered a poem about tombstones and desolation and highly amused the company. Another man denounced the land sharks while some of the last were rather rabid in their statements and others again smooth like silk. Yes, truly, we had a wonderful audience; typical of the border country; men with big Texas hats and top boots on, others with loosened shirts and not caring a d. for anything. If ever I write a book about my experiences in America, this Brownsville ensemble will get a few pages.

I enclose herewith a few papers about my talk that night, also two postal cards from a gentleman by the name of Jas. N. Kilgore at Mercedes, Texas. This gentleman is experimenting with grapevines and expects some big results.

It is a good thing that we have several gardens in Texas, for almost every section has problems to solve entirely of its own. Take the Lower Rio Grande section, for instance. There they have an almost tropical climate,but yet every so many years cold waves come down and prevent real tropical plants from being grown. At the same time the winters are on the average far too warm to be congenial for deciduous stuff. Things that are needed are especially shade trees and fruit trees.

venues. Well, unfortunately this very man had told me in the afternoon that he had been here three years, so in answering him I had to use his own statement against him. We had a wonderful audience and Brownsville school-ma'am had been on a train for a week-end to set up and evaluate a few about Bombinese and democracy and highly amused the company. Another man demonstrated the land sharks while some of the lady were rather rabid in their statements and others again smooth like silk. Yes, truly, we had a wonderful audience; typical of the border country; men with big Texas hats and top boots on, others with loosened shirts and not caring a d. for anything. If ever I write a book about my experiences in America, this Brownsville ensemble will get a few pages.

I enclose herewith a few papers about my talk that night, also two postal cards from a politician by the name of Geo. T. Fidgre at Brownsville, Texas. This politician is amusing nothing with grievances and expects some big results.

It is a good thing that we have several gardens in Texas, for almost every section has problems to solve entirely of its own. Then the lower Rio Grande country by Brownsville, Texas has an almost tropical climate, yet every one of these gardens could never come over an inferior type of tropical plants from Delhi grown. In the main fact the climates are in the average far too warm to be essential for Indian stuff. Things that are needed are especially which grow well in Delhi times.

On Wednesday, January 6, Mr. Green and I went to Port Isabel and Padre Island at which points we saw the low, sandy land, most of it full of alkali. We saw, however, a few good specimens of the black Spanish grape and of the Muscatel in the yard of a German lady. She also showed us a few lemon trees which got frozen down to the ground 8 or 9 years ago but which had grown up since 10 feet or so.

Well, on January 7, I bade goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. Green who had been very hospitable to me and in the evening I arrived here in San Antonio.

I have been a little unwell these last two or three days, but expect it to wear off again pretty soon.

With best of regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

On Wednesday, January 6, Mr. Green and I went to Pont Isabel and Padre Island at which points we saw the low, sandy land, much of it full of shrub. We saw, however, a few good specimens of the black Spanish grape and of the Mimosal in the yard of a German lady. We also stopped on a few lemon trees which are frozen down to the ground & are a year ago but water and grown up since it died or so.

Well, on January 7, I made reports to Mr. and Mrs. Green who had been very hospitable to me and in the evening I arrived here in San Antonio.

I have been a little unwell these last two or three days, but expect it to soon be right again.

With best of regards to all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK E. KEYES.

Opelolsas, Louisiana.

January 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

And I am still a goodly distance away from my official home!

Today I have been exploring the neighborhood of this town and covered about 25 miles in a buggy, the weather is very chilly here right now and a gray sky and muddy roads make things not altogether as nice as people generally suppose the "Sunny South" to be.

I came here at the suggestion of Dr. Edwards from Abbeville, Louisiana, who told me that the soil was very rich here, of a clayey nature, and that the land was rolling. Well, the land is somewhat rolling, but not much, though, and the soil although here and there of a reddish clayey nature is not exactly rich, on most places it is decidedly poor. I found, however, a small section east of Washington (St. Landry Parish) where perhaps in the future bamboos might be grown, that is, however, when the occasional freezes here are not too severe, for it seems to get here quite a good deal colder than somewhat farther south. There is very little Spanish moss here on the trees and in this state that is a sign of occasionally severe colds.

Tomorrow morning I will go to New Iberia and see if we can't get a deal through this time in regard to a suitable piece of land for the timber bamboos. I am longing to get back to

Opelousas, Louisiana.

January 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. Tulonville.

And I am still a goodly distance away from my official home!

Today I have been exploring the neighborhood of this town and covered about 22 miles in a buggy. The weather is very chilly here right now and a gray sky and muddy roads make things not altogether as nice as people generally suppose the "Sunny South" to be.

I came here at the suggestion of a, Sunnyside Cabeville, Louisiana, who told me that the soil was very rich here, of a clayey nature, and that the land was rolling. Well, the land is somewhat rolling, but not much, though, and the soil although here and there of a reddish clayey nature is not exactly rich, on most places it is decidedly poor. I found, however, a small section east of Washington (St. Landry Parish) where perhaps in the future bamboos might be grown, that is, however, when the occasional freezes here are not too severe, for it seems to get here quite a good deal colder than somewhat farther south. There is very little Spanish moss here on the trees and in this state that is a sign of occasionally severe weather.

Tomorrow morning I will go to New Iberia and see if we can't get a deal through this time in regard to a suitable piece of land for the timber bamboos. I am longing to get back to

Washington. I really never expected this journey to last that long.

Well, I will give you my experiences of these last days. As I wrote you in a letter from San Antonio, dated January 10, I arrived in that city from Brownsville on Thursday evening January 7, 1909. I had caught some kind of a cold and felt far from well the next day and stayed in bed.

On Saturday, January 9, I went out again and visited the Governmental Experiment Farm five miles or so from San Antonio where I met Mr. S. H. Hastings, in charge, and his assistant, A. G. Schattenberg. Mr. Petersen from Yuma, Arizona, was there also and we overlooked pretty near the whole place. Here they have again different problems to solve as either in the Houston, Victoria or Brownsville sections. A very irregular rainfall, great extremes in temperatures and winds blowing most of the time, see here a few of their problems.

Well, one light point we found and that is this: all of the plants from Northern China thrive apparently well here. Amygdalis davidiana looks as thrifty as if one saw it in China and this tree may prove to be a most valuable stock for peaches in this part of Texas.

Then, Vitese incisa, Ehretia parviflora, apricots, Actinidia sinensis, Japanese persimmons, they all looked very well and I have great hopes of all of our Northern Chinese plants doing well here.

Washington. I really never expected this journey to last that long.

Well, I will give you my experiences of those last days. We I wrote you in a letter from Sao Joaquin, dated January 10, I arrived in that city from Brownsville on Thursday evening January 7, 1909. I had caught some kind of a cold and felt far from well the next day and stayed in bed.

On Saturday, January 9, I was much worse. The Presidential Campaign Committee Car Sixty-Nine arrived from San Antonio where I met Mr. W. H. Hastings, in charge, and his assistant, A. C. Shattuck. Mr. Jefferson Davis Tom, driver, was there also and we overlooked pretty near the whole place. Here they have again different problems to solve as either in the Hamilton, Victoria or Brownsville sections. A very irregular rainfall, great extremes in temperature and quite likely most of the time, now here a few of their problems.

Well, one light point we found and that is this, all of the plants from Northern Ohio Strive apparently well here. Japanese Persimmon Lists as vitally as it has now in Ohio and this tree may prove to be a most valuable stock for Texas in this part of Texas.

Then, Wilson Junior, Mexican Persimmon, Kaki's, Japanese Persimmon, Japanese Persimmon, they all looked very well and I have great hopes of all of our Northern Ohioans plants doing well here.

Mr. Hastings has like most of our men in charge of stations, a whole lot to learn yet about the real practices and manipulations of horticulture, but by lots of experimentation and trying, we will be able to give the people of this Central Texas region some real good things. I personally think that Chinese dates and persimmons and probably also Chinese grapes can be grown here commercially. Mr. Hastings told me that the apricots hadn't set a single fruit last year, but that may be due to something unusual, otherwise I expect the Asiatic varieties to do well.

Mr. Hastings told me he would writeyou for all of the Northern Chinese things that I sent in and I trust you will send him a few specimens of all shrubs and trees especially. I also personally recommend to send him 200 or 300 plants of Amygdalis davidiana to give this fellow a thorough trial in this section.

It also seems that the Chinese pears do very well around San Antonio, so some of our seedlings from Chico might be sent. Let me also try a specimen or two of the white barked pine tree. These people here are in need of more ornamental trees and I observed that Thuya orientalis and Juniperis sinensis were doing well in some private gardens, so Pinus bungeanus may do well also.

In the afternoon I went with Mr. Schattenberg to a Mr. F. F. Collins, a retired merchant who lives in the outskirts of San Antonio and who is greatly interested in horticulture and has quite a collection of various plants. He got several

Mr. Hastings has lost most of our men in charge of stations, a whole lot to learn yet about the real practices and manipulations of horticulture, but by lots of experimentation and trying, we will be able to give the people of this Central Texas region some real good things. I personally think that Chinese dates and persimmons and probably also Chinese pecan can be grown here commercially. Mr. Hastings told me that the apricots hadn't met a single frost last year, and that may be due to remaining dormant, however I expect the latter variation to do well.

Mr. Hastings told me he would welcome for all of the Horticulture Citizens things that I want in and I trust you will send him a few specimens of all shrubs and trees especially. I also have well recommended to send him 500 or 300 plants of Longwin Cauliflower to give this fellow a thorough trial in this section.

It also seems that the Chinese yams do very well from the labels, so some of my wealthier Iron Cities might be most. Let me also say a question or two of the white berried Java tree. Some people here are in need of more strawberry tree and I observed here Chinese strawberry and Japanese plums were doing well in some private gardens, so Plums Burbanks may do well also.

In the afternoon I went with Mr. Hastings to a Mr. F. Gilling, a retired storekeeper who lives in the suburbs of San Angelo and who is greatly interested in horticulture and has made a collection of various plants. He got several

things from us like Carob beans, Pistaches, Chinese hackberries, etc. These hackberries, especially, had made a remarkable growth. He would be much pleased to receive some more hardy things. I wish as such that we might send him a few Amygdalus davidiana, the more as his peaches are dying from root rot and this Chinese specie may perhaps be immune and be used, then, as a stock, then a Pinus bungeana, a Pistacia sinensis, an Ulmus pumila might be added. This Mr. Collins has struck a rich Artesian well and irrigates his land, which he rents out to truck farmers. He takes a personal pride in his garden and has really the best collection of heterogenous plants that I have seen as yet in one garden in Texas. His high stem Ligustrum lucidum are remarkably fine looking. Then, he has a perennial climbing yellow-flowered morning glory from Mexico and a perennial bushy purple-flowered one from the same country which plants are both probably rare. Mr. Collins also finds that the mulberry and the hackberry are among the best of shade trees for that part of the Lone Star state where he is living, but he has some three-year old black walnut trees that may prove to become just as good shade trees.

Well, to me Texas seems to have more problems in regard to successful plant growth than any other section of the United States I have ever been in.

On Sunday evening I left San Antonio and last night, Monday, January 11, saw me arrive here.

I surely hope to be in Washington by the end of this week.

things from us like dwarf beans, Pistachios, Chinese hackberries, etc. These hackberries, especially, had made a remarkable growth. He would be much pleased to receive some more hardy things. I wish so much that we might send him a few *Amygdalus davidiana*, the more as his peaches are dying from root rot and this Chinese species may perhaps be learned and be used, then, as a stock, then a *Prunus humgnana*, a *Malacia chinensis*, an *Ulmus pumila* might be added. This Mr. Collins has strewn a rich Arkansas soil and invigorated his land, which he rents out to truck farmers. He takes a personal pride in his garden and has really the best collection of heterogeneous plants that I have seen as yet in one garden in Texas. His high elm *Ligustrum lucidum* are wonderfully fine looking. Then, he has a perennial climbing yellow-flowered morning glory from Mexico and a perennial hardy purple-flowered one from the same country which plants are both probably rare. Mr. Collins also finds that the mulberry and the hackberry are among the best of shade trees for that part of the Lone Star state where he is living, but he has some three-year old black walnut trees that may prove to be one just as good shade trees.

Well, is he then going to have more problems in regard to successful plant growth than any other section of the United States I have ever been in.

On Sunday evening I left San Antonio and last night, Monday, January 31, we do arrive here.

I surely hope to be in Washington by the end of this week.

With best of regards, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

New Iberia, Louisiana,

January 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Again in New Iberia where I stopped over a fortnight or so ago.

Well, this time again I haven't been very lucky. Yesterday and today have been record days for downpours. But we went out just the same.

I called yesterday upon Mr. T. F. Millard, Editor of the Weekly Iberian, here in New Iberia, and he drove me around and introduced me to a number of people who might be able to assist us in obtaining some suitable land for a plantation of bamboos. Well, the big mass of people shrink away, the moment they hear we can't pay a decent price for the land. It is really remarkable to notice how quickly they are able to give the address of some party whom they suppose is of such means or of such nature to fall in with us all of a sudden.

Well, we called upon a Mr. Wm. Lourd here in New Iberia and overlooked a tract of land he possesses here. This

"Will that be regarding, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. WYNN.

New Iberia, Louisiana,

January 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Again in New Iberia where I stopped over a fortnight or so ago.

Well, this time again I haven't been very lucky. Yesterday and today have been record days for departure. But we went out just the same.

I called yesterday upon Mr. W. M. Millard, editor of the Weekly Iberian, here in New Iberia, and he drove me around and introduced me to a number of people who might be able to assist us in obtaining some suitable land for a plantation of bamboos. Well, the big mass of people shrink away, the moment they hear we can't pay a decent price for the land. It is really remarkable to notice how quickly they are able to give the address of some party when they suppose is of such means or of such nature to fall in with us all of a sudden.

Well, we called upon a Mr. Mr. lives here in New Iberia and overlooked a tract of land he possesses here. This

gentleman is willing to deed-in-trust us a 200 acres of his land, but his land is tied up in a mortgage problem. When he can settle that satisfactorily we will be able to get it, if not, we will have to go somewhere else. The land is all right, though, for our plants.

Then, today Mr. Millard and I drove out again in the most abominable weather and went to a Mr. A. A. Theriot at Morbihan, Louisiana. The whole country was under water from the very heavy rains, so we couldn't overlook the land, but it is of a heavy, black, clayey nature. Mr. Theriot is also willing to let us have 20 acres of his land, but his property is also tied up until the next year. He said, however, that sometime during September he will be able to tell us more about this proposition. He invites our correspondence and I suggest that it might be a good thing for you to write him your appreciation of his offer.

Then, this Mr. E. F. Millard here offers us to supply information about some more possible cooperators if he comes across them. This Mr. Millard is quite an intelligent man, of quiet ways, but very sincere and he may be of much use to us in furthering to arouse a public interest in these commercial bamboos. He, for himself, would be pleased to receive a clump of the timber bamboo to experiment with in his garden.

I also enclose a short article Mr. Millard wrote in his paper about my visit; there are a few misstatements in it, but one can't take things so exact here in the newspapers.

gentleman is willing to lease-to-own us a 300 acres of his land, but his land is tied up in a mortgage problem. Then he can notify that unfortunately we will be able to pay it, if not, we will have to go somewhere else. The land is all right though, for our plants.

Then, today Mr. Millard and I drove out again in the most admirable weather and went to a Mr. A. Hurlet at Hurlburn, Louisiana. The whole country was under water from the very heavy rains, so we couldn't overlook the land, but it is of a heavy, black, clayey nature. Mr. Hurlet is also willing to let us have 40 acres of his land, but his property is also tied up until the next year. He said, however, that meeting during September he will be able to tell us more about this proposition. He invites our correspondence and I suggest that it might be a good thing for you to write him your appreciation of his offer.

Then, this Mr. E. L. Millard made efforts to supply information about some more possible connections if he knew across them. This Mr. Millard is quite an intelligent man, of quite ways, but very sincere and he may be of much use to us in furthering to arouse a public interest in these commercial ventures. He, for himself, would be pleased to receive a clump of the timber bamboo to experiment with in his garden.

I also enclose a short article Mr. Millard wrote in the paper about my visit; there are a few misstatements in it, but one can't have things as exact here in the newspapers.

Well, I hope to leave tomorrow morning for New Orleans and from there over Huntsville, Alabama, where I want to see an old friend of mine, a fruit grower, and then I will arrive in Washington either Monday or Tuesday morning.

As such, I say "Auf Wiedersehen".

Yours respectfully,

FRANK M. WEYER.

New Iberia, Louisiana.

January 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing 4 clippings which seem to me too interesting to throw away.

Two of them refer to quails being exterminators of cotton boll weevils; another to the experience of a Mr. J. M. Waddell, Morel, Arkansas, to the effect that salt and sulphur mixed are an antidote to cattle ticks, etc.

The fourth clipping refers to the orange industry in Texas and there are some points in this article about which I would like to speak with you later on. As I have given many Texans my opinion about successful orange culture, I have become quite interested in this problem. I see among other things, that this writer overlooks entirely the fact thatwhen a severe freeze occurs, the fruit dealers will seek other markets and

Well, I hope to leave tomorrow morning for New Orleans and from there over Huntsville, Alabama, where I want to see an old friend of mine, a fruit grower, and then I will arrive in Washington, after Monday or Tuesday morning.

As such, I say "Auf Wiedersehen".

Sincerely yours,

Frank - Cure.

New York, Louisiana.
January 14, 1929.

Mr. Morrison:

Herewith I am enclosing a clipping which seem to me to be interesting to throw away.

Two of them refer to gulls being exterminators of cotton boll weevils; another to the experience of a Dr. J. M. Mitchell, Sewel, Arkansas, in the mixed sex of a hair and rubber mixed are an antidote to cattle flies, etc.

The Jewish clipping refers to the orange industry in Texas and there are some points in this article about which I would like to speak with you later on. As I have given many Texans my opinion about successful orange culture, I have become quite interested in this problem. I am among other things, that this writer overlooks entirely the fact that there a serious freeze occurs, the fruit inside will not stay perfect and

that it is mighty hard to regain a market once lost. Well, I hope to see in Washington some parties in charge of these Texas experiments.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of March 15, 1909, in which you advised me to look through correspondence about Medicago carmellata, has reached me and I did as you suggested.

I see that it grows together with other interesting species of Medicagos in the Kaspian Sea regions, Caucasus, Crimea, etc. I would like to have a set of notes regarding these Medicagos added to the notes on Central Asian plants that are being prepared for me.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

that it is mighty hard to supply a market once lost. Well, I hope to see in Washington some portion in charge of these Texas experiments.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MOSER.

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. Malvoldi:

Your letter of March 15, 1909, in which you solicited me to look through correspondence about Medicago cancellata, has reached me and I did as you suggested.

I see that it grows together with other interesting species of Medicago in the Russian Asia regions, Caucasus, Crimea, etc. I would like to have a set of notes regarding these Medicago added to the notes on Central Asian plants that are being prepared for me.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

April 12, 1909.

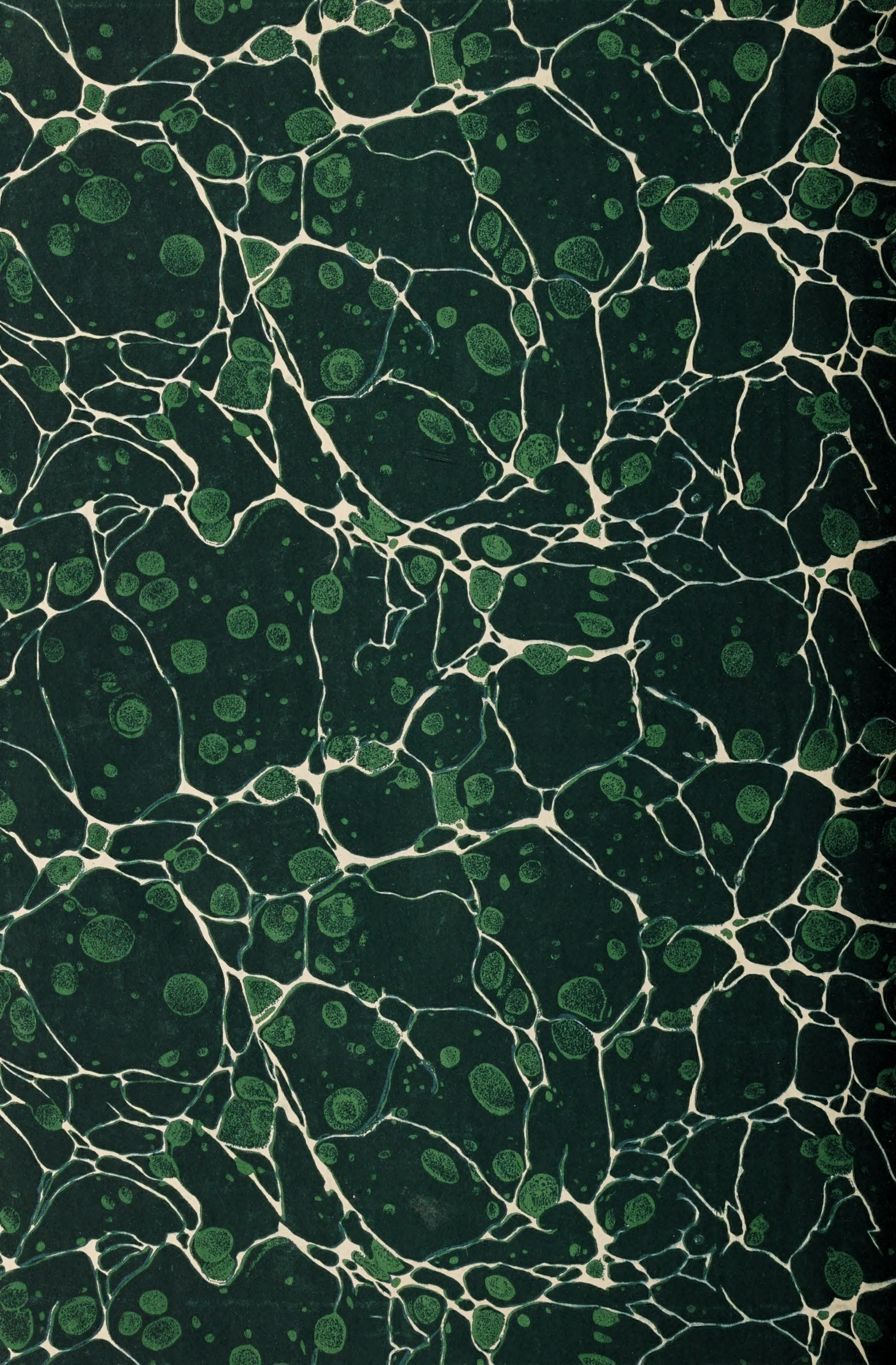
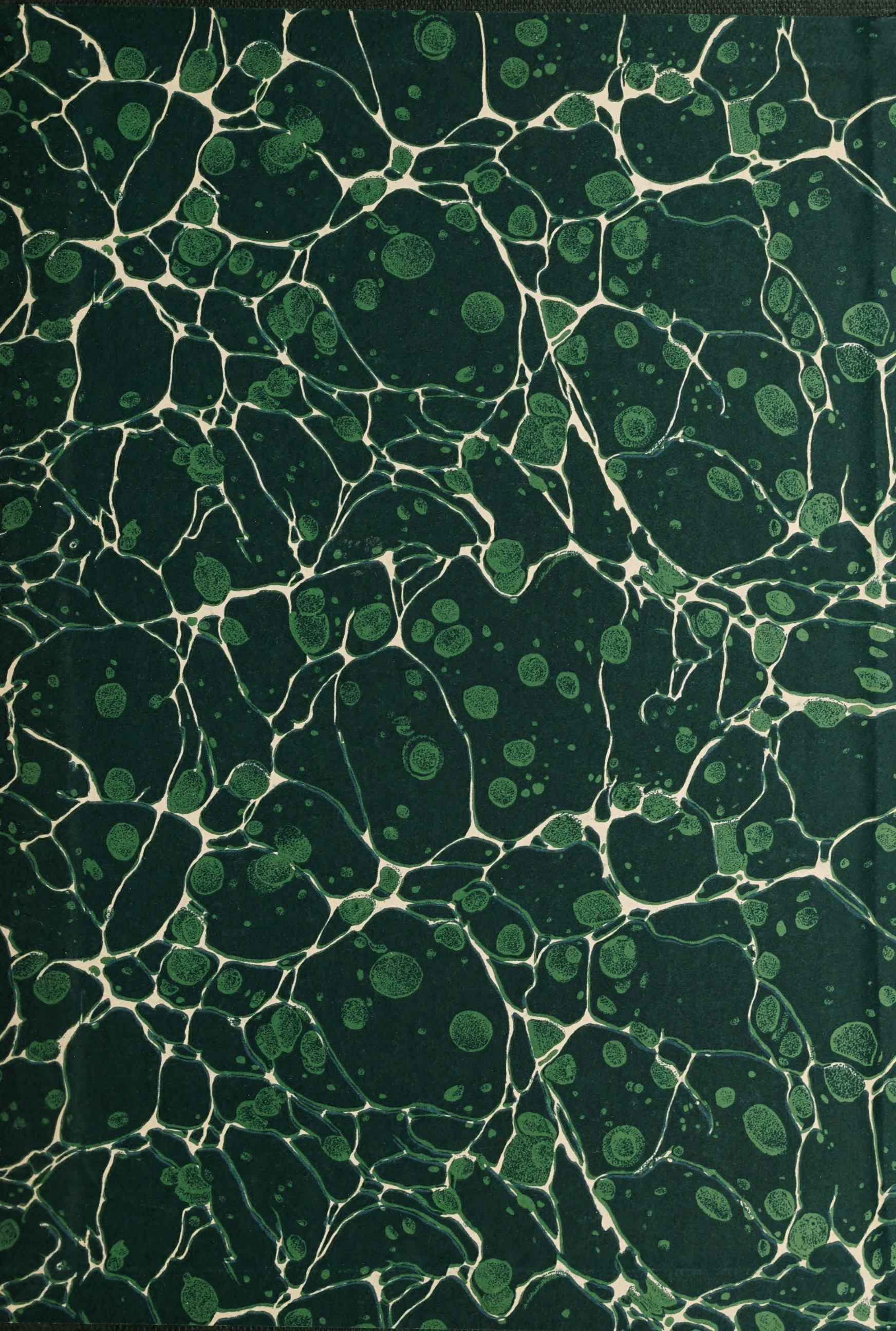
Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday afternoon (Sunday) I made an inspection of the green houses and frames and found several things in an unsatisfactory condition.

This afternoon (Monday) I went to see Mr. Oliver to ask his suggestions concerning possible improvements to be made. I found, however, Mr. Oliver highly unmendable, telling me that when plants were once turned over to him he had charge of them and could treat them as he pleased.

Now, I want to make this suggestion to you. Since Mr. Oliver has apparently too much work with his hybridization work and since he doesn't seem to have the knack of allowing other people to do things that are necessary for the welfare of certain plants, that the ordinary taking care of material be turned over to Mr. Goucher who will be held responsible for it while Mr. Oliver's skillful labors may be employed wherever necessary.

I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.